

Converting Colors

`RYB(163, 194, 212)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(163, 194, 212) contains.

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Color

R_YB(163, 194, 212)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A3D4BF
RGB	163, 212, 191
RGB Percent	64%, 83%, 75%
CMY	0.3608, 0.1686, 0.2492
CMYK	0.23, 0.00, 0.10, 0.17
HSL	155°, 36%, 74%
HSV	155°, 23%, 83%
XYZ	48.1015, 58.6550, 58.3375
YIQ	194.9550, -22.4630, -16.9190

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

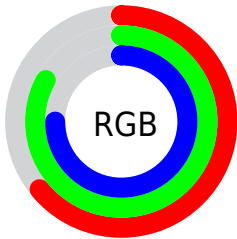
Format	Color
RYB	163, 194, 212
Decimal	10736831
CIELab	81.10, -20.09, 4.98
CIELCh	81, 20.696, 166.086
Yxy	58.6550, 0.2914, 0.3553
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288926911 (0xFFA3D4BF)
YUV	194.9550, -1.9498, -28.0245
Hunter-Lab	76.5866, -21.9165, 8.4482

Details

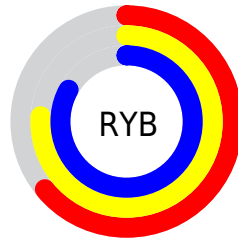
The RYB color **163, 194, 212** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **212, 163, 184**, and the grayscale version is **195, 195, 195**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **219, 239, 255**, and **110, 139, 157** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **142, 186, 212**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **184, 202, 212**.

Distribution



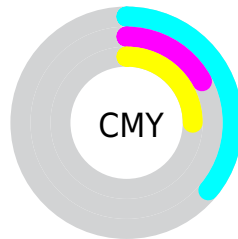
- Red (64%)
- Green (83%)
- Blue (75%)



- Red (64%)
- Yellow (76%)
- Blue (83%)



- Cyan (23%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (10%)
- Black (17%)



- Cyan (36%)
- Magenta (17%)
- Yellow (25%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 163, 194, 212 changes by changing the brightness by 10 percent. The first figure shows a shift by +10% for each color and the second figure -10%.

Similar to the brightness gradients but the following saturation gradients show a change of the RYB color 163, 194, 212 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 163, 194, 212


255, 255, 255


 219, 239, 255

 247, 251, 255

 163, 194, 212

 136, 166, 184

 110, 139, 157

 85, 114, 131

 60, 89, 106

 36, 63, 81

 10, 38, 58


 0, 22, 36

 0, 8, 8


 0, 0, 0

 163, 194, 212


 163, 194, 212

 142, 186, 212


 184, 202, 212

 121, 179, 212


 205, 209, 212

 99, 170, 212


 227, 212, 218

 78, 163, 212


 248, 212, 227

 57, 155, 212

 255, 212, 236

 36, 147, 212

 255, 212, 245

 15, 140, 212

 255, 212, 254

 0, 134, 212

 255, 212, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



174, 209, 200



163, 194, 212



151, 183, 213

Triad

The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



163, 194, 212



193, 199, 238



238, 197, 174

Complementary

The Complementary color scheme is a pair of colors which are on the opposite of each other on the color wheel.



163, 194, 212



212, 163, 184

Split Complementary

Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



242, 188, 192



163, 194, 212



217, 193, 228

Square

The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



163, 194, 212



168, 193, 238



235, 189, 211



216, 225, 164

Rectangle

The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



163, 194, 212



150, 184, 223



235, 189, 211



241, 192, 179

Sweetspot

The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



163, 194, 212



237, 248, 255



163, 212, 191



117, 124, 128



0, 0, 0



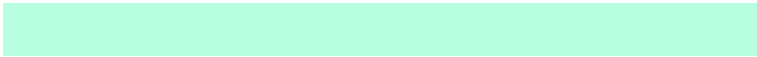
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



163, 194, 212



184, 229, 255



163, 187, 212



96, 103, 107



0, 108, 171



0, 27, 43

Inverse Universe

The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



212, 163, 184



255, 184, 214



212, 166, 163



107, 96, 101



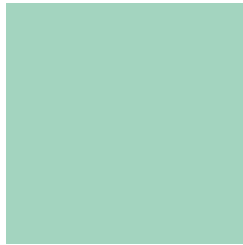
171, 0, 72



43, 0, 18

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 163, 194, 212 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

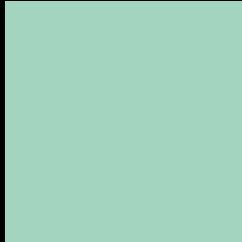
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

Black Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 163, 194, 212 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

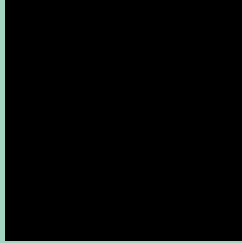
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

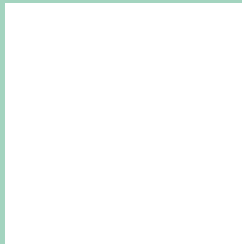
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

RYB 163, 194, 212 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 163, 194, 212.

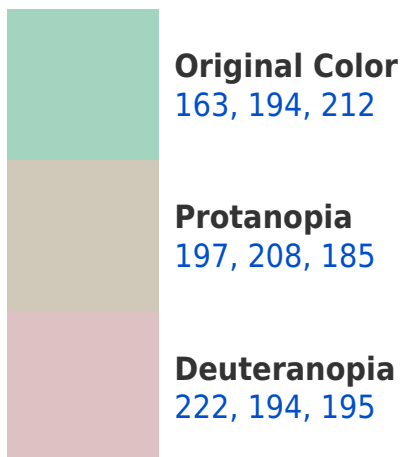


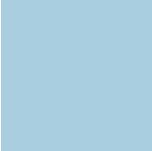
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 163, 194, 212.

Color Blindness Simulation

Color vision deficiency is a very complex topic, and I could not describe the different causes any better than Wikipedia does, so if you want to learn more, you should check out their [article about color blindness](#).

Dichromacy





Tritanopia
169, 191, 224

Trichromacy



Original Color
163, 194, 212

Protanomaly
187, 204, 199

Deuteranomaly
194, 201, 194

Tritanomaly
167, 189, 212

Monochromacy



Original Color
163, 194, 212

Achromatopsia
195, 195, 195

Achromatomaly
183, 194, 201

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 163, 194, 212 is called "color". The color property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

This example shows how text in the color rgb(163, 212, 191) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(163, 212, 191)  
}
```

If you want to add a text shadow in that color use the text-shadow property, you can generate a text shadow directly with our [CSS Text Shadow Generator](#).

Here you see how black text with a 4 pixel rgb(163, 212, 191) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(163, 212, 191) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 163, 194, 212 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(163, 212, 191) }
```

If only the border color should be changed use the property `border-color`.

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(163, 212, 191) }
```

If you want to add a box shadow in that color use:

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(163, 212, 191)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(163, 212, 191); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(163, 212, 191);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(163, 212,  
191) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 163, 194, 212 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(163, 212, 191) }
```

If only the background color should be changed can be used:

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(163,  
212, 191) }
```

This example shows the color as background, it is applied via the CSS property "background".

To optimize and compress your CSS code, you can use our [online CSS compressor and optimizer](#) based on csstidy. If you want to create a linear or radial gradient as background or border, check our [CSS Gradient Generator](#).

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