

Converting Colors

`RYB(166, 197, 218)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(166, 197, 218) contains.

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Color

R_YB(166, 197, 218)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

| Format | Color |
|-------------|------------------------------|
| Hex | A6DAC9 |
| RGB | 166, 218, 201 |
| RGB Percent | 65%, 85%, 79% |
| CMY | 0.3490, 0.1451, 0.2109 |
| CMYK | 0.24, 0.00, 0.08, 0.15 |
| HSL | 161°, 41%, 75% |
| HSV | 161°, 24%, 85% |
| XYZ | 51.3665, 62.4775, 64.7498 |
| YIQ | 200.5140, -25.5350, -16.3110 |

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

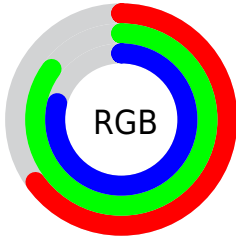
| Format | Color |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| RYB | 166, 197, 218 |
| Decimal | 10934985 |
| CIELab | 83.17, -20.17, 2.79 |
| CIElCh | 83, 20.364, 172.122 |
| Yxy | 62.4775, 0.2876, 0.3498 |
| Android (android.graphics.Color) | 4289125065 (0xFFA6DAC9) |
| YUV | 200.5140, 0.2396, -30.2688 |
| Hunter-Lab | 79.0427, -22.3251, 6.7610 |

Details

The RYB color **166, 197, 218** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **218, 166, 183**, and the grayscale version is **201, 201, 201**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **222, 239, 255**, and **113, 143, 163** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **144, 188, 218**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **188, 206, 218**.

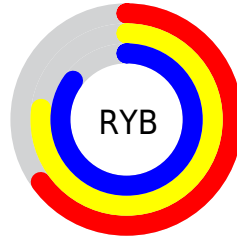
Distribution



Red (65%)

Green (85%)

Blue (79%)



Red (65%)

Yellow (77%)

Blue (85%)

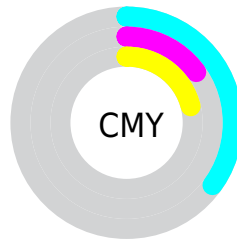


Cyan (24%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (8%)

Black (15%)



Cyan (35%)

Magenta (15%)

Yellow (21%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 166, 197, 218 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, 197, 218 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 166, 197, 218

255, 255, 255


 222, 239, 255

 251, 253, 255

 166, 197, 218


 139, 169, 190

 113, 143, 163


 87, 116, 137

 63, 91, 111

 38, 66, 86

 11, 40, 63


 0, 24, 41

 0, 16, 19


 0, 0, 0

 166, 197, 218


 166, 197, 218


 144, 188, 218


 188, 206, 218

 122, 179, 218


 210, 215, 218

 101, 171, 218


 231, 218, 222

 79, 162, 218


 253, 218, 229

 57, 153, 218


 255, 218, 236

 35, 144, 218

 255, 218, 243

 13, 135, 218

 255, 218, 250

 0, 130, 218

 255, 218, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



183, 215, 213



166, 197, 218



156, 188, 221

Triad

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



166, 197, 218



204, 204, 242



242, 207, 178

Complementary

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



166, 197, 218



218, 166, 183

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.



248, 194, 194



166, 197, 218



227, 198, 231

Square

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



166, 197, 218



179, 200, 245



243, 194, 213



209, 227, 170

Rectangle

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



166, 197, 218



158, 191, 232



243, 194, 213



245, 202, 182

Sweetspot

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



166, 197, 218



237, 248, 255



166, 218, 201



117, 124, 128



0, 0, 0



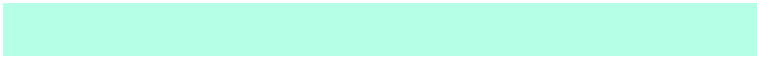
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



166, 197, 218



181, 225, 255



166, 190, 218



99, 106, 110



0, 103, 173



0, 27, 46

Inverse Universe

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



218, 166, 183



255, 181, 205



218, 177, 166



110, 99, 102



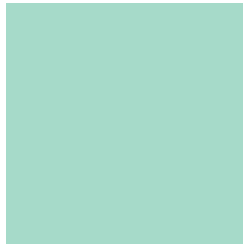
173, 0, 56



46, 0, 15

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 166, 197, 218 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

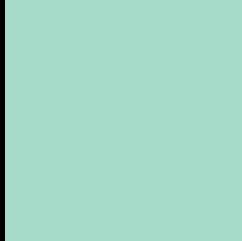
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 197, 218 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

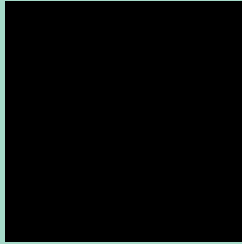
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 197, 218 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 166, 197, 218.

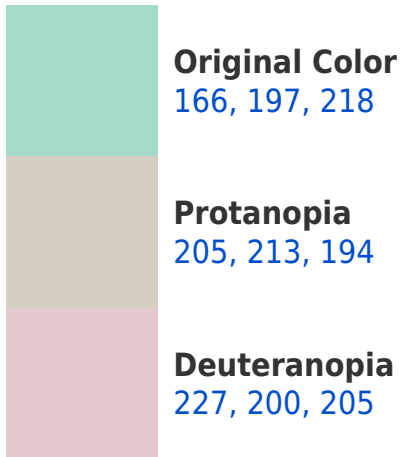


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 166, 197, 218.

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





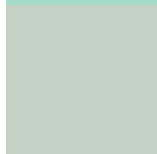
Tritanopia
172, 197, 231

Trichromacy



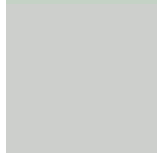
Original Color

166, 197, 218



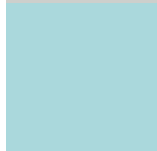
Protanomaly

196, 209, 210



Deuteranomaly

204, 207, 206



Tritanomaly

170, 194, 220

Monochromacy



Original Color

166, 197, 218



Achromatopsia

201, 201, 201



Achromatomaly

188, 199, 207

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 166, 197, 218 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, 218, 201)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(166, 218, 201)  
}
```

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, 218, 201) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(166, 218, 201) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 166, 197, 218 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

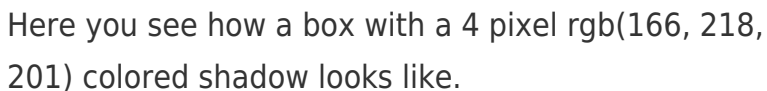
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(166, 218, 201) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(166, 218, 201) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(166, 218, 201)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 218, 201); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 218, 201); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 218, 201) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 166, 197, 218 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(166, 218, 201) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(166,  
218, 201) }
```

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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