

Converting Colors

`RYB(166, 217, 215)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(166, 217, 215) contains.

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Color

R_YB(166, 217, 215)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A8D9A6
RGB	168, 217, 166
RGB Percent	66%, 85%, 65%
CMY	0.3412, 0.1490, 0.3490
CMYK	0.23, 0.00, 0.24, 0.15
HSL	118°, 40%, 75%
HSV	118°, 24%, 85%
XYZ	47.8442, 60.7037, 45.2717
YIQ	196.5350, -12.8330, -26.2490

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

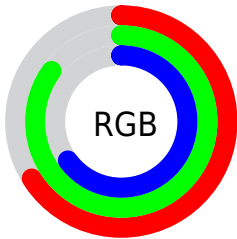
Format	Color
RYB	166, 217, 215
Decimal	11065766
CIELab	82.22, -25.62, 20.07
CIELCh	82, 32.543, 141.925
Yxy	60.7037, 0.3110, 0.3946
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289255846 (0xFFA8D9A6)
YUV	196.5350, -15.0538, -25.0252
Hunter-Lab	77.9126, -26.7345, 20.0879

Details

The RYB color **166, 217, 215** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **215, 166, 217**, and the grayscale version is **197, 197, 197**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **221, 255, 252**, and **114, 162, 161** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **144, 217, 214**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **188, 217, 216**.

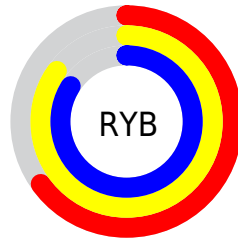
Distribution



Red (66%)

Green (85%)

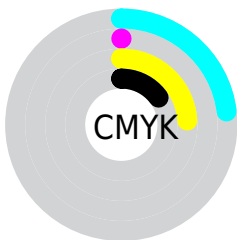
Blue (65%)



Red (65%)

Yellow (85%)

Blue (84%)

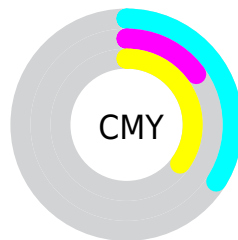


Cyan (23%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (24%)

Black (15%)



Cyan (34%)

Magenta (15%)

Yellow (35%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 166, 217, 215 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, 217, 215 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 166, 217, 215

255, 255, 255


 221, 255, 252


 250, 255, 252

 166, 217, 215

 140, 189, 188

 114, 162, 161


 89, 136, 136

 65, 110, 110

 40, 82, 85

 15, 57, 62

 0, 39, 39

 0, 15, 15

 0, 0, 0

 166, 217, 215

 166, 217, 215

 144, 217, 214

 188, 217, 216

 123, 217, 214

 209, 217, 216

 101, 217, 213

 231, 217, 231

 79, 217, 211

 251, 217, 253

 58, 217, 211

 255, 217, 255

 36, 217, 210

 14, 217, 209

 0, 217, 208

Harmonies

Analogous

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



147, 210, 154



166, 217, 215



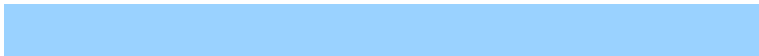
134, 185, 221

Triad

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



166, 217, 215



154, 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, 217, 215



215, 166, 217

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, 183, 214



166, 217, 215



198, 200, 255

Square

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



166, 217, 215



118, 175, 252



236, 189, 243



255, 206, 158

Rectangle

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



166, 217, 215



116, 171, 222



236, 189, 243



255, 182, 193

Sweetspot

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



166, 217, 215



237, 255, 254



169, 217, 166



117, 128, 127



0, 0, 0



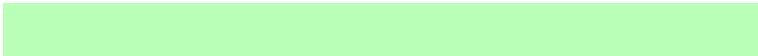
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



166, 217, 215



184, 255, 253



166, 201, 217



99, 110, 110



0, 173, 166



0, 46, 44

Inverse Universe

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



215, 166, 217



252, 184, 255



217, 166, 194



109, 99, 110



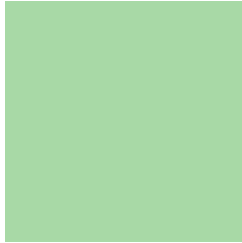
167, 0, 173



44, 0, 46

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 166, 217, 215 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

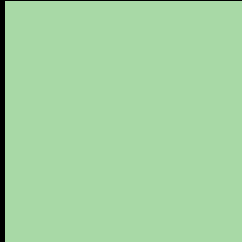
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 217, 215 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

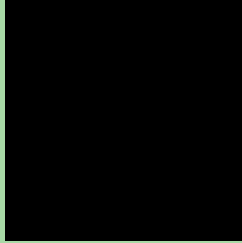
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 217, 215 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 166, 217, 215.

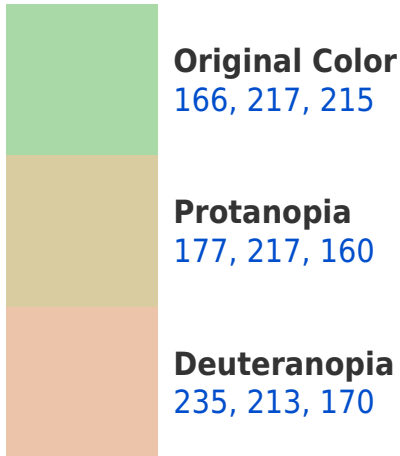


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 166, 217, 215.

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](#).

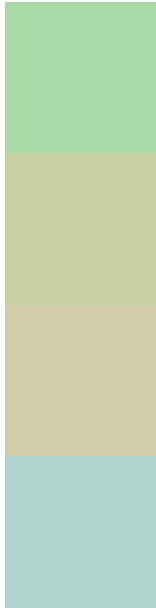
Dichromacy





Tritanopia
178, 197, 226

Trichromacy



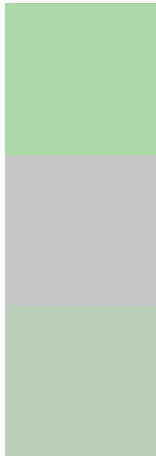
Original Color
166, 217, 215

Protanomaly
162, 209, 172

Deuteranomaly
177, 211, 169

Tritanomaly
174, 195, 212

Monochromacy



Original Color
166, 217, 215

Achromatopsia
197, 197, 197

Achromatomaly
186, 204, 204

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 166, 217, 215 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(168, 217, 166) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(168, 217, 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(168, 217, 166) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(168, 217, 166) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 166, 217, 215 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(168, 217, 166) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(168, 217, 166) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(168, 217, 166) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(168, 217, 166); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 217, 166);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 217,  
166) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 166, 217, 215 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(168, 217, 166) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(168,  
217, 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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