

Converting Colors

`RYB(166, 195, 212)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(166, 195, 212) contains.

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Color

R_YB(166, 195, 212)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A6D4C1
RGB	166, 212, 193
RGB Percent	65%, 83%, 76%
CMY	0.3490, 0.1686, 0.2433
CMYK	0.22, 0.00, 0.09, 0.17
HSL	155°, 35%, 74%
HSV	155°, 22%, 83%
XYZ	48.8912, 59.0427, 59.2514
YIQ	196.0800, -21.3170, -15.6610

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

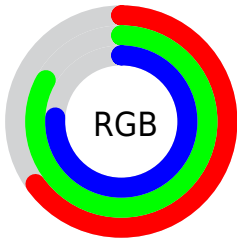
Format	Color
RYB	166, 195, 212
Decimal	10933441
CIELab	81.32, -18.84, 4.50
CIELCh	81, 19.370, 166.564
Yxy	59.0427, 0.2924, 0.3532
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289123521 (0xFFA6D4C1)
YUV	196.0800, -1.5184, -26.3802
Hunter-Lab	76.8392, -20.8929, 8.0684

Details

The RYB color **166, 195, 212** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **212, 166, 185**, and the grayscale version is **196, 196, 196**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **222, 240, 255**, and **113, 140, 157** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **145, 187, 212**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **187, 203, 212**.

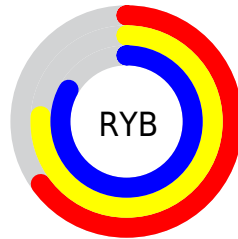
Distribution



Red (65%)

Green (83%)

Blue (76%)



Red (65%)

Yellow (76%)

Blue (83%)

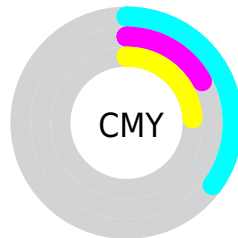


Cyan (22%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (9%)

Black (17%)



Cyan (35%)

Magenta (17%)

Yellow (24%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 166, 195, 212 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, 195, 212 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 166, 195, 212

255, 255, 255


 222, 240, 255

 250, 253, 255

 166, 195, 212

 139, 167, 184

 113, 141, 157

 88, 115, 131

 64, 90, 106

 40, 65, 81

 15, 41, 58

 0, 22, 36

 0, 9, 9

 0, 0, 0

 166, 195, 212


 166, 195, 212

 145, 187, 212


 187, 203, 212


 124, 180, 212


 208, 210, 212

 102, 171, 212


 230, 212, 219

 81, 164, 212


 251, 212, 228

 60, 156, 212


 255, 212, 237

 39, 148, 212

 255, 212, 246

 18, 140, 212

 255, 212, 254

 0, 134, 212

 255, 212, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



177, 209, 201



166, 195, 212



155, 184, 213

Triad

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



166, 195, 212



195, 199, 237



237, 200, 176

Complementary

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



166, 195, 212



212, 166, 185

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.



240, 190, 192



166, 195, 212



217, 194, 227

Square

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



166, 195, 212



172, 194, 237



234, 190, 211



215, 224, 167

Rectangle

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



166, 195, 212



154, 185, 223



234, 190, 211



239, 193, 181

Sweetspot

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



166, 195, 212



237, 248, 255



166, 212, 193



117, 124, 128



0, 0, 0



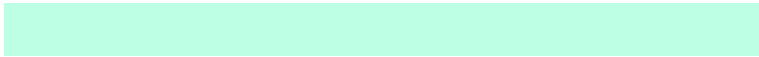
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



166, 195, 212



189, 230, 255



166, 188, 212



96, 103, 107



0, 108, 171



0, 27, 43

Inverse Universe

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



212, 166, 185



255, 189, 216



212, 170, 166



107, 96, 101



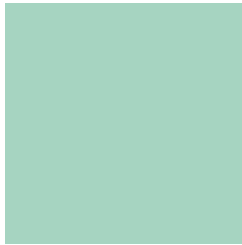
171, 0, 71



43, 0, 18

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 166, 195, 212 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

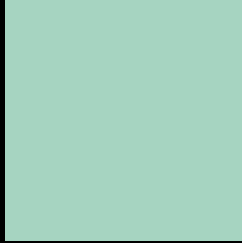
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 195, 212 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

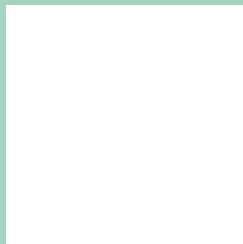
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RYB 166, 195, 212 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 166, 195, 212.

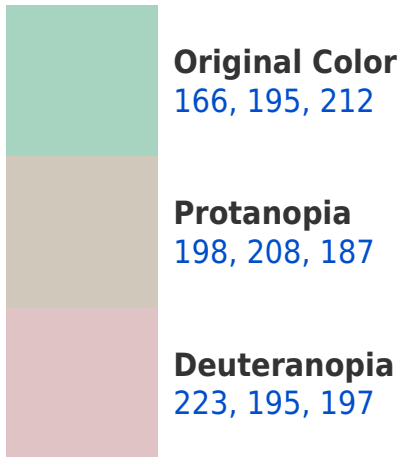


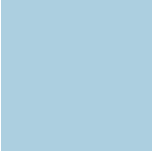
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 166, 195, 212.

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
172, 193, 224

Trichromacy



Original Color
166, 195, 212

Protanomaly
189, 205, 201

Deuteranomaly
197, 202, 196

Tritanomaly
170, 190, 213

Monochromacy



Original Color
166, 195, 212

Achromatopsia
196, 196, 196

Achromatomaly
185, 196, 202

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 166, 195, 212 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(166, 212, 193)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(166, 212, 193)  
}
```

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(166, 212, 193) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(166, 212, 193) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 166, 195, 212 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(166, 212, 193) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(166, 212, 193) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(166, 212, 193)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(166, 212, 193); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 212, 193);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 212,  
193) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 166, 195, 212 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(166, 212, 193) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(166,  
212, 193) }
```

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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