

Converting Colors

`RYB(166, 191, 184)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(166, 191, 184) contains.

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Color

R_YB(166, 191, 184)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	ADBFA6
RGB	173, 191, 166
RGB Percent	68%, 75%, 65%
CMY	0.3216, 0.2510, 0.3490
CMYK	0.09, 0.00, 0.13, 0.25
HSL	103°, 16%, 70%
HSV	103°, 13%, 75%
XYZ	42.7473, 48.8990, 43.2618
YIQ	182.7680, -2.7030, -11.5910

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

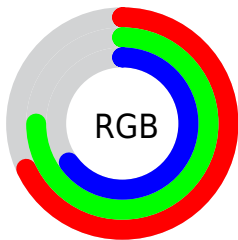
Format	Color
RYB	166, 191, 184
Decimal	11386790
CIELab	75.39, -10.83, 10.53
CIELCh	75, 15.110, 135.799
Yxy	48.8990, 0.3169, 0.3625
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289576870 (0xFFADBFA6)
YUV	182.7680, -8.2666, -8.5665
Hunter-Lab	69.9278, -13.2555, 12.2689

Details

The RYB color **166, 191, 184** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCC99**. A complement of this color would be **184, 166, 191**, and the grayscale version is **183, 183, 183**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **221, 247, 239**, and **114, 138, 131** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **147, 191, 179**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **185, 191, 189**.

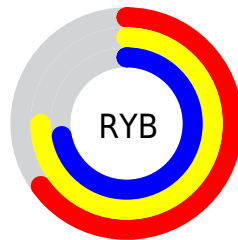
Distribution



Red (68%)

Green (75%)

Blue (65%)



Red (65%)

Yellow (75%)

Blue (72%)

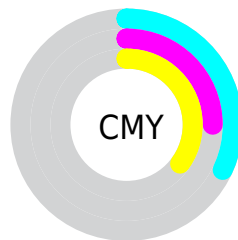


Cyan (9%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (13%)

Black (25%)



Cyan (32%)

Magenta (25%)

Yellow (35%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 166, 191, 184 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 166, 191, 184 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 166, 191, 184


255, 255, 255


 221, 247, 239

 250, 255, 250

 166, 191, 184

 140, 164, 158

 114, 138, 131

 90, 112, 106

 66, 88, 82

 44, 64, 59

 23, 42, 37

 0, 22, 20

 0, 0, 0

 166, 191, 184

 166, 191, 184

■ 147, 191, 179

■ 185, 191, 189

■ 128, 191, 174

■ 201, 191, 204

■ 109, 191, 168

■ 214, 191, 223

■ 90, 191, 163

■ 228, 191, 242

■ 71, 191, 158

■ 242, 191, 255

■ 51, 191, 152

■ 255, 191, 255

■ 32, 191, 146

■ 13, 191, 141

■ 0, 191, 138

Harmonies

Analogous

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



161, 189, 159



166, 191, 184



159, 181, 193

Triad

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



166, 191, 184



163, 180, 212



215, 176, 179

Complementary

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



166, 191, 184



184, 166, 191

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.



210, 177, 193



166, 191, 184



180, 184, 212

Square

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



166, 191, 184



152, 175, 205



197, 180, 205



213, 182, 166

Rectangle

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



166, 191, 184



152, 175, 194



197, 180, 205



214, 176, 183

Sweetspot

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



166, 191, 184



237, 247, 244



176, 191, 166



119, 125, 124



252, 252, 252



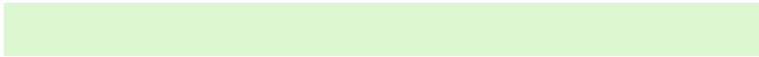
125, 125, 125

Same Dimension

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



166, 191, 184



208, 247, 236



166, 187, 191



85, 94, 91



0, 158, 114



0, 31, 22

Inverse Universe

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



184, 166, 191



236, 208, 247



191, 166, 186



92, 85, 94



114, 0, 158



22, 0, 31

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 166, 191, 184 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

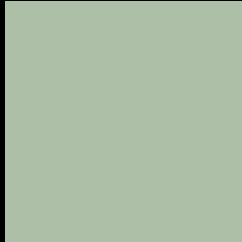
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 166, 191, 184 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

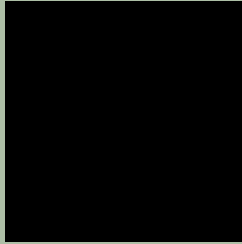
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 166, 191, 184 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 166, 191, 184.

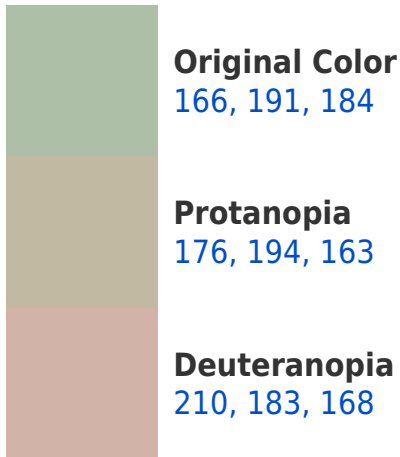


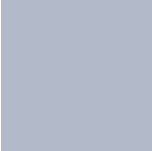
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 166, 191, 184.

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](#).

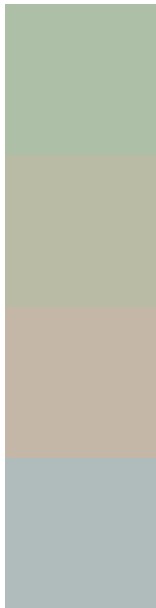
Dichromacy





Tritanopia
178, 184, 201

Trichromacy



Original Color

166, 191, 184

Protanomaly

164, 187, 165

Deuteranomaly

193, 197, 167

Tritanomaly

176, 182, 188

Monochromacy



Original Color

166, 191, 184

Achromatopsia

183, 183, 183

Achromatomaly

177, 186, 184

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 166, 191, 184 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(173, 191, 166) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(173, 191, 166)  
}
```

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(173, 191, 166) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(173, 191, 166) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 166, 191, 184 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(173, 191, 166) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(173, 191, 166) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(173, 191, 166)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(173, 191, 166); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(173, 191, 166);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(173, 191,  
166) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 166, 191, 184 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(173, 191, 166) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(173,  
191, 166) }
```

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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