

Converting Colors

`RYB(166, 213, 191)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(166, 213, 191) contains.

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Color

R_YB(166, 213, 191)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	BCD5A6
RGB	188, 213, 166
RGB Percent	74%, 84%, 65%
CMY	0.2627, 0.1647, 0.3490
CMYK	0.12, 0.00, 0.22, 0.16
HSL	92°, 36%, 74%
HSV	92°, 22%, 84%
XYZ	51.4162, 61.0330, 45.1470
YIQ	200.1670, 0.1870, -19.9170

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

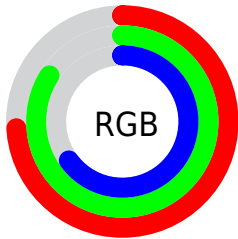
Format	Color
RYB	166, 213, 191
Decimal	12375462
CIELab	82.40, -16.72, 20.51
CIELCh	82, 26.463, 129.185
Yxy	61.0330, 0.3263, 0.3873
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290565542 (0xFFBCD5A6)
YUV	200.1670, -16.8443, -10.6705
Hunter-Lab	78.1236, -19.2386, 20.4233

Details

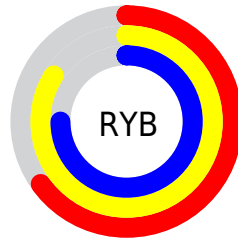
The RYB color **166, 213, 191** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCC99**. A complement of this color would be **191, 166, 213**, and the grayscale version is **200, 200, 200**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **221, 255, 231**, and **114, 158, 138** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **145, 213, 181**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **187, 213, 201**.

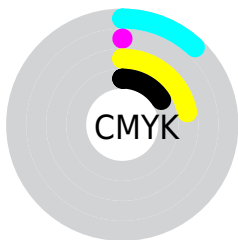
Distribution



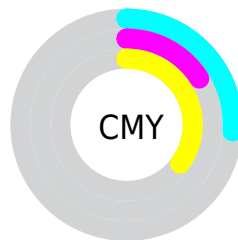
- Red (74%)
- Green (84%)
- Blue (65%)



- Red (65%)
- Yellow (84%)
- Blue (75%)



- Cyan (12%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (22%)
- Black (16%)



- Cyan (26%)
- Magenta (16%)
- Yellow (35%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 166, 213, 191 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, 213, 191 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 166, 213, 191

255, 255, 255


 221, 255, 231

 250, 255, 250

 166, 213, 191


 140, 185, 164

 114, 158, 138


 89, 132, 112

 65, 107, 88

 43, 83, 66

 21, 59, 43

 0, 37, 19

 0, 15, 15

 0, 0, 0

 166, 213, 191

 166, 213, 191

 145, 213, 181

 187, 213, 201

 123, 213, 171

 209, 213, 211

 102, 213, 161

 222, 213, 230

 81, 213, 151

 233, 213, 251

 60, 213, 142

 245, 213, 255

 38, 213, 131

 255, 213, 255

 17, 213, 121

 0, 213, 113

Harmonies

Analogous

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



168, 216, 156



166, 213, 191



160, 200, 218

Triad

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



166, 213, 191



154, 190, 251



255, 187, 198

Complementary

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



166, 213, 191



191, 166, 213

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.



244, 189, 223



166, 213, 191



186, 201, 254

Square

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



166, 213, 191



135, 180, 235



219, 196, 244



253, 194, 175

Rectangle

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



166, 213, 191



145, 186, 219



219, 196, 244



253, 187, 207

Sweetspot

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



166, 213, 191



237, 255, 246



211, 213, 166



117, 128, 123



0, 0, 0



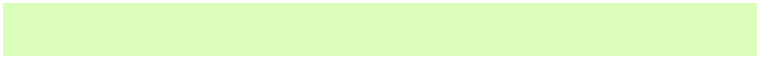
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



166, 213, 191



189, 255, 224



166, 212, 213



96, 107, 102



0, 171, 91



0, 43, 23

Inverse Universe

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



191, 166, 213



224, 189, 255



213, 166, 212



102, 96, 107



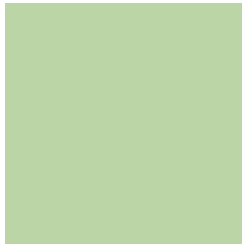
91, 0, 171



23, 0, 43

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 166, 213, 191 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

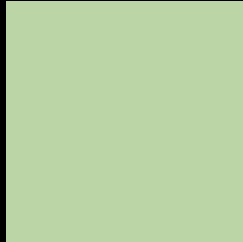
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 213, 191 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

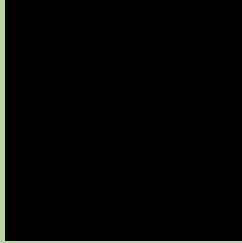
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 213, 191 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 166, 213, 191.

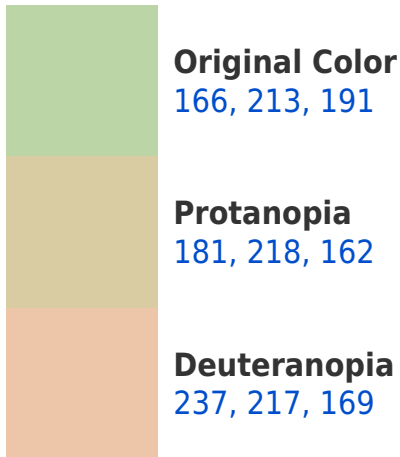


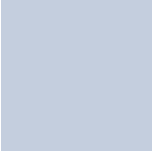
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 166, 213, 191.

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](#).

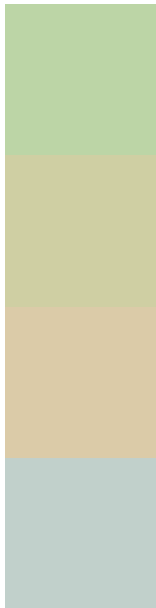
Dichromacy





Tritanopia
196, 203, 222

Trichromacy



Original Color
166, 213, 191

Protanomaly
163, 207, 163

Deuteranomaly
191, 219, 168

Tritanomaly
193, 202, 208

Monochromacy



Original Color
166, 213, 191

Achromatopsia
200, 200, 200

Achromatomaly
188, 205, 197

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 166, 213, 191 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(188, 213, 166)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(188, 213, 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(188, 213, 166) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(188, 213, 166) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 166, 213, 191 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(188, 213, 166) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(188, 213, 166) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(188, 213, 166)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(188, 213, 166); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(188, 213, 166); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(188, 213, 166) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 166, 213, 191 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(188, 213, 166) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(188,  
213, 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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