

# Converting Colors

`RYB(164, 247, 205)`

Have a look what the booklet for  
RYB(164, 247, 205) contains.

<b>RYB(164, 247, 205)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	11
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	23
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	26
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	29

# Color

**R<sub>Y</sub>B(164, 247, 205)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	CEF7A4
RGB	206, 247, 164
RGB Percent	81%, 97%, 64%
CMY	0.1922, 0.0314, 0.3569
CMYK	0.17, 0.00, 0.34, 0.03
HSL	90°, 84%, 81%
HSV	90°, 34%, 97%
XYZ	65.4152, 82.3237, 47.5643
YIQ	225.2790, 2.2070, -34.5050

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

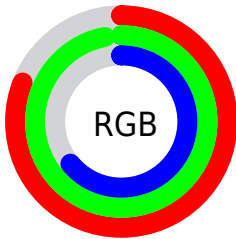
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">164, 247, 205</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">13563812</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">92.72, -27.16, 35.69</a>
CIElCh	<a href="#">93, 44.849, 127.268</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">82.3237, 0.3349, 0.4215</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4291753892 (0xFFCEF7A4)</a>
YUV	<a href="#">225.2790, -30.2105, -16.9077</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">90.7324, -30.0888, 32.4313</a>

# Details

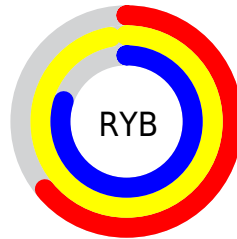
The RYB color **164, 247, 205** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCFF99**. A complement of this color would be **205, 164, 247**, and the grayscale version is **226, 226, 226**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **220, 255, 220**, and **111, 191, 151** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **139, 247, 192**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **189, 247, 218**.

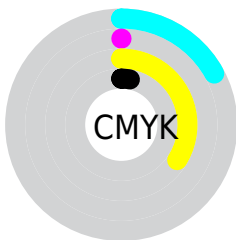
# Distribution



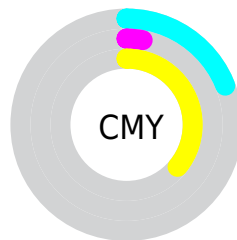
- Red (81%)
- Green (97%)
- Blue (64%)



- Red (64%)
- Yellow (97%)
- Blue (80%)



- Cyan (17%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (34%)
- Black (3%)



- Cyan (19%)
- Magenta (3%)
- Yellow (36%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 164, 247, 205 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, 247, 205 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 164, 247, 205


255, 255, 255

 220, 255, 220


 248, 255, 248

 164, 247, 205

 137, 218, 177


 111, 191, 151

 86, 163, 125


 62, 137, 101

 38, 111, 77

 12, 87, 51

 0, 63, 39

 0, 41, 41

 0, 17, 17

 164, 247, 205

 164, 247, 205

 139, 247, 192

 189, 247, 218

 115, 247, 180

 213, 247, 230

 90, 247, 168

 238, 247, 242

 65, 247, 155

 255, 247, 255

 40, 247, 142

 16, 247, 130

 0, 247, 122

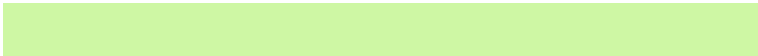
# Harmonies

## Analogous

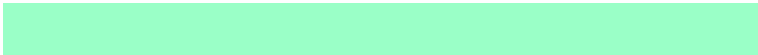
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



170, 253, 148



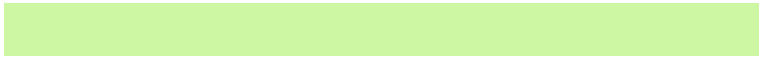
164, 247, 205



154, 224, 255

# Triad

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



164, 247, 205



120, 186, 255



255, 201, 225

# Complementary

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



164, 247, 205



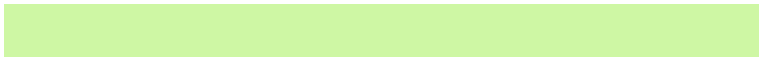
205, 164, 247

# Split Complementary

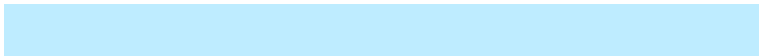
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



