

# Converting Colors

`RYB(166, 199, 244)`

Have a look what the booklet for RYB(166, 199, 244) contains.

<b>RYB(166, 199, 244)</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(166, 199, 244)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A6DFF4
RGB	166, 223, 244
RGB Percent	65%, 87%, 96%
CMY	0.3490, 0.1247, 0.0431
CMYK	0.32, 0.09, 0.00, 0.04
HSL	196°, 78%, 80%
HSV	196°, 32%, 96%
XYZ	58.4962, 67.5209, 95.5377
YIQ	208.3510, -40.7130, -5.5530

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

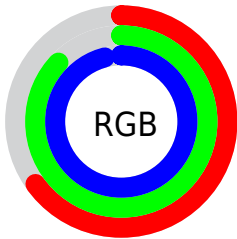
Format	Color
R <sub>YB</sub>	166, 199, 244
Decimal	10936308
CIE Lab	85.77, -13.34, -16.01
CIE LCh	86, 20.843, 230.192
Yxy	67.5209, 0.2640, 0.3048
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289126388 (0xFFA6DFF4)
YUV	208.3510, 17.5750, -37.1418
Hunter-Lab	82.1711, -16.7285, -11.4148

# Details

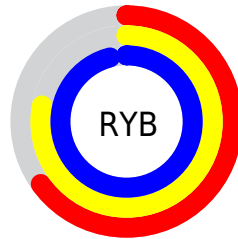
The RYB color **166, 199, 244** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **244, 195, 166**, and the grayscale version is **208, 208, 208**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **223, 239, 255**, and **111, 144, 188** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **142, 185, 244**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **190, 213, 244**.

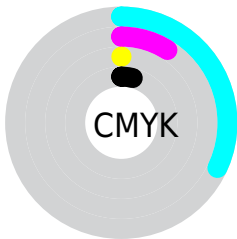
# Distribution



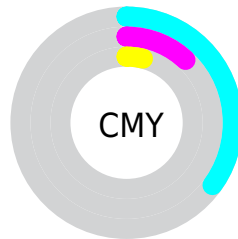
- Red (65%)
- Green (87%)
- Blue (96%)



- Red (65%)
- Yellow (78%)
- Blue (96%)



- Cyan (32%)
- Magenta (9%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (4%)



- Cyan (35%)
- Magenta (12%)
- Yellow (4%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 166, 199, 244 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, 199, 244 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 166, 199, 244

255, 255, 255

■ 223, 239, 255

■ 252, 254, 255

■ 166, 199, 244

■ 138, 171, 216

■ 111, 144, 188

■ 85, 118, 161

■ 58, 91, 135

■ 28, 63, 109

■ 0, 38, 85

■ 0, 26, 62

■ 0, 16, 40

■ 0, 1, 19

■ 166, 199, 244

■ 166, 199, 244

■ 142, 185, 244

■ 190, 213, 244

■ 117, 171, 244

■ 215, 227, 244

■ 93, 157, 244

■ 239, 241, 244

■ 68, 142, 244

■ 255, 253, 244

■ 44, 129, 244

■ 244, 255, 244

■ 20, 115, 244

■ 0, 103, 244

# Harmonies

## Analogous

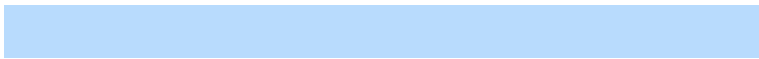
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



162, 194, 227



166, 199, 244



184, 207, 253

# Triad

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



166, 199, 244



250, 201, 222



177, 217, 178

# Complementary

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



166, 199, 244



244, 195, 166

# 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.



219, 236, 176



166, 199, 244



255, 201, 202

# Square

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



166, 199, 244



234, 205, 240



251, 214, 185



189, 223, 219

# Rectangle

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



166, 199, 244



201, 211, 253



251, 214, 185



186, 223, 176

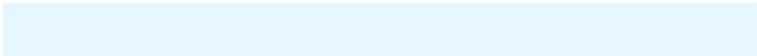


# Sweetspot

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



166, 199, 244



230, 240, 255



166, 227, 244



112, 119, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

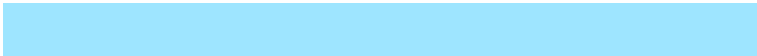


# Same Dimension

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



166, 199, 244



158, 199, 255



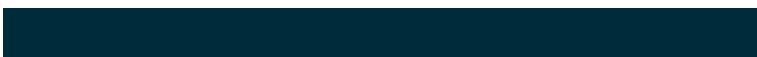
166, 181, 244



110, 115, 122



0, 79, 186



0, 25, 59



# Inverse Universe

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



244, 166, 223



255, 158, 229



189, 244, 166



122, 110, 119



186, 0, 137

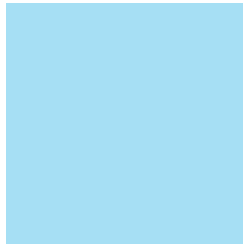


59, 0, 43



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 166, 199, 244 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

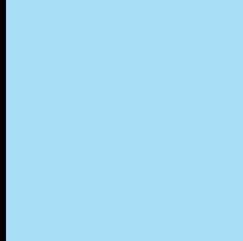
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 199, 244 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](#).



## RYP 166, 199, 244 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYP color 166, 199, 244.




This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYP color 166, 199, 244.

# 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



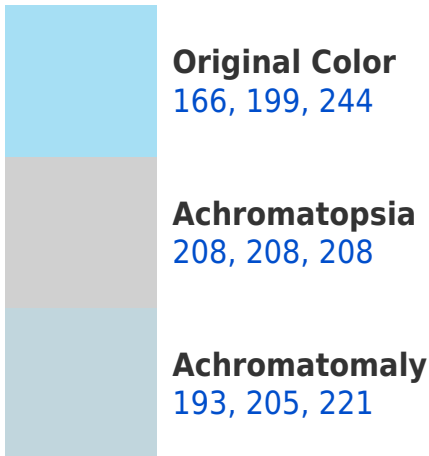


**Tritanopia**  
165, 198, 242

# Trichromacy



# Monochromacy



# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 166, 199, 244 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, 223, 244)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(166, 223, 244)  
}
```

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, 223, 244) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(166, 223, 244) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 166, 199, 244 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

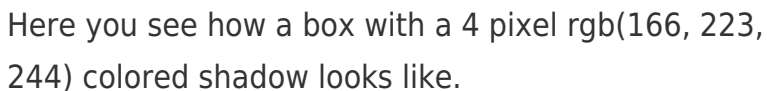
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(166, 223, 244) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(166, 223, 244) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(166, 223, 244)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 223, 244); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 223, 244); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 223, 244) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 166, 199, 244 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(166, 223, 244) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(166,  
223, 244) }
```

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](#).



Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

**[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)**

**Follow me  
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor