

Converting Colors

`RYB(168, 202, 170)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(168, 202, 170) contains.

RYB(168, 202, 170)	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(168, 202, 170)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C8CAA8
RGB	200, 202, 168
RGB Percent	78%, 79%, 66%
CMY	0.2157, 0.2078, 0.3412
CMYK	0.01, 0.00, 0.17, 0.21
HSL	64°, 24%, 73%
HSV	64°, 17%, 79%
XYZ	52.0078, 57.3476, 45.3739
YIQ	197.5260, 9.7220, -10.9980

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

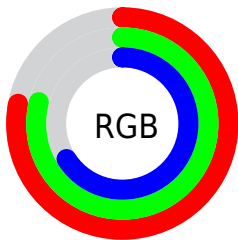
Format	Color
RYB	168, 202, 170
Decimal	13159080
CIELab	80.37, -6.45, 16.78
CIELCh	80, 17.973, 111.027
Yxy	57.3476, 0.3361, 0.3706
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291349160 (0xFFC8CAA8)
YUV	197.5260, -14.5563, 2.1697
Hunter-Lab	75.7282, -9.9359, 17.4851

Details

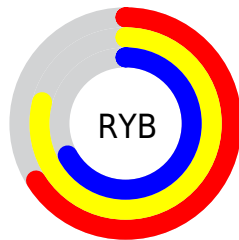
The RYB color **168, 202, 170** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCC99**. A complement of this color would be **170, 168, 202**, and the grayscale version is **198, 198, 198**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **223, 255, 223**, and **116, 148, 118** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **148, 202, 151**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **188, 202, 189**.

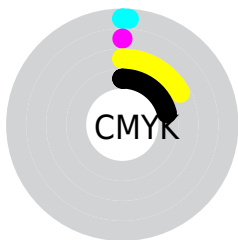
Distribution



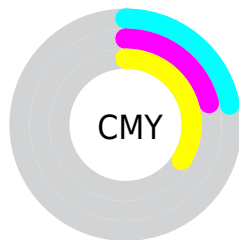
- Red (78%)
- Green (79%)
- Blue (66%)



- Red (66%)
- Yellow (79%)
- Blue (67%)



- Cyan (1%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (17%)
- Black (21%)



- Cyan (22%)
- Magenta (21%)
- Yellow (34%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 168, 202, 170 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 168, 202, 170 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 168, 202, 170

255, 255, 255


 223, 255, 223

 252, 255, 252

 168, 202, 170

 142, 175, 144

 116, 148, 118

 91, 122, 93

 68, 97, 70

 45, 74, 48

 24, 51, 27

 0, 30, 2

 0, 3, 3

 0, 0, 0

■ 168, 202, 170

■ 168, 202, 170

■ 148, 202, 151

■ 188, 202, 189

■ 128, 202, 132

■ 202, 202, 208

■ 107, 202, 113

■ 204, 202, 229

■ 87, 202, 94

■ 205, