

Converting Colors

`RYB(164, 226, 223)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(164, 226, 223) contains.

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Color

R_YB(164, 226, 223)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A7E2A4
RGB	167, 226, 164
RGB Percent	65%, 89%, 64%
CMY	0.3451, 0.1137, 0.3569
CMYK	0.26, 0.00, 0.27, 0.11
HSL	117°, 52%, 76%
HSV	117°, 27%, 89%
XYZ	49.8335, 65.2885, 45.0974
YIQ	201.2910, -15.2620, -31.7900

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

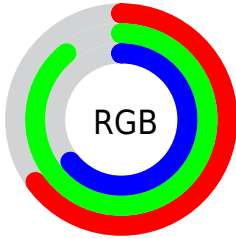
Format	Color
RYB	164, 226, 223
Decimal	11002532
CIELab	84.63, -30.58, 24.42
CIELCh	85, 39.135, 141.390
Yxy	65.2885, 0.3110, 0.4075
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289192612 (0xFFA7E2A4)
YUV	201.2910, -18.3845, -30.0732
Hunter-Lab	80.8013, -31.3139, 23.4696

Details

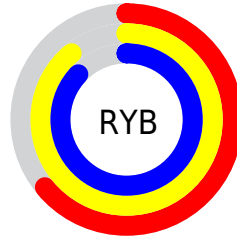
The RYB color **164, 226, 223** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **223, 164, 226**, and the grayscale version is **201, 201, 201**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **219, 255, 251**, and **112, 170, 169** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **141, 226, 222**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **187, 226, 224**.

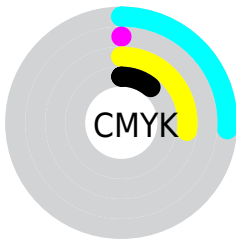
Distribution



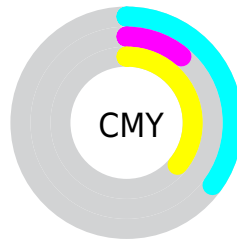
- Red (65%)
- Green (89%)
- Blue (64%)



- Red (64%)
- Yellow (89%)
- Blue (87%)



- Cyan (26%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (27%)
- Black (11%)



- Cyan (35%)
- Magenta (11%)
- Yellow (36%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 164, 226, 223 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, 226, 223 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 164, 226, 223

255, 255, 255


 219, 255, 251


 248, 255, 251

 164, 226, 223

 138, 198, 196

 112, 170, 169

 87, 144, 143

 62, 117, 118

 37, 90, 93

 6, 59, 69


 0, 46, 46

 0, 25, 25

 0, 0, 0

 164, 226, 223

 164, 226, 223

 141, 226, 222

 187, 226, 224

 119, 226, 221

 209, 226, 225

 96, 226, 220

 232, 226, 232

 74, 226, 219

 253, 226, 254

 51, 226, 218

 255, 226, 255

 28, 226, 216

 6, 226, 216

 0, 226, 215

Harmonies

Analogous

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



142, 217, 150



164, 226, 223



122, 186, 231

Triad

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



164, 226, 223



144, 188, 255



255, 184, 186

Complementary

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



164, 226, 223



223, 164, 226

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, 184, 223



164, 226, 223



201, 206, 255

Square

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



164, 226, 223



93, 166, 255



248, 193, 255



255, 216, 155

Rectangle

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



164, 226, 223



95, 165, 231



248, 193, 255



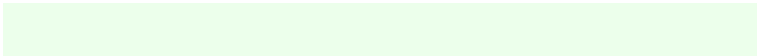
255, 183, 198

Sweetspot

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



164, 226, 223



235, 255, 254



167, 226, 164



115, 128, 128



0, 0, 0



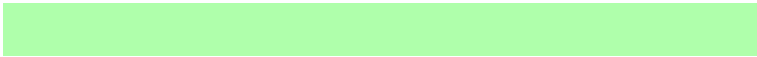
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



164, 226, 223



171, 255, 251



164, 207, 226



101, 112, 111



0, 176, 167



0, 48, 46

Inverse Universe

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



223, 164, 226



251, 171, 255



226, 164, 198



112, 101, 112



167, 0, 176



46, 0, 48

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 164, 226, 223 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

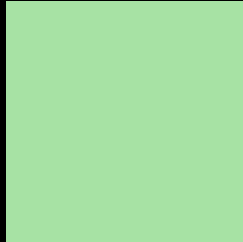
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 226, 223 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

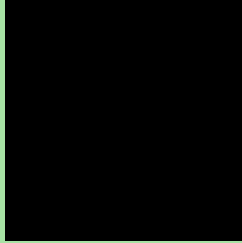
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 226, 223 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 164, 226, 223.

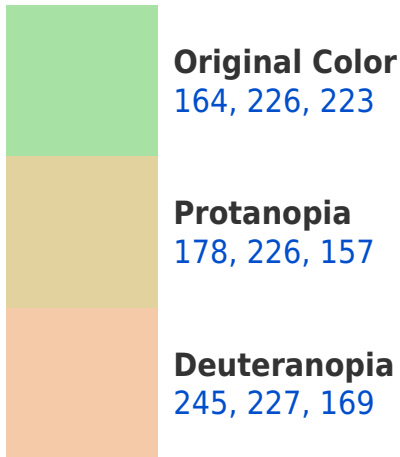


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 164, 226, 223.

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
179, 201, 234

Trichromacy



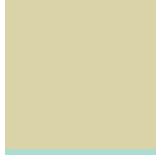
Original Color

164, 226, 223



Protanomaly

160, 216, 171



Deuteranomaly

174, 217, 167



Tritanomaly

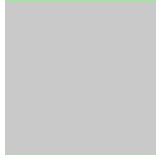
175, 201, 220

Monochromacy



Original Color

164, 226, 223



Achromatopsia

201, 201, 201



Achromatomaly

188, 210, 209

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 164, 226, 223 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(167, 226, 164)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(167, 226, 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(167, 226, 164) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(167, 226, 164) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 164, 226, 223 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(167, 226, 164) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(167, 226, 164) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(167, 226, 164)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(167, 226, 164); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(167, 226, 164);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(167, 226,  
164) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 164, 226, 223 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(167, 226, 164) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(167,  
226, 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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