

Converting Colors

`RYB(167, 218, 215)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(167, 218, 215) contains.

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Color

R_YB(167, 218, 215)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	AADAA7
RGB	170, 218, 167
RGB Percent	67%, 85%, 65%
CMY	0.3333, 0.1451, 0.3451
CMYK	0.22, 0.00, 0.23, 0.15
HSL	116°, 41%, 75%
HSV	116°, 23%, 85%
XYZ	48.6240, 61.4789, 45.8631
YIQ	197.8340, -12.2370, -26.0370

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

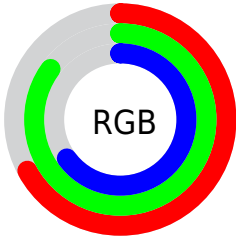
Format	Color
RYB	167, 218, 215
Decimal	11197095
CIELab	82.64, -25.26, 20.14
CIElCh	83, 32.308, 141.438
Yxy	61.4789, 0.3118, 0.3942
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289387175 (0xFFAADA7)
YUV	197.8340, -15.2012, -24.4104
Hunter-Lab	78.4085, -26.5203, 20.2057

Details

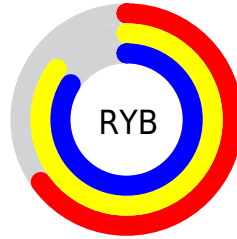
The RYB color **167, 218, 215** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **215, 167, 218**, and the grayscale version is **198, 198, 198**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **222, 255, 251**, and **115, 163, 161** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **145, 218, 214**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **189, 218, 216**.

Distribution



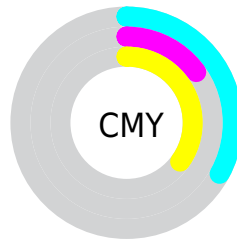
- Red (67%)
- Green (85%)
- Blue (65%)



- Red (65%)
- Yellow (85%)
- Blue (84%)



- Cyan (22%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (23%)
- Black (15%)



- Cyan (33%)
- Magenta (15%)
- Yellow (35%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 167, 218, 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 167, 218, 215 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 167, 218, 215

255, 255, 255


 222, 255, 251


 251, 255, 251

 167, 218, 215

 140, 190, 187

 115, 163, 161


 90, 136, 135

 66, 111, 110

 42, 84, 86

 18, 59, 63

 0, 40, 40

 0, 17, 17

 0, 0, 0

 167, 218, 215

 167, 218, 215

 145, 218, 214

 189, 218, 216

 123, 218, 212

 211, 218, 218

 102, 218, 212

 232, 218, 232

 80, 218, 210


 252, 218, 254

 58, 218, 209

 255, 218, 255

 36, 218, 207

 14, 218, 206

 0, 218, 205

Harmonies

Analogous

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



149, 211, 155



167, 218, 215



136, 187, 222

Triad

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



167, 218, 215



155, 191, 255



255, 184, 185

Complementary

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



167, 218, 215



215, 167, 218

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, 184, 216



167, 218, 215



198, 201, 255

Square

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



167, 218, 215



120, 177, 252



236, 191, 244



255, 207, 159

Rectangle

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



167, 218, 215



119, 173, 223



236, 191, 244



255, 183, 195

Sweetspot

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



167, 218, 215



237, 255, 254



170, 218, 167



117, 128, 127



0, 0, 0



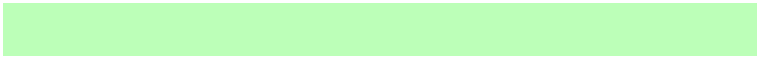
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



167, 218, 215



184, 255, 251



167, 203, 218



99, 110, 110



0, 173, 163



0, 46, 43

Inverse Universe

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



215, 167, 218



251, 184, 255



218, 167, 196



109, 99, 110



163, 0, 173



43, 0, 46

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 167, 218, 215 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

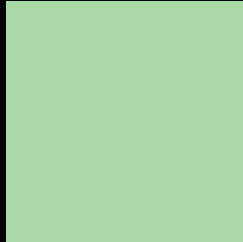
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 167, 218, 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 167, 218, 215 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 167, 218, 215.

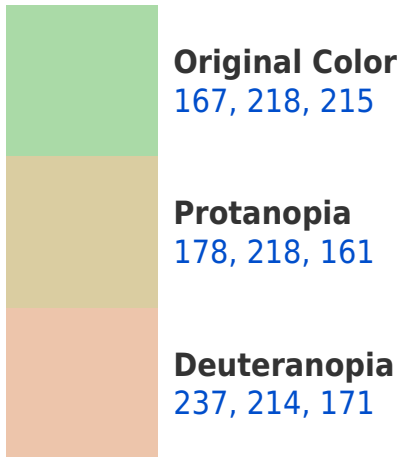


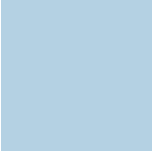
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 167, 218, 215.

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
180, 198, 227

Trichromacy



Original Color
167, 218, 215

Protanomaly
163, 210, 172

Deuteranomaly
180, 213, 170

Tritanomaly
176, 197, 213

Monochromacy



Original Color
167, 218, 215

Achromatopsia
198, 198, 198

Achromatomaly
187, 205, 204

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 167, 218, 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(170, 218, 167)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(170, 218, 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, 218, 167) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(170, 218, 167) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 167, 218, 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(170, 218, 167) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(170, 218, 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, 218, 167)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(170, 218, 167); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(170, 218, 167); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(170, 218, 167) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 167, 218, 215 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(170, 218, 167) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(170,  
218, 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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