

# Converting Colors

`RYB(166, 237, 204)`

Have a look what the booklet for  
RYB(166, 237, 204) contains.

<b>RYB(166, 237, 204)</b> .....	3
<i><b>Conversions</b></i> .....	4
<i><b>Details</b></i> .....	6
<i><b>Harmonies</b></i> .....	11
<i><b>Previews</b></i> .....	23
<i><b>Color Blindness Simulation</b></i> .....	26
<i><b>CSS Examples</b></i> .....	29

# Color

**R<sub>Y</sub>B(166, 237, 204)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	C7EDA6
RGB	199, 237, 166
RGB Percent	78%, 93%, 65%
CMY	0.2196, 0.0706, 0.3490
CMYK	0.16, 0.00, 0.30, 0.07
HSL	92°, 66%, 79%
HSV	92°, 30%, 93%
XYZ	60.7203, 75.4637, 47.4420
YIQ	217.5440, 0.1430, -30.1370

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

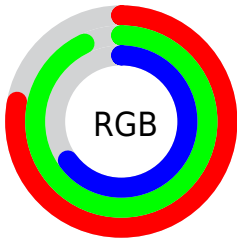
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>YB</sub>	166, 237, 204
Decimal	13102502
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	89.61, -24.59, 30.46
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	90, 39.147, 128.907
Y <sub>xy</sub>	75.4637, 0.3307, 0.4110
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291292582 (0xFFC7EDA6)
YUV	217.5440, -25.4112, -16.2631
Hunter-Lab	86.8698, -27.2542, 28.4290

# Details

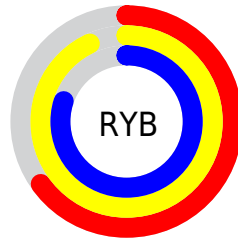
The RYB color **166, 237, 204** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCFFCC**. A complement of this color would be **204, 166, 237**, and the grayscale version is **218, 218, 218**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **222, 255, 222**, and **113, 181, 150** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **142, 237, 193**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **190, 237, 215**.

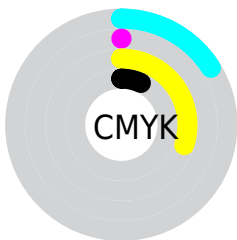
# Distribution



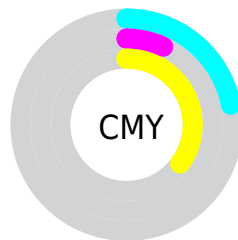
- Red (78%)
- Green (93%)
- Blue (65%)



- Red (65%)
- Yellow (93%)
- Blue (80%)



- Cyan (16%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (30%)
- Black (7%)



- Cyan (22%)
- Magenta (7%)
- Yellow (35%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 166, 237, 204 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, 237, 204 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 166, 237, 204

255, 255, 255


 222, 255, 222


 250, 255, 250


 166, 237, 204


 139, 209, 177

 113, 181, 150

 88, 154, 124


 64, 128, 100

 41, 103, 77

 18, 78, 53

 0, 55, 35

 0, 34, 34

 0, 0, 0

 166, 237, 204

 166, 237, 204

 142, 237, 193

 190, 237, 215

 119, 237, 182

 213, 237, 226

 95, 237, 171

 237, 237, 237

 71, 237, 160

 250, 237, 255

 47, 237, 148

 255, 237, 255

 24, 237, 138

 0, 237, 127

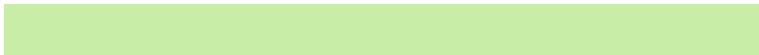
# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



166, 240, 151



166, 237, 204



155, 215, 244

# Triad

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



166, 237, 204



136, 190, 255



255, 197, 215

# Complementary

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



166, 237, 204



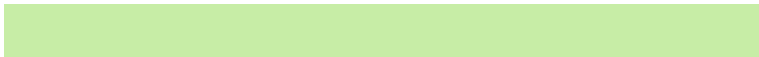
204, 166, 237

# Split Complementary

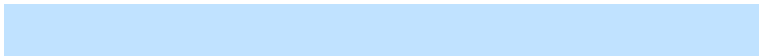
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



