

Converting Colors

`RYB(166, 215, 212)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(166, 215, 212) contains.

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Color

R_YB(166, 215, 212)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A9D7A6
RGB	169, 215, 166
RGB Percent	66%, 84%, 65%
CMY	0.3373, 0.1569, 0.3490
CMYK	0.21, 0.00, 0.23, 0.16
HSL	116°, 38%, 75%
HSV	116°, 23%, 84%
XYZ	47.5456, 59.7891, 45.1109
YIQ	195.6600, -11.6870, -24.9910

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

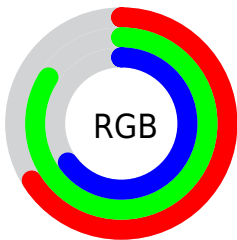
Format	Color
RYB	166, 215, 212
Decimal	11130790
CIELab	81.72, -24.31, 19.39
CIElCh	82, 31.096, 141.422
Yxy	59.7891, 0.3119, 0.3922
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289320870 (0xFFA9D7A6)
YUV	195.6600, -14.6224, -23.3808
Hunter-Lab	77.3234, -25.5577, 19.5362

Details

The RYB color **166, 215, 212** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **212, 166, 215**, and the grayscale version is **196, 196, 196**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **221, 255, 251**, and **114, 160, 158** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **145, 215, 211**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **188, 215, 214**.

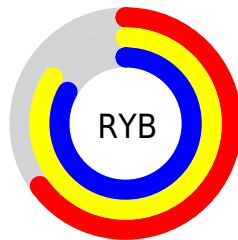
Distribution



Red (66%)

Green (84%)

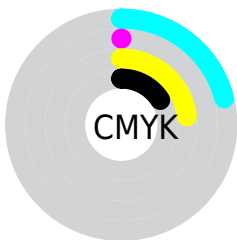
Blue (65%)



Red (65%)

Yellow (84%)

Blue (83%)

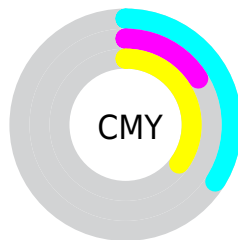


Cyan (21%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (23%)

Black (16%)



Cyan (34%)

Magenta (16%)

Yellow (35%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 166, 215, 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, 215, 212 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 166, 215, 212


255, 255, 255


 221, 255, 251


 250, 255, 251

 166, 215, 212


 140, 187, 185


 114, 160, 158


 89, 134, 132

 66, 108, 108

 42, 83, 84

 18, 56, 60

 0, 38, 38

 0, 12, 12

 0, 0, 0

■ 166, 215, 212

■ 166, 215, 212

■ 145, 215, 211

■ 188, 215, 214

■ 123, 215, 209

■ 209, 215, 215

■ 102, 215, 209

■ 230, 215, 231

■ 80, 215, 207

■ 250, 215, 252

■ 59, 215, 206

■ 255, 215, 255

■ 37, 215, 204

■ 16, 215, 203

■ 0, 215, 202

Harmonies

Analogous

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



148, 208, 154



166, 215, 212



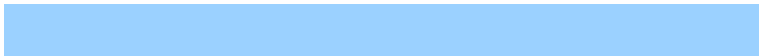
137, 186, 219

Triad

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



166, 215, 212



155, 190, 255



255, 183, 183

Complementary

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



166, 215, 212



212, 166, 215

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.



255, 182, 213



166, 215, 212



196, 199, 255

Square

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



166, 215, 212



122, 176, 248



232, 189, 240



253, 203, 159

Rectangle

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



166, 215, 212



120, 172, 220



232, 189, 240



255, 182, 193

Sweetspot

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



166, 215, 212



237, 255, 254



169, 215, 166



117, 128, 127



0, 0, 0



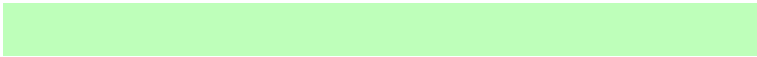
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



166, 215, 212



186, 255, 251



166, 200, 215



96, 107, 106



0, 171, 161



0, 43, 40

Inverse Universe

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



212, 166, 215



251, 186, 255



215, 166, 194



106, 96, 107



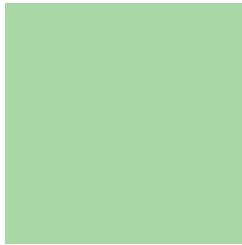
160, 0, 171



41, 0, 43

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 166, 215, 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, 215, 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, 215, 212 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 166, 215, 212.

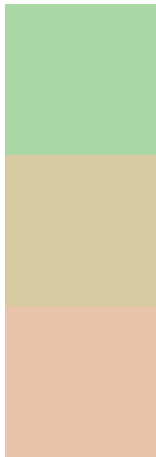


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 166, 215, 212.

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](#).

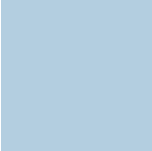
Dichromacy



Original Color
166, 215, 212

Protanopia
177, 215, 160

Deuteranopia
233, 211, 170



Tritanopia
179, 196, 224

Trichromacy



Original Color
166, 215, 212

Protanomaly
162, 207, 171

Deuteranomaly
179, 210, 169

Tritanomaly
175, 194, 210

Monochromacy



Original Color
166, 215, 212

Achromatopsia
196, 196, 196

Achromatomaly
185, 203, 202

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 166, 215, 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(169, 215, 166)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(169, 215, 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(169, 215, 166) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(169, 215, 166) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 166, 215, 212 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

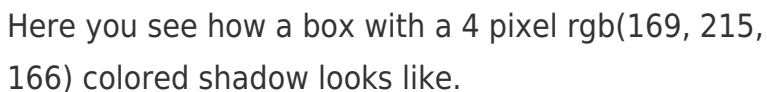
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(169, 215, 166) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(169, 215, 166) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(169, 215, 166)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(169, 215, 166); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(169, 215, 166);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(169, 215,  
166) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 166, 215, 212 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(169, 215, 166) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(169,  
215, 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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