

Converting Colors

`RYB(163, 216, 173)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(163, 216, 173) contains.

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Color

`RYB(163, 216, 173)`

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	CED8A3
RGB	206, 216, 163
RGB Percent	81%, 85%, 64%
CMY	0.1922, 0.1529, 0.3608
CMYK	0.05, 0.00, 0.25, 0.15
HSL	71°, 40%, 74%
HSV	71°, 25%, 85%
XYZ	56.6203, 64.8779, 44.1888
YIQ	206.9680, 11.0530, -18.6030

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

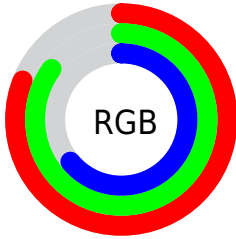
Format	Color
RYB	163, 216, 173
Decimal	13555875
CIELab	84.42, -12.14, 25.06
CIELCh	84, 27.850, 115.842
Yxy	64.8779, 0.3417, 0.3916
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291745955 (0xFFCED8A3)
YUV	206.9680, -21.6762, -0.8489
Hunter-Lab	80.5468, -15.4805, 23.8557

Details

The RYB color **163, 216, 173** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCC99**. A complement of this color would be **173, 163, 216**, and the grayscale version is **207, 207, 207**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **218, 255, 218**, and **111, 161, 121** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **141, 216, 155**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **185, 216, 191**.

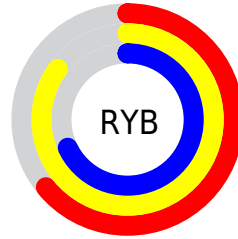
Distribution



Red (81%)

Green (85%)

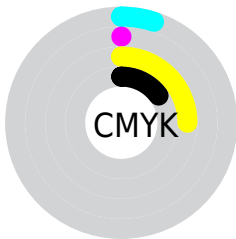
Blue (64%)



Red (64%)

Yellow (85%)

Blue (68%)

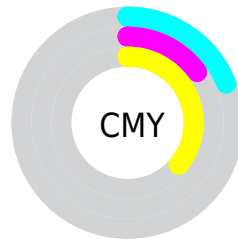


Cyan (5%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (25%)

Black (15%)



Cyan (19%)

Magenta (15%)

Yellow (36%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 163, 216, 173 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, 216, 173 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 163, 216, 173


255, 255, 255

 218, 255, 218


 247, 255, 247

 163, 216, 173

 137, 188, 147

 111, 161, 121

 86, 135, 96

 62, 110, 72

 40, 85, 50

 18, 62, 28

 0, 40, 9

 0, 21, 21

 0, 0, 0

 163, 216, 173

 163, 216, 173

 141, 216, 155

 185, 216, 191

 120, 216, 138

 206, 216, 208

 98, 216, 120

 218, 216, 228

 77, 216, 103

 222, 216, 249

 55, 216, 85

 226, 216, 255

 33, 216, 67

 230, 216, 255

 12, 216, 51

 235, 216, 255

 0, 216, 41

 239, 216, 255

 243, 216, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



199, 234, 159



163, 216, 173



176, 218, 222

Triad

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



163, 216, 173



144, 189, 253



255, 192, 215

Complementary

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



163, 216, 173



173, 163, 216

Split Complementary

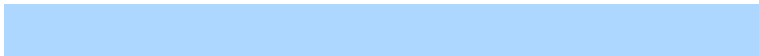
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



241, 197, 241



163, 216, 173



174, 201, 255

Square

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



163, 216, 173



135, 182, 233



210, 205, 255



255, 193, 189

Rectangle

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



163, 216, 173



157, 200, 225



210, 205, 255



255, 193, 224

Sweetspot

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



163, 216, 173



237, 255, 240



216, 175, 163



117, 128, 119



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



163, 216, 173



181, 255, 195



163, 216, 199



96, 107, 98



0, 171, 32



0, 43, 8

Inverse Universe

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



173, 163, 216



195, 181, 255



199, 163, 216



98, 96, 107



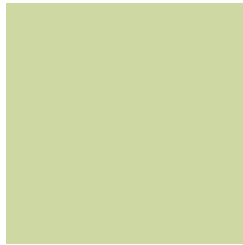
32, 0, 171



8, 0, 43

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 163, 216, 173 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

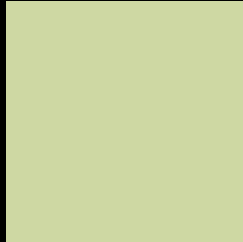
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 216, 173 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

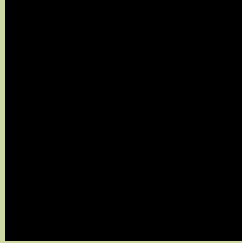
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 216, 173 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 163, 216, 173.

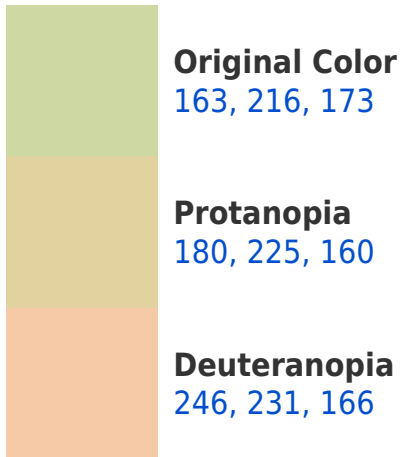


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 163, 216, 173.

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](#).

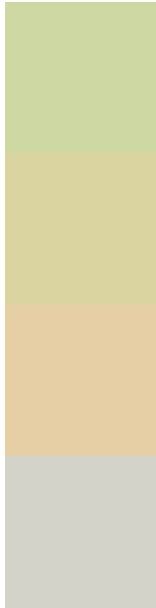
Dichromacy





Tritanopia
214, 208, 224

Trichromacy



Original Color
163, 216, 173

Protanomaly
168, 218, 161

Deuteranomaly
203, 231, 165

Tritanomaly
202, 211, 202

Monochromacy



Original Color
163, 216, 173

Achromatopsia
207, 207, 207

Achromatomaly
191, 210, 194

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 163, 216, 173 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(206, 216, 163) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(206, 216, 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(206, 216, 163) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(206, 216, 163) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 163, 216, 173 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(206, 216, 163) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(206, 216, 163) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(206, 216, 163)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(206, 216, 163); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(206, 216, 163);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(206, 216,  
163) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 163, 216, 173 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(206, 216, 163) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(206,  
216, 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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