

Converting Colors

`RYB(167, 202, 199)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(167, 202, 199) contains.

RYB(167, 202, 199)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	11
<i>Previews</i>	23
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	26
<i>CSS Examples</i>	29

Color

R_YB(167, 202, 199)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	AACAA7
RGB	170, 202, 167
RGB Percent	67%, 79%, 65%
CMY	0.3333, 0.2078, 0.3451
CMYK	0.16, 0.00, 0.17, 0.21
HSL	115°, 25%, 72%
HSV	115°, 17%, 79%
XYZ	44.6731, 53.5771, 44.5461
YIQ	188.4420, -7.8370, -17.6690

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

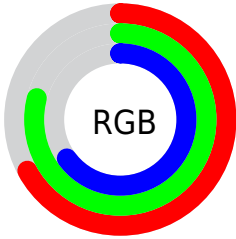
Format	Color
RYB	167, 202, 199
Decimal	11192999
CIELab	78.21, -17.34, 13.97
CIELCh	78, 22.269, 141.159
Yxy	53.5771, 0.3128, 0.3752
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289383079 (0xFFAACA7)
YUV	188.4420, -10.5709, -16.1736
Hunter-Lab	73.1964, -19.1518, 15.1546

Details

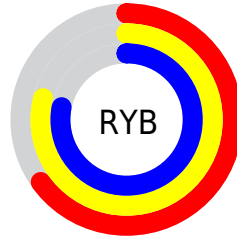
The RYB color **167, 202, 199** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **199, 167, 202**, and the grayscale version is **189, 189, 189**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **222, 255, 251**, and **115, 148, 146** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **147, 202, 197**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **187, 202, 201**.

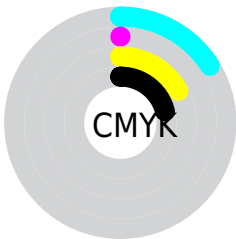
Distribution



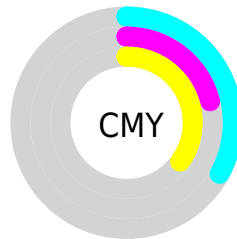
- Red (67%)
- Green (79%)
- Blue (65%)



- Red (65%)
- Yellow (79%)
- Blue (78%)



- Cyan (16%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (17%)
- Black (21%)



- Cyan (33%)
- Magenta (21%)
- Yellow (35%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 167, 202, 199 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, 202, 199 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 167, 202, 199

255, 255, 255


 222, 255, 251

 251, 255, 252

 167, 202, 199

 141, 175, 173

 115, 148, 146

 90, 122, 120

 67, 97, 96

 44, 73, 72

 23, 50, 50

 0, 30, 29

 0, 0, 0

 167, 202, 199

 167, 202, 199

■ 147, 202, 197

■ 187, 202, 201

■ 127, 202, 196

■ 207, 202, 207

■ 106, 202, 193

■ 225, 202, 228

■ 86, 202, 192

■ 244, 202, 248

■ 66, 202, 190

■ 255, 202, 255

■ 46, 202, 189

■ 26, 202, 187

■ 5, 202, 185

■ 0, 202, 185

Harmonies

Analogous

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



155, 197, 158



167, 202, 199



149, 183, 205

Triad

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



167, 202, 199



162, 186, 234



237, 179, 179

Complementary

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



167, 202, 199



199, 167, 202

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.



231, 179, 200



167, 202, 199



189, 190, 232

Square

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



167, 202, 199



141, 176, 225



214, 184, 220



231, 192, 162

Rectangle

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



167, 202, 199



139, 173, 205



214, 184, 220



236, 179, 186

Sweetspot

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



167, 202, 199



242, 255, 254



170, 202, 167



120, 128, 127



0, 0, 0



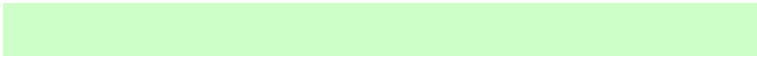
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



167, 202, 199



201, 255, 250



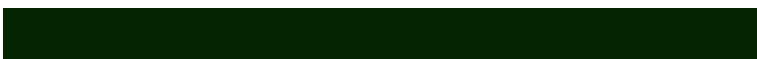
167, 192, 202



92, 102, 101



0, 166, 152



0, 38, 35

Inverse Universe

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



199, 167, 202



250, 201, 255



202, 167, 188



101, 92, 102



152, 0, 166



35, 0, 38

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 167, 202, 199 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

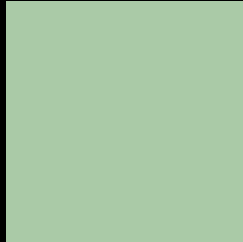
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 202, 199 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

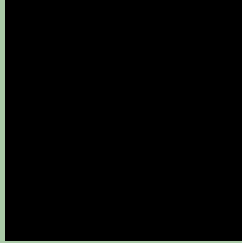
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

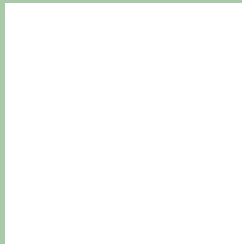
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RYB 167, 202, 199 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 167, 202, 199.

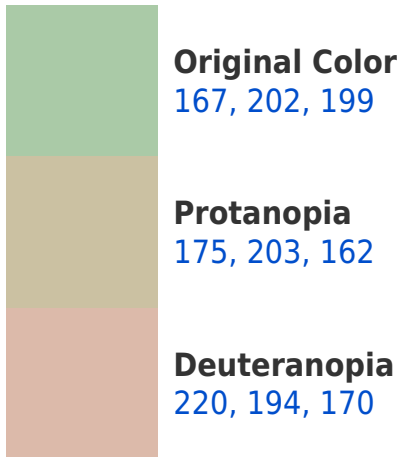


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 167, 202, 199.

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](#).

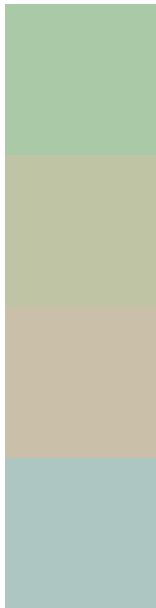
Dichromacy





Tritanopia
177, 189, 211

Trichromacy



Original Color
167, 202, 199

Protanomaly
164, 196, 169

Deuteranomaly
183, 202, 169

Tritanomaly
174, 187, 198

Monochromacy



Original Color
167, 202, 199

Achromatopsia
188, 188, 188

Achromatomaly
180, 193, 192

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 167, 202, 199 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(170, 202, 167)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(170, 202, 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(170, 202, 167) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(170, 202, 167) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 167, 202, 199 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(170, 202, 167) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(170, 202, 167) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(170, 202, 167)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(170, 202, 167); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(170, 202, 167);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(170, 202,  
167) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 167, 202, 199 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(170, 202, 167) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(170,  
202, 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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