

Converting Colors

`RYB(164, 205, 216)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(164, 205, 216) contains.

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Color

R_YB(164, 205, 216)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A4D8B2
RGB	164, 216, 178
RGB Percent	64%, 85%, 70%
CMY	0.3569, 0.1529, 0.3022
CMYK	0.24, 0.00, 0.18, 0.15
HSL	136°, 40%, 75%
HSV	136°, 24%, 85%
XYZ	47.8967, 60.2166, 51.1924
YIQ	196.1200, -18.7940, -22.8420

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

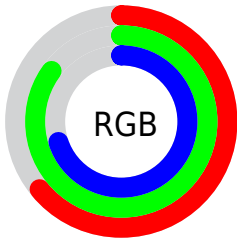
Format	Color
RYB	164, 205, 216
Decimal	10803378
CIELab	81.96, -24.34, 13.37
CIELCh	82, 27.769, 151.213
Yxy	60.2166, 0.3007, 0.3780
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288993458 (0xFFA4D8B2)
YUV	196.1200, -8.9332, -28.1692
Hunter-Lab	77.5994, -25.6233, 15.2059

Details

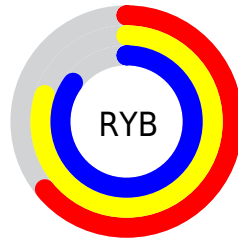
The RYB color **164, 205, 216** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **216, 164, 202**, and the grayscale version is **196, 196, 196**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **220, 245, 255**, and **111, 150, 161** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **142, 200, 216**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **186, 210, 216**.

Distribution



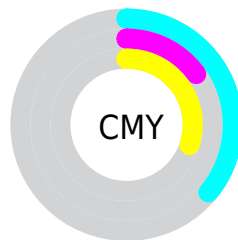
- Red (64%)
- Green (85%)
- Blue (70%)



- Red (64%)
- Yellow (80%)
- Blue (85%)



- Cyan (24%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (18%)
- Black (15%)



- Cyan (36%)
- Magenta (15%)
- Yellow (30%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 164, 205, 216 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 164, 205, 216 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 164, 205, 216


255, 255, 255


 220, 245, 255


 249, 252, 255

 164, 205, 216

 137, 177, 188

 111, 150, 161


 86, 124, 135

 61, 98, 109

 37, 72, 84

 10, 46, 61

 0, 32, 39

 0, 13, 13


 0, 0, 0

 164, 205, 216


 164, 205, 216

 142, 200, 216


 186, 210, 216

 121, 196, 216


 207, 214, 216

 99, 191, 216


 229, 216, 225


 78, 187, 216

 250, 216, 241

 56, 182, 216

 255, 216, 255

 34, 177, 216

 13, 173, 216

 0, 170, 216

Harmonies

Analogous

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



159, 210, 175



164, 205, 216



139, 183, 219

Triad

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



164, 205, 216



174, 197, 255



255, 188, 178

Complementary

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



164, 205, 216



216, 164, 202

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.



255, 185, 204



164, 205, 216



209, 197, 248

Square

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



164, 205, 216



142, 185, 249



238, 189, 229



244, 219, 159

Rectangle

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



164, 205, 216



129, 174, 222



238, 189, 229



255, 186, 186

Sweetspot

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



164, 205, 216



237, 251, 255



164, 216, 178



117, 126, 128



0, 0, 0



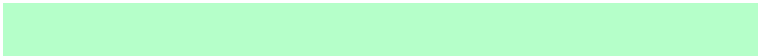
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



164, 205, 216



181, 239, 255



164, 193, 216



96, 105, 107



0, 135, 171



0, 34, 43

Inverse Universe

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



216, 164, 202



255, 181, 235



216, 164, 176



107, 96, 104



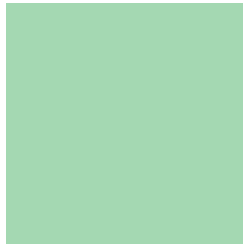
171, 0, 125



43, 0, 32

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 164, 205, 216 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

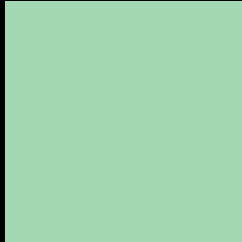
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 164, 205, 216 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

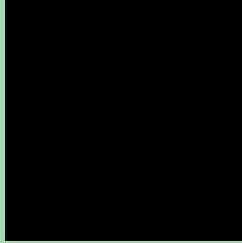
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 164, 205, 216 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 164, 205, 216.

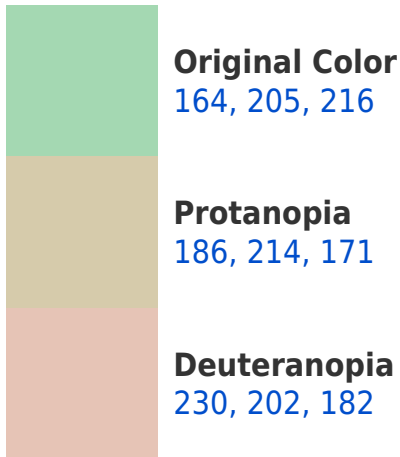


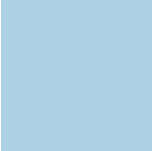
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 164, 205, 216.

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
173, 194, 226

Trichromacy



Original Color

164, 205, 216



Protanomaly

174, 208, 186



Deuteranomaly

184, 206, 181



Tritanomaly

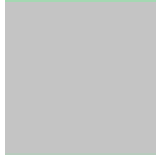
170, 192, 212

Monochromacy



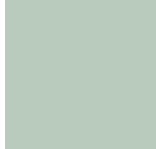
Original Color

164, 205, 216



Achromatopsia

196, 196, 196



Achromatomaly

184, 199, 203

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 164, 205, 216 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(164, 216, 178)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(164, 216, 178)  
}
```

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(164, 216, 178) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(164, 216, 178) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 164, 205, 216 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(164, 216, 178) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(164, 216, 178) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(164, 216, 178)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(164, 216, 178); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(164, 216, 178); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(164, 216, 178) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 164, 205, 216 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(164, 216, 178) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(164,  
216, 178) }
```

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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