

Converting Colors

`RYB(163, 200, 164)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(163, 200, 164) contains.

RYB(163, 200, 164)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	11
<i>Previews</i>	23
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	26
<i>CSS Examples</i>	29

Color

R_YB(163, 200, 164)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C7C8A3
RGB	199, 200, 163
RGB Percent	78%, 78%, 64%
CMY	0.2196, 0.2157, 0.3608
CMYK	0.00, 0.00, 0.19, 0.22
HSL	62°, 25%, 71%
HSV	62°, 19%, 78%
XYZ	50.8183, 56.0950, 42.7993
YIQ	195.4830, 11.2810, -11.7190

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

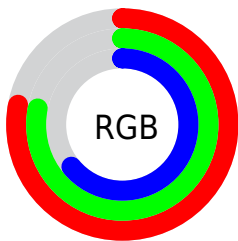
Format	Color
RYB	163, 200, 164
Decimal	13093027
CIELab	79.67, -6.54, 18.44
CIELCh	80, 19.565, 109.541
Yxy	56.0950, 0.3394, 0.3747
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291283107 (0xFFC7C8A3)
YUV	195.4830, -16.0141, 3.0844
Hunter-Lab	74.8966, -9.9545, 18.5466

Details

The RYB color **163, 200, 164** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCC99**. A complement of this color would be **164, 163, 200**, and the grayscale version is **196, 196, 196**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **218, 255, 218**, and **111, 146, 112** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **143, 200, 145**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **183, 200, 183**.

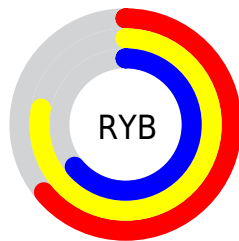
Distribution



Red (78%)

Green (78%)

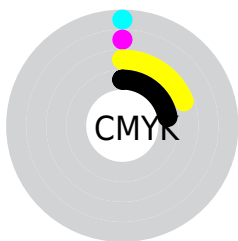
Blue (64%)



Red (64%)

Yellow (78%)

Blue (64%)

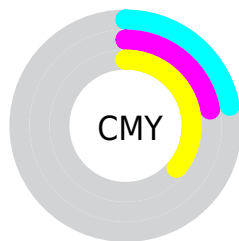


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (19%)

Black (22%)



Cyan (22%)

Magenta (22%)

Yellow (36%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 163, 200, 164 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, 200, 164 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 163, 200, 164

255, 255, 255

 218, 255, 218

 247, 255, 247


 163, 200, 164

 137, 173, 138

 111, 146, 112

 87, 120, 88

 63, 96, 65

 41, 72, 43

 20, 50, 23

 0, 29, 2

 0, 0, 0

 163, 200, 164

 163, 200, 164

 143, 200, 145

 183, 200, 183

 123, 200, 125

 200, 200, 203

 103, 200, 106

 201, 200, 223

 83, 200, 86

 201, 200, 243

 63, 200, 67

 202, 200, 255

 43, 200, 47

 203, 200, 255

 23, 200, 28

 204, 200, 255

 3, 200, 8

 0, 200, 5

Harmonies

Analogous

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



204, 218, 162



163, 200, 164



173, 205, 200

Triad

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



163, 200, 164



152, 183, 225



230, 185, 205

Complementary

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



163, 200, 164



164, 163, 200

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.



215, 189, 221



163, 200, 164



169, 190, 233

Square

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



163, 200, 164



149, 179, 209



193, 195, 232



236, 185, 186

Rectangle

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



163, 200, 164



165, 194, 207



193, 195, 232



226, 186, 211

Sweetspot

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



163, 200, 164



240, 255, 240



200, 164, 163



119, 128, 120



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



163, 200, 164



199, 255, 201



163, 200, 182



90, 99, 90



0, 163, 4



0, 36, 1

Inverse Universe

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



164, 163, 200



200, 199, 255



182, 163, 200



90, 90, 99



4, 0, 163



1, 0, 36

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 163, 200, 164 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

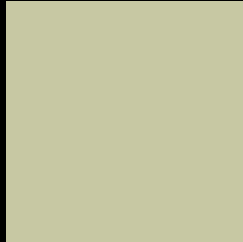
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 200, 164 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

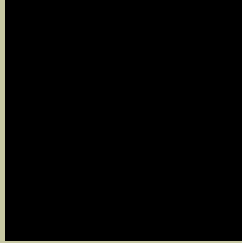
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

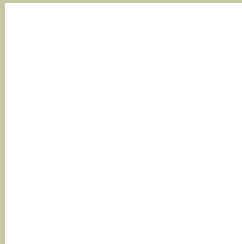
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RYB 163, 200, 164 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 163, 200, 164.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 163, 200, 164.

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



Original Color
163, 200, 164

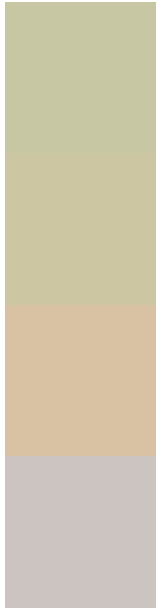
Protanopia
178, 209, 162

Deuteranopia
228, 206, 165



Tritanopia
205, 194, 209

Trichromacy



Original Color

163, 200, 164

Protanomaly

170, 205, 162

Deuteranomaly

205, 217, 164

Tritanomaly

203, 198, 192

Monochromacy



Original Color

163, 200, 164

Achromatopsia

195, 195, 195

Achromatomaly

183, 197, 184

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 163, 200, 164 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(199, 200, 163)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(199, 200, 163)  
}
```

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(199, 200, 163) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(199, 200, 163) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 163, 200, 164 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(199, 200, 163) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(199, 200, 163) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(199, 200, 163)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(199, 200, 163); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(199, 200, 163);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(199, 200,  
163) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 163, 200, 164 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(199, 200, 163) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(199,  
200, 163) }
```

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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