

# Converting Colors

`RYB(167, 221, 147)`

Have a look what the booklet for  
RYB(167, 221, 147) contains.

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# **Color**

**R<sub>Y</sub>B(167, 221, 147)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	DDCD93
RGB	221, 205, 147
RGB Percent	87%, 80%, 58%
CMY	0.1333, 0.1951, 0.4235
CMYK	0.00, 0.07, 0.33, 0.13
HSL	47°, 52%, 72%
HSV	47°, 33%, 87%
XYZ	56.9777, 61.2636, 36.4258
YIQ	203.1720, 28.1540, -14.6460

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

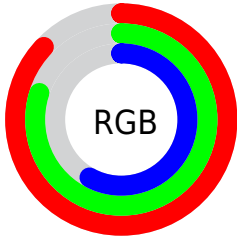
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	167, 221, 147
Decimal	14536083
CIELab	82.52, -3.06, 31.02
CIELCh	83, 31.174, 95.641
Yxy	61.2636, 0.3684, 0.3961
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292726163 (0xFFDDCD93)
YUV	203.1720, -27.6928, 15.6352
Hunter-Lab	78.2711, -7.0347, 27.1974

# Details

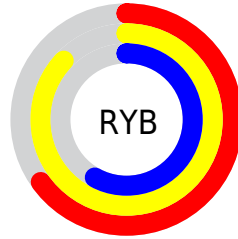
The RYB color **167, 221, 147** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCC99**. A complement of this color would be **147, 160, 221**, and the grayscale version is **204, 204, 204**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **201, 255, 201**, and **114, 165, 96** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **150, 221, 125**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **183, 221, 169**.

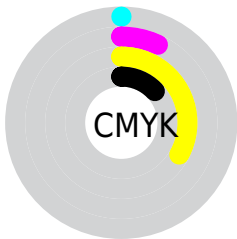
# Distribution



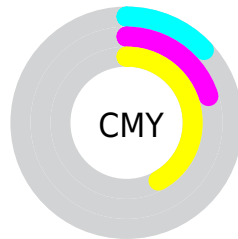
- Red (87%)
- Green (80%)
- Blue (58%)



- Red (65%)
- Yellow (87%)
- Blue (58%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (7%)
- Yellow (33%)
- Black (13%)



- Cyan (13%)
- Magenta (20%)
- Yellow (42%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 167, 221, 147 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, 221, 147 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 167, 221, 147

255, 255, 255


 201, 255, 201


 230, 255, 230

 167, 221, 147

 140, 193, 121

 114, 165, 96

 87, 138, 71

 61, 112, 48

 36, 86, 25

 9, 62, 0

 6, 38, 0

 0, 11, 5

 0, 0, 0

 167, 221, 147

 167, 221, 147

 150, 221, 125

 183, 221, 169

 135, 221, 103

 199, 221, 191

 119, 221, 81

 216, 221, 213

 104, 221, 59


 221, 223, 235

 85, 221, 36

 221, 227, 255

 70, 221, 14

 221, 230, 255

 60, 221, 0

 221, 232, 255

 221, 234, 255

 221, 236, 255

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



247, 229, 153



167, 221, 147



157, 214, 182

# Triad

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



167, 221, 147



116, 172, 238



248, 187, 230

# Complementary

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



167, 221, 147



147, 160, 221

# 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.



217, 196, 253



167, 221, 147



137, 184, 255

# Square

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



167, 221, 147



126, 177, 222



176, 198, 255



255, 184, 201

# Rectangle

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



167, 221, 147



166, 213, 218



176, 198, 255



239, 190, 239



# Sweetspot

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



167, 221, 147



236, 255, 230



221, 147, 163



117, 128, 112



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128



# Same Dimension

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



167, 221, 147



181, 255, 153



147, 221, 168



103, 110, 99



45, 173, 0



13, 46, 0



# Inverse Universe

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



147, 160, 221



153, 171, 255



168, 147, 221



99, 101, 110



0, 30, 173

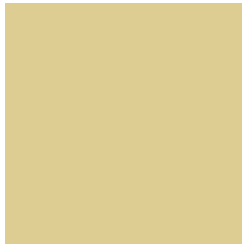


0, 8, 46



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 167, 221, 147 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

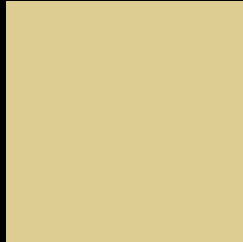
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 221, 147 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

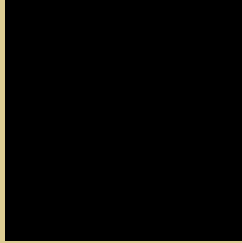
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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



## **RYB 167, 221, 147 Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 167, 221, 147.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 167, 221, 147.

# 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



**Original Color**  
167, 221, 147

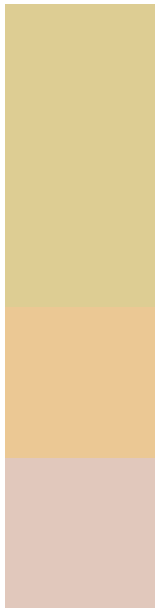
**Protanopia**  
167, 221, 147

**Deuteranopia**  
239, 243, 149



**Tritanopia**  
228, 197, 212

# Trichromacy



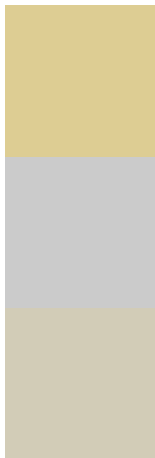
**Original Color**  
167, 221, 147

**Protanomaly**  
167, 221, 147

**Deuteranomaly**  
207, 235, 148

**Tritanomaly**  
225, 206, 188

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
167, 221, 147

**Achromatopsia**  
203, 203, 203

**Achromatomaly**  
191, 210, 183

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 167, 221, 147 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(221, 205, 147)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(221, 205, 147)  
}
```

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(221, 205, 147) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(221, 205, 147) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 167, 221, 147 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(221, 205, 147) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(221, 205, 147) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(221, 205, 147)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(221, 205, 147); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(221, 205, 147); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(221, 205, 147) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 167, 221, 147 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(221, 205, 147) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(221,  
205, 147) }
```

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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