255, 201, 253



166, 237, 204



192, 214, 255

# Square

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



166, 237, 204



101, 175, 255



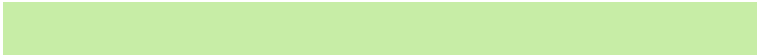
245, 212, 255



255, 211, 180

# Rectangle

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



166, 237, 204



126, 192, 246



245, 212, 255

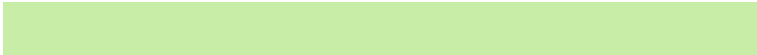


255, 197, 228

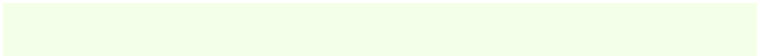


# Sweetspot

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



166, 237, 204



232, 255, 244



228, 237, 166



113, 128, 121



0, 0, 0

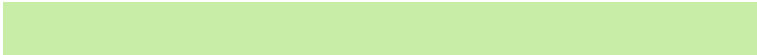


128, 128, 128

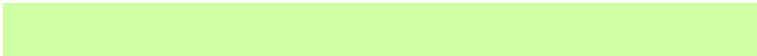


# Same Dimension

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



166, 237, 204



163, 255, 212



166, 235, 237



106, 117, 112



0, 181, 97



0, 54, 29



# Inverse Universe

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



204, 166, 237



212, 163, 255



237, 166, 235



112, 106, 117



97, 0, 181

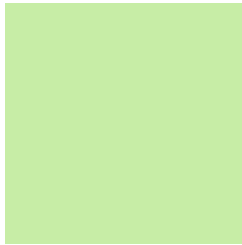


29, 0, 54



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 166, 237, 204 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

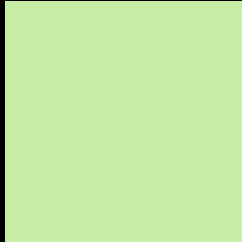
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 237, 204 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](#).



## R Y B 166, 237, 204 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 166, 237, 204.

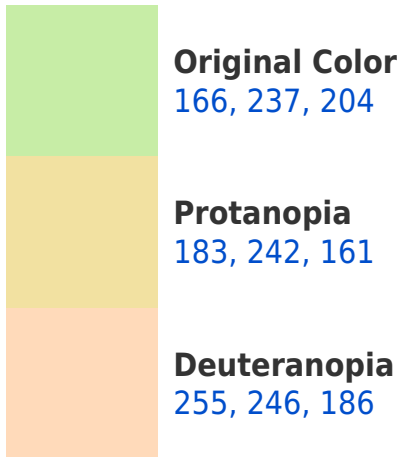


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 166, 237, 204.

# 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**  
211, 222, 245

# Trichromacy



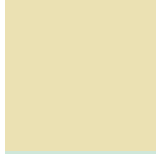
**Original Color**

166, 237, 204



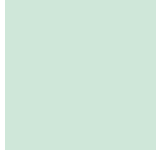
**Protanomaly**

163, 229, 166



**Deuteranomaly**

191, 235, 179



**Tritanomaly**

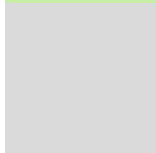
207, 224, 231

# Monochromacy



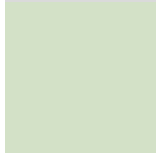
**Original Color**

166, 237, 204



**Achromatopsia**

218, 218, 218



**Achromatomaly**

199, 225, 213

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 166, 237, 204 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(199, 237, 166)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(199, 237, 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(199, 237, 166) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(199, 237, 166) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 166, 237, 204 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(199, 237, 166) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(199, 237, 166) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(199, 237, 166)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(199, 237, 166); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(199, 237, 166);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(199, 237,  
166) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 166, 237, 204 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(199, 237, 166) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(199,  
237, 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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