

Converting Colors

`RYB(164, 220, 180)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(164, 220, 180) contains.

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Color

$\text{RYB}(164, 220, 180)$

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	CCDCA4
RGB	204, 220, 164
RGB Percent	80%, 86%, 64%
CMY	0.2000, 0.1373, 0.3569
CMYK	0.07, 0.00, 0.25, 0.14
HSL	77°, 44%, 75%
HSV	77°, 25%, 86%
XYZ	57.1959, 66.7041, 44.9826
YIQ	208.8320, 8.4400, -20.8080

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

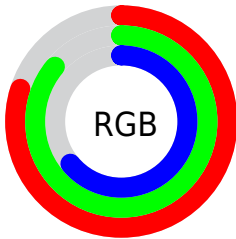
Format	Color
RYB	164, 220, 180
Decimal	13425828
CIELab	85.35, -14.74, 25.79
CIELCh	85, 29.709, 119.752
Yxy	66.7041, 0.3387, 0.3950
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291615908 (0xFFCCDCA4)
YUV	208.8320, -22.1022, -4.2377
Hunter-Lab	81.6726, -17.9222, 24.5158

Details

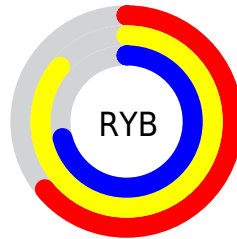
The RYB color **164, 220, 180** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCC99**. A complement of this color would be **180, 164, 220**, and the grayscale version is **209, 209, 209**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **219, 255, 219**, and **112, 165, 128** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **142, 220, 164**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **186, 220, 196**.

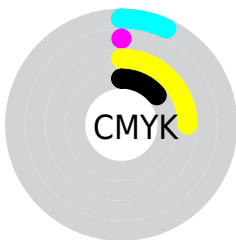
Distribution



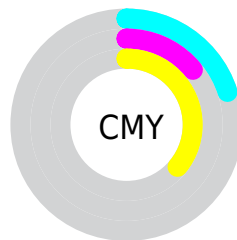
- Red (80%)
- Green (86%)
- Blue (64%)



- Red (64%)
- Yellow (86%)
- Blue (71%)



- Cyan (7%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (25%)
- Black (14%)



- Cyan (20%)
- Magenta (14%)
- Yellow (36%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 164, 220, 180 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, 220, 180 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 164, 220, 180


255, 255, 255


 219, 255, 219


 248, 255, 248

 164, 220, 180

 138, 192, 154

 112, 165, 128

 87, 139, 103

 63, 113, 78

 40, 89, 56

 18, 65, 33

 0, 43, 14

 0, 24, 24

 0, 0, 0

 164, 220, 180

 164, 220, 180

 142, 220, 164

 186, 220, 196

 120, 220, 149

 208, 220, 211

 98, 220, 133

 223, 220, 230

 76, 220, 117

 229, 220, 252

 54, 220, 101

 235, 220, 255

 32, 220, 86

 242, 220, 255

 10, 220, 70

 248, 220, 255

 0, 220, 63

 254, 220, 255

 255, 220, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



190, 234, 157



164, 220, 180



172, 216, 226

Triad

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



164, 220, 180



144, 190, 255



255, 193, 215

Complementary

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



164, 220, 180



180, 164, 220

Split Complementary

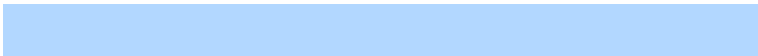
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



249, 197, 242



164, 220, 180



178, 203, 255

Square

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



164, 220, 180



130, 182, 240



217, 206, 255



255, 196, 187

Rectangle

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



164, 220, 180



152, 199, 229



217, 206, 255



255, 194, 224

Sweetspot

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



164, 220, 180



235, 255, 241



220, 186, 164



115, 128, 119



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



164, 220, 180



176, 255, 199



164, 220, 208



99, 110, 102



0, 173, 49



0, 46, 13

Inverse Universe

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



180, 164, 220



199, 176, 255



208, 164, 220



102, 99, 110



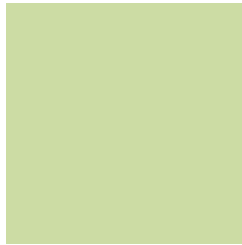
50, 0, 173



13, 0, 46

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 164, 220, 180 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

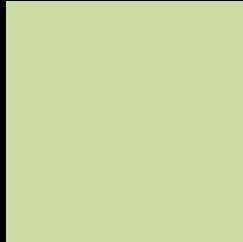
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 220, 180 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

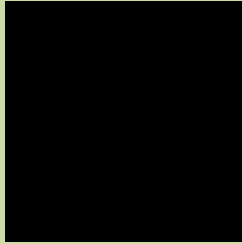
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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](#).

RYP 164, 220, 180 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 164, 220, 180.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 164, 220, 180.

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
164, 220, 180

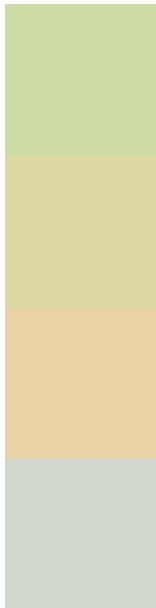
Protanopia
180, 228, 161

Deuteranopia
249, 234, 167



Tritanopia
213, 212, 228

Trichromacy



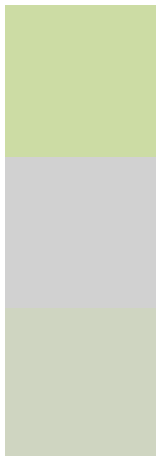
Original Color
164, 220, 180

Protanomaly
165, 219, 162

Deuteranomaly
201, 233, 166

Tritanomaly
205, 215, 210

Monochromacy



Original Color
164, 220, 180

Achromatopsia
209, 209, 209

Achromatomaly
193, 213, 199

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 164, 220, 180 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(204, 220, 164)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(204, 220, 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(204, 220, 164) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(204, 220, 164) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 164, 220, 180 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(204, 220, 164) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(204, 220, 164) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(204, 220, 164)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(204, 220, 164); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(204, 220, 164);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(204, 220,  
164) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 164, 220, 180 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(204, 220, 164) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(204,  
220, 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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