255, 206, 255



164, 247, 205



190, 217, 255

# Square

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



164, 247, 205



71, 163, 255



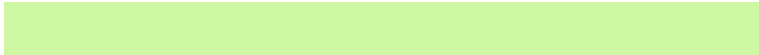
253, 219, 255



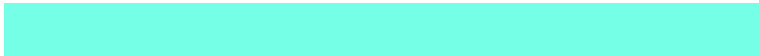
255, 218, 184

# Rectangle

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



164, 247, 205



117, 193, 255



253, 219, 255

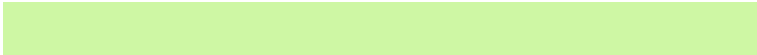


255, 201, 240



# Sweetspot

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



164, 247, 205



230, 255, 243



247, 241, 164



112, 128, 120



0, 0, 0

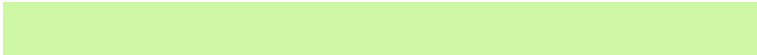


128, 128, 128

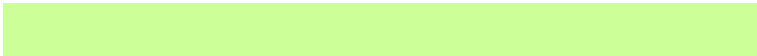


# Same Dimension

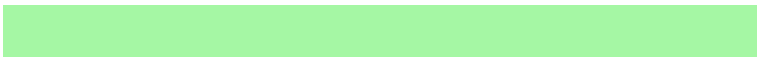
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



164, 247, 205



153, 255, 203



164, 247, 246



110, 122, 116



0, 186, 92



0, 59, 29



# Inverse Universe

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



205, 164, 247



203, 153, 255



246, 164, 247



116, 110, 122



92, 0, 186

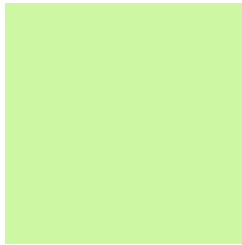


29, 0, 59



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 164, 247, 205 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

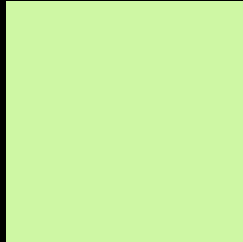
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 247, 205 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

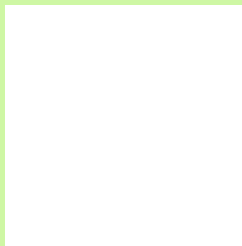
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



## **RYB 164, 247, 205 Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 164, 247, 205.

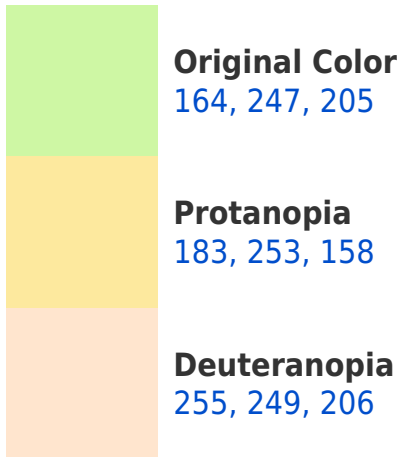


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 164, 247, 205.

# 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

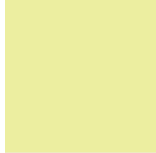
219, 230, 254

# Trichromacy



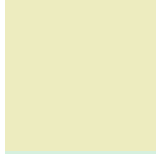
**Original Color**

164, 247, 205



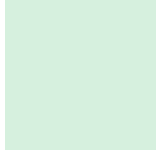
**Protanomaly**

160, 238, 162



**Deuteranomaly**

192, 237, 191



**Tritanomaly**

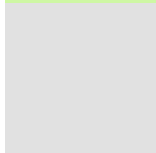
214, 234, 240

# Monochromacy



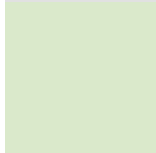
**Original Color**

164, 247, 205



**Achromatopsia**

225, 225, 225



**Achromatomaly**

203, 233, 218

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 164, 247, 205 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, 247, 164)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(206, 247, 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(206, 247, 164) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(206, 247, 164) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 164, 247, 205 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, 247, 164) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(206, 247, 164) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(206, 247, 164)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(206, 247, 164); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(206, 247, 164);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(206, 247,  
164) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 164, 247, 205 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(206, 247, 164) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(206,  
247, 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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