

Converting Colors

`RYB(167, 223, 211)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(167, 223, 211) contains.

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Color

R_YB(167, 223, 211)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B3DFA7
RGB	179, 223, 167
RGB Percent	70%, 87%, 65%
CMY	0.2980, 0.1255, 0.3451
CMYK	0.20, 0.00, 0.25, 0.13
HSL	107°, 47%, 76%
HSV	107°, 25%, 87%
XYZ	51.9531, 65.1491, 46.3960
YIQ	203.4600, -8.2480, -26.7440

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

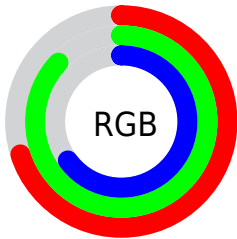
Format	Color
RYB	167, 223, 211
Decimal	11788199
CIELab	84.56, -24.63, 22.88
CIELCh	85, 33.621, 137.115
Yxy	65.1491, 0.3178, 0.3985
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289978279 (0xFFB3DFA7)
YUV	203.4600, -17.9748, -21.4514
Hunter-Lab	80.7150, -26.3576, 22.4198

Details

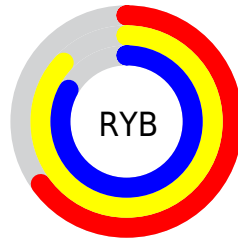
The RYB color **167, 223, 211** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **211, 167, 223**, and the grayscale version is **204, 204, 204**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **222, 255, 242**, and **115, 168, 158** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **145, 223, 207**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **189, 223, 215**.

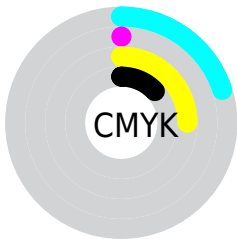
Distribution



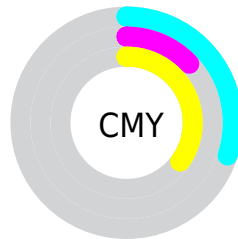
- Red (70%)
- Green (87%)
- Blue (65%)



- Red (65%)
- Yellow (87%)
- Blue (83%)



- Cyan (20%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (25%)
- Black (13%)



- Cyan (30%)
- Magenta (13%)
- Yellow (35%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RYB color 167, 223, 211 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, 223, 211 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 167, 223, 211

 167, 223, 211


255, 255, 255


 140, 195, 183


 222, 255, 242

 115, 168, 158

 251, 255, 251

 90, 141, 131

 66, 115, 106

 43, 91, 83

 21, 67, 61

 0, 44, 39

 0, 25, 25

 0, 0, 0

 167, 223, 211

 167, 223, 211

 145, 223, 207

 189, 223, 215

 122, 223, 201

 212, 223, 221

 100, 223, 197

 232, 223, 234

 78, 223, 192

 249, 223, 255

 55, 223, 187

 255, 223, 255

 33, 223, 182

 11, 223, 178

 0, 223, 175

Harmonies

Analogous

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



150, 215, 150



167, 223, 211



143, 195, 228

Triad

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



167, 223, 211



151, 192, 255



255, 188, 194

Complementary

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



167, 223, 211



211, 167, 223

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, 189, 226



167, 223, 211



197, 206, 255

Square

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



167, 223, 211



117, 178, 255



238, 197, 254



255, 207, 166

Rectangle

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



167, 223, 211



123, 179, 229



238, 197, 254



255, 188, 205

Sweetspot

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



167, 223, 211



235, 255, 251



182, 223, 167



115, 128, 126



0, 0, 0



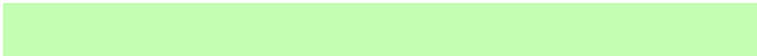
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



167, 223, 211



179, 255, 239



167, 211, 223



101, 112, 110



0, 176, 138



0, 48, 38

Inverse Universe

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



211, 167, 223



239, 179, 255



223, 167, 207



110, 101, 112



138, 0, 176



38, 0, 48

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 167, 223, 211 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

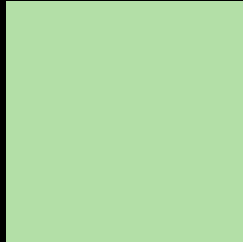
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 223, 211 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

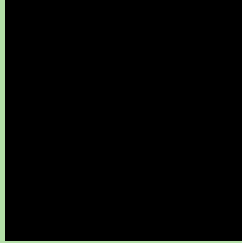
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 167, 223, 211 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 167, 223, 211.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 167, 223, 211.

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](#).

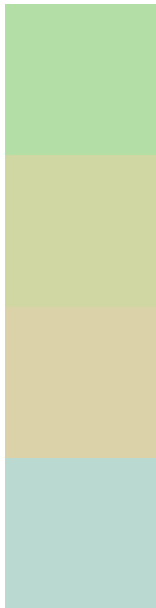
Dichromacy





Tritanopia
190, 205, 232

Trichromacy



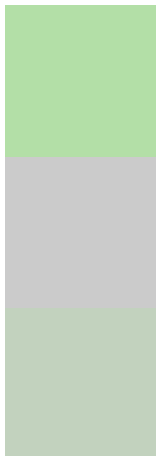
Original Color
167, 223, 211

Protanomaly
163, 215, 170

Deuteranomaly
183, 220, 170

Tritanomaly
186, 204, 217

Monochromacy



Original Color
167, 223, 211

Achromatopsia
203, 203, 203

Achromatomaly
190, 210, 206

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 167, 223, 211 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(179, 223, 167)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(179, 223, 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(179, 223, 167) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(179, 223, 167) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 167, 223, 211 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(179, 223, 167) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(179, 223, 167) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(179, 223, 167)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(179, 223, 167); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(179, 223, 167);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(179, 223,  
167) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 167, 223, 211 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(179, 223, 167) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(179,  
223, 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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