

Converting Colors

`RYB(164, 215, 200)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(164, 215, 200) contains.

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Color

R_YB(164, 215, 200)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B3D7A4
RGB	179, 215, 164
RGB Percent	70%, 84%, 64%
CMY	0.2980, 0.1569, 0.3569
CMYK	0.17, 0.00, 0.24, 0.16
HSL	102°, 39%, 74%
HSV	102°, 24%, 84%
XYZ	49.5917, 60.8649, 44.2563
YIQ	198.4220, -5.0850, -23.4930

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

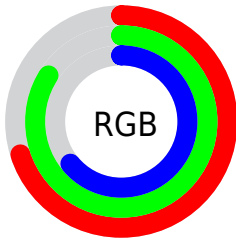
Format	Color
RYB	164, 215, 200
Decimal	11786148
CIELab	82.31, -21.21, 21.34
CIElCh	82, 30.088, 134.817
Yxy	60.8649, 0.3205, 0.3934
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289976228 (0xFFB3D7A4)
YUV	198.4220, -16.9700, -17.0331
Hunter-Lab	78.0160, -23.0625, 20.9776

Details

The RYB color **164, 215, 200** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **200, 164, 215**, and the grayscale version is **199, 199, 199**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **219, 255, 239**, and **112, 160, 146** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **143, 215, 194**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **186, 215, 207**.

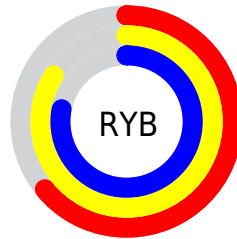
Distribution



Red (70%)

Green (84%)

Blue (64%)



Red (64%)

Yellow (84%)

Blue (78%)

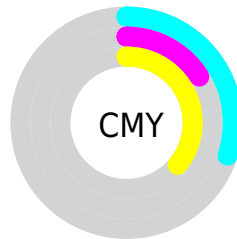


Cyan (17%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (24%)

Black (16%)



Cyan (30%)

Magenta (16%)

Yellow (36%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 164, 215, 200 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, 215, 200 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 164, 215, 200

 164, 215, 200


255, 255, 255


 138, 187, 173


 219, 255, 239

 112, 160, 146


 248, 255, 248


 87, 134, 121

 64, 108, 96

 41, 84, 73

 20, 61, 52

 0, 38, 29

 0, 15, 15


 0, 0, 0

 164, 215, 200

 164, 215, 200

 143, 215, 194

 186, 215, 207

 121, 215, 187

 207, 215, 213

 100, 215, 182

 225, 215, 229

 78, 215, 175

 240, 215, 250

 57, 215, 169

 255, 215, 255

 35, 215, 162

 14, 215, 156

 0, 215, 152

Harmonies

Analogous

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



154, 211, 150



164, 215, 200



147, 193, 220

Triad

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



164, 215, 200



150, 189, 255



255, 184, 192

Complementary

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



164, 215, 200



200, 164, 215

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.



252, 186, 220



164, 215, 200



189, 201, 255

Square

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



164, 215, 200



123, 176, 244



226, 193, 245



255, 197, 166

Rectangle

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



164, 215, 200



130, 179, 221



226, 193, 245



255, 184, 201

Sweetspot

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



164, 215, 200



237, 255, 250



185, 215, 164



117, 128, 125



0, 0, 0



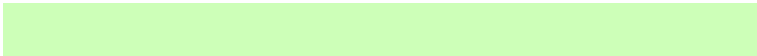
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



164, 215, 200



184, 255, 234



164, 207, 215



96, 107, 103



0, 171, 121



0, 43, 30

Inverse Universe

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



200, 164, 215



234, 184, 255



215, 164, 205



104, 96, 107



121, 0, 171



31, 0, 43

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 164, 215, 200 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

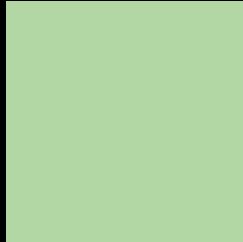
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 215, 200 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

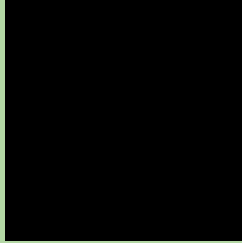
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 215, 200 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 164, 215, 200.

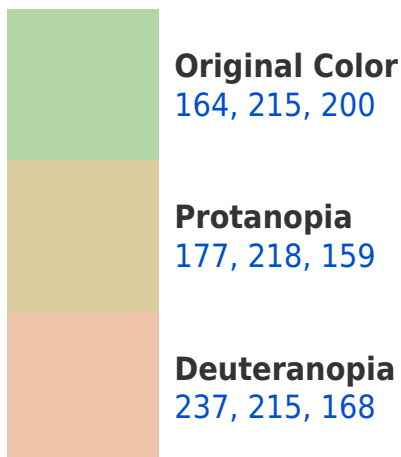


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 164, 215, 200.

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](#).

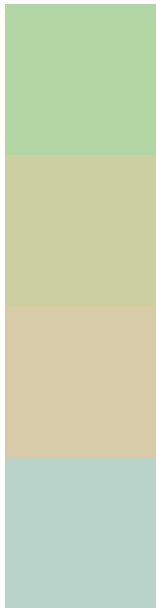
Dichromacy





Tritanopia
188, 200, 224

Trichromacy



Original Color
164, 215, 200

Protanomaly
161, 208, 165

Deuteranomaly
185, 216, 167

Tritanomaly
185, 200, 210

Monochromacy



Original Color
164, 215, 200

Achromatopsia
198, 198, 198

Achromatomaly
186, 204, 199

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 164, 215, 200 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(179, 215, 164)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(179, 215, 164)  
}
```

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(179, 215, 164) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(179, 215, 164) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 164, 215, 200 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(179, 215, 164) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(179, 215, 164) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(179, 215, 164)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(179, 215, 164); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(179, 215, 164); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(179, 215, 164) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 164, 215, 200 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(179, 215, 164) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(179,  
215, 164) }
```

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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