

# Converting Colors

`RYB(167, 228, 254)`

Have a look what the booklet for  
RYB(167, 228, 254) contains.

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# Color

**R<sub>Y</sub>B(167, 228, 254)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A7FECC
RGB	167, 254, 204
RGB Percent	65%, 100%, 80%
CMY	0.3451, 0.0039, 0.1997
CMYK	0.34, 0.00, 0.20, 0.00
HSL	146°, 98%, 83%
HSV	146°, 34%, 100%
XYZ	62.2871, 83.4627, 70.0053
YIQ	222.2870, -35.8020, -33.9940

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

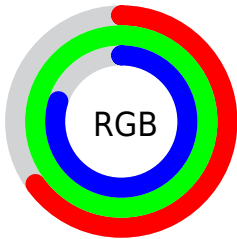
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">167, 228, 254</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">11009740</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">93.22, -36.46, 15.69</a>
CIElCh	<a href="#">93, 39.692, 156.722</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">83.4627, 0.2887, 0.3868</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4289199820</a> ( <a href="#">0xFFA7FECC</a> )
YUV	<a href="#">222.2870, -9.0155, -48.4867</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">91.3579, -38.1765, 18.5181</a>

# Details

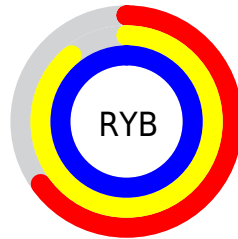
The RYB color **167, 228, 254** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99FFCC**. A complement of this color would be **254, 167, 217**, and the grayscale version is **222, 222, 222**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **224, 240, 255**, and **112, 171, 197** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **142, 220, 254**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **192, 235, 254**.

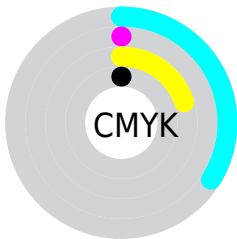
# Distribution



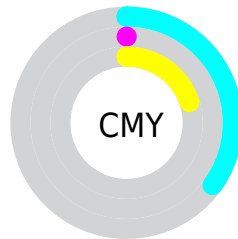
- Red (65%)
- Green (100%)
- Blue (80%)



- Red (65%)
- Yellow (89%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (34%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (20%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (35%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (20%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 167, 228, 254 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, 228, 254 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 167, 228, 254

255, 255, 255


 224, 240, 255


254, 255, 255

 167, 228, 254

 139, 199, 225

 112, 171, 197


 84, 142, 169

 57, 114, 142

 25, 84, 116

 0, 58, 91

 0, 46, 67

 0, 38, 44

 0, 19, 19

 167, 228, 254

 167, 228, 254

 142, 220, 254


 192, 235, 254

 116, 213, 254


 218, 243, 254


 91, 206, 254

 243, 251, 254

 65, 197, 254

255, 254, 255

 40, 190, 254

 15, 183, 254

 0, 178, 254

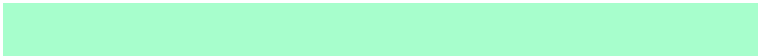
# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



173, 247, 208



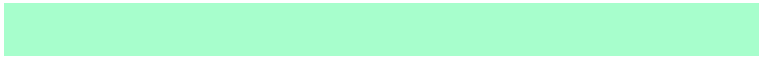
167, 228, 254



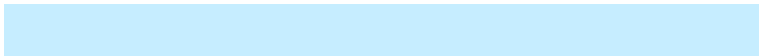
126, 194, 255

# Triad

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



167, 228, 254



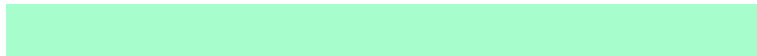
198, 221, 255



255, 221, 192

# Complementary

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



167, 228, 254



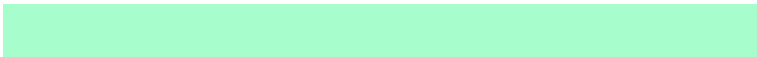
254, 167, 217

# 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, 207, 228



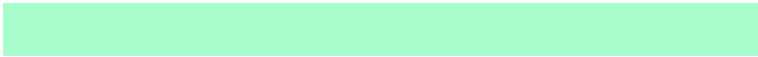
167, 228, 254



252, 223, 255

# Square

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



167, 228, 254



142, 197, 255



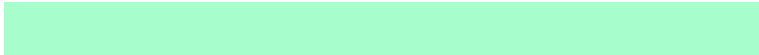
255, 211, 255



216, 255, 166

# Rectangle

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



167, 228, 254



110, 183, 255



255, 211, 255

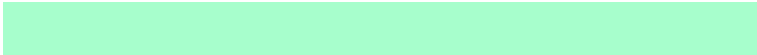


255, 210, 203

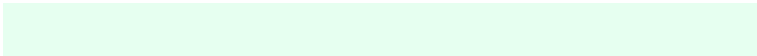


# Sweetspot

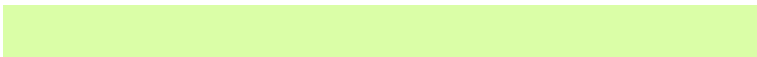
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



167, 228, 254



230, 248, 255



167, 254, 203



112, 123, 128



0, 0, 0

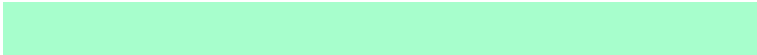


128, 128, 128

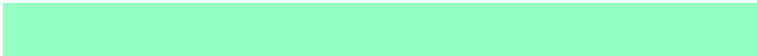


# Same Dimension

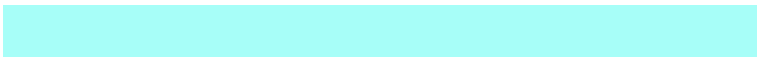
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



167, 228, 254



150, 224, 255



167, 212, 254



115, 124, 128



0, 134, 191



0, 45, 64



# Inverse Universe

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



254, 167, 217



255, 150, 210



254, 167, 174



128, 115, 122



191, 0, 110

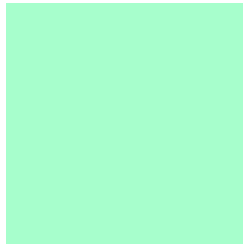


64, 0, 37



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 167, 228, 254 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

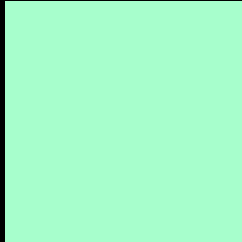
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 228, 254 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

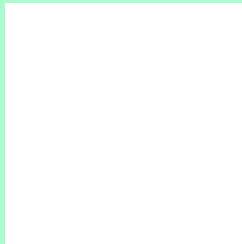
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



## **RYB 167, 228, 254 Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 167, 228, 254.

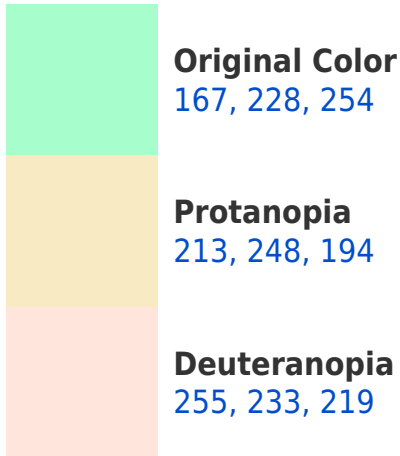


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 167, 228, 254.

# 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





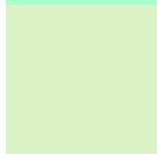
**Tritanopia**  
201, 224, 255

# Trichromacy



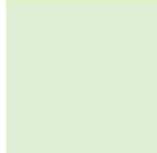
**Original Color**

167, 228, 254



**Protanomaly**

198, 241, 220



**Deuteranomaly**

214, 238, 229



**Tritanomaly**

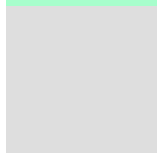
189, 220, 246

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**

167, 228, 254



**Achromatopsia**

222, 222, 222



**Achromatomaly**

202, 225, 234

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 167, 228, 254 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(167, 254, 204)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(167, 254, 204)  
}
```

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(167, 254, 204) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(167, 254, 204) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 167, 228, 254 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(167, 254, 204) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(167, 254, 204) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(167, 254, 204)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(167, 254, 204); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(167, 254, 204);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(167, 254,  
204) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 167, 228, 254 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(167, 254, 204) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(167,  
254, 204) }
```

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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