

Converting Colors

`RYB(167, 200, 184)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(167, 200, 184) contains.

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Color

R_YB(167, 200, 184)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B7C8A7
RGB	183, 200, 167
RGB Percent	72%, 78%, 65%
CMY	0.2824, 0.2157, 0.3451
CMYK	0.08, 0.00, 0.16, 0.22
HSL	91°, 23%, 72%
HSV	91°, 16%, 78%
XYZ	47.1578, 54.1659, 44.5288
YIQ	191.1550, 0.4610, -13.8670

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

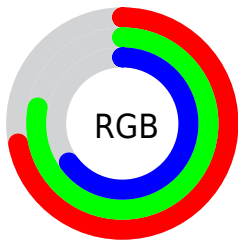
Format	Color
RYB	167, 200, 184
Decimal	12044455
CIELab	78.56, -11.75, 14.58
CIELCh	79, 18.724, 128.867
Yxy	54.1659, 0.3233, 0.3714
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290234535 (0xFFB7C8A7)
YUV	191.1550, -11.9084, -7.1519
Hunter-Lab	73.5975, -14.4212, 15.6459

Details

The RYB color **167, 200, 184** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCC99**. A complement of this color would be **184, 167, 200**, and the grayscale version is **191, 191, 191**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **222, 255, 238**, and **115, 146, 131** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **147, 200, 174**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **187, 200, 194**.

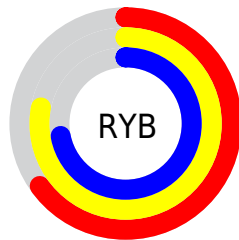
Distribution



Red (72%)

Green (78%)

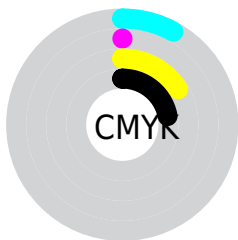
Blue (65%)



Red (65%)

Yellow (78%)

Blue (72%)

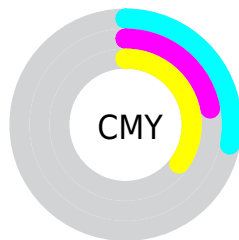


Cyan (8%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (16%)

Black (22%)



Cyan (28%)

Magenta (22%)

Yellow (35%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 167, 200, 184 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 167, 200, 184 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 167, 200, 184

255, 255, 255


 222, 255, 238

 251, 255, 251

 167, 200, 184


 141, 173, 158

 115, 146, 131

 90, 120, 105

 67, 96, 83

 44, 72, 59

 23, 49, 37

 0, 28, 12

 0, 0, 0

 167, 200, 184

 167, 200, 184

 147, 200, 174

 187, 200, 194

 127, 200, 165

 204, 200, 207

 107, 200, 155

 214, 200, 227

 87, 200, 145

 224, 200, 247

 67, 200, 136

 235, 200, 255

 47, 200, 126

 245, 200, 255

 27, 200, 116

 255, 200, 255

 7, 200, 106

 0, 200, 103

Harmonies

Analogous

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



170, 203, 160



167, 200, 184



164, 191, 203

Triad

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



167, 200, 184



161, 185, 226



230, 182, 190

Complementary

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



167, 200, 184



184, 167, 200

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.



222, 184, 207



167, 200, 184



182, 192, 228

Square

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



167, 200, 184



149, 179, 216



204, 188, 221



229, 187, 173

Rectangle

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



167, 200, 184



154, 183, 205



204, 188, 221



229, 182, 196

Sweetspot

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



167, 200, 184



242, 255, 249



198, 200, 167



120, 128, 124



0, 0, 0



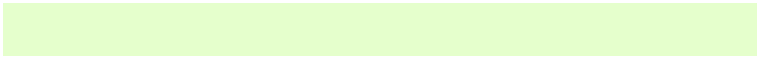
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



167, 200, 184



204, 255, 230



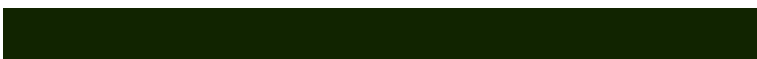
167, 200, 200



90, 99, 95



0, 163, 84



0, 36, 19

Inverse Universe

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



184, 167, 200



230, 204, 255



200, 167, 200



95, 90, 99



84, 0, 163



18, 0, 36

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 167, 200, 184 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 167, 200, 184 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

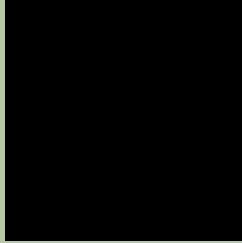
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

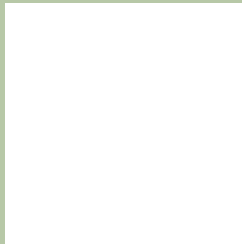
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RYB 167, 200, 184 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 167, 200, 184.

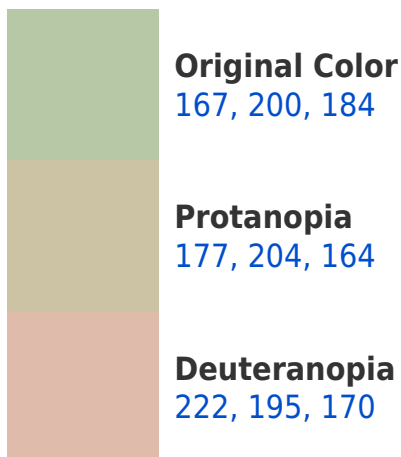


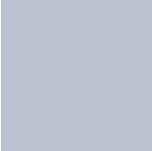
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 167, 200, 184.

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
189, 193, 209

Trichromacy



Original Color

167, 200, 184

Protanomaly

165, 196, 165

Deuteranomaly

196, 208, 169

Tritanomaly

187, 192, 196

Monochromacy



Original Color

167, 200, 184

Achromatopsia

191, 191, 191

Achromatomaly

182, 194, 188

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 167, 200, 184 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(183, 200, 167) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(183, 200, 167)  
}
```

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(183, 200, 167) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(183, 200, 167) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 167, 200, 184 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(183, 200, 167) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(183, 200, 167) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(183, 200, 167)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(183, 200, 167); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(183, 200, 167); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(183, 200, 167) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 167, 200, 184 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(183, 200, 167) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(183,  
200, 167) }
```

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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