

# Converting Colors

`RYB(166, 214, 196)`

Have a look what the booklet for  
RYB(166, 214, 196) contains.

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# Color

**R<sub>Y</sub>B(166, 214, 196)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B8D6A6
RGB	184, 214, 166
RGB Percent	72%, 84%, 65%
CMY	0.2784, 0.1608, 0.3490
CMYK	0.14, 0.00, 0.22, 0.16
HSL	98°, 37%, 75%
HSV	98°, 22%, 84%
XYZ	50.6967, 61.0367, 45.1856
YIQ	199.5580, -2.4720, -21.2880

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

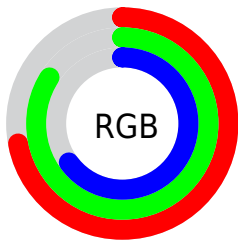
Format	Color
R <sub>YB</sub>	166, 214, 196
Decimal	12113574
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	82.40, -18.64, 20.47
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	82, 27.686, 132.314
Yxy	61.0367, 0.3231, 0.3890
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290303654 (0xFFB8D6A6)
YUV	199.5580, -16.5441, -13.6444
Hunter-Lab	78.1260, -20.8901, 20.3967

# Details

The RYB color **166, 214, 196** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **196, 166, 214**, and the grayscale version is **200, 200, 200**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **221, 255, 236**, and **114, 159, 142** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **145, 214, 188**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **187, 214, 204**.

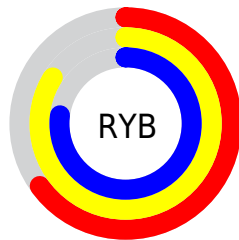
# Distribution



Red (72%)

Green (84%)

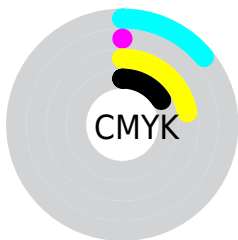
Blue (65%)



Red (65%)

Yellow (84%)

Blue (77%)

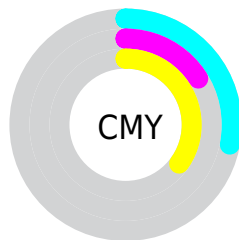


Cyan (14%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (22%)

Black (16%)



Cyan (28%)

Magenta (16%)

Yellow (35%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 166, 214, 196 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, 214, 196 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 166, 214, 196

255, 255, 255


 221, 255, 236

 250, 255, 250

 166, 214, 196


 140, 186, 169

 114, 159, 142


 89, 133, 117

 65, 108, 93

 43, 83, 69

 21, 60, 47

 0, 38, 23

 0, 16, 16

 0, 0, 0

 166, 214, 196

 166, 214, 196

 145, 214, 188

 187, 214, 204

 123, 214, 180

 209, 214, 212


 102, 214, 172

 224, 214, 230

 80, 214, 163

 238, 214, 252

 59, 214, 156

 251, 214, 255

 38, 214, 148

 255, 214, 255

 16, 214, 140

 0, 214, 134

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



161, 213, 154



166, 214, 196



155, 197, 219

# Triad

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



166, 214, 196



154, 191, 254



255, 186, 195

# Complementary

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



166, 214, 196



196, 166, 214

# 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.



247, 188, 221



166, 214, 196



188, 201, 255

# Square

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



166, 214, 196



132, 180, 239



223, 195, 244



254, 196, 171

# Rectangle

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



166, 214, 196



139, 183, 220



223, 195, 244



255, 186, 204



# Sweetspot

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



166, 214, 196



237, 255, 248



195, 214, 166



117, 128, 124



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

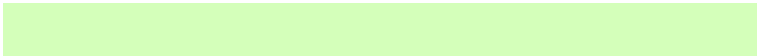


# Same Dimension

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



166, 214, 196



186, 255, 229



166, 209, 214



96, 107, 103



0, 171, 107



0, 43, 27



# Inverse Universe

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



196, 166, 214



229, 186, 255



214, 166, 208



103, 96, 107



107, 0, 171



27, 0, 43



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 166, 214, 196 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, 214, 196 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

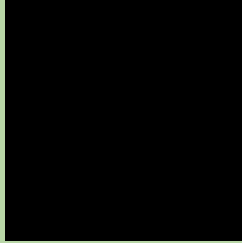
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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



## RYB 166, 214, 196 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 166, 214, 196.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 166, 214, 196.

# 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](#).

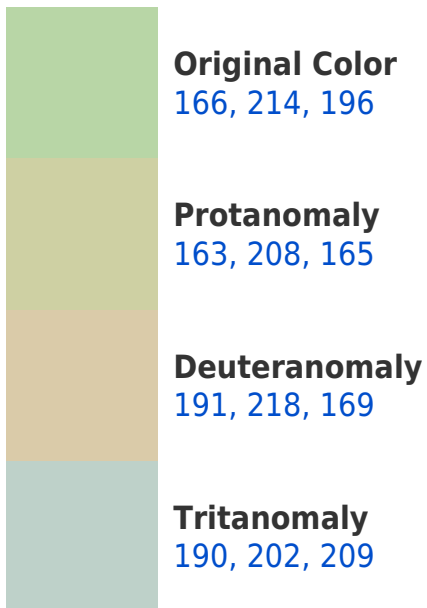
## Dichromacy



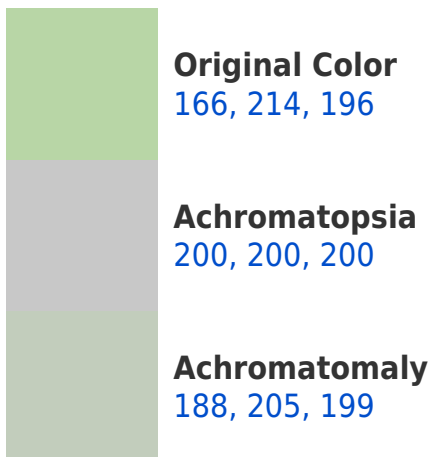


**Tritanopia**  
193, 202, 223

# Trichromacy



# Monochromacy



# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 166, 214, 196 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(184, 214, 166)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(184, 214, 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(184, 214, 166) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(184, 214, 166) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 166, 214, 196 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(184, 214, 166) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(184, 214, 166) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(184, 214, 166)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(184, 214, 166); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(184, 214, 166);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(184, 214,  
166) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 166, 214, 196 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(184, 214, 166) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(184,  
214, 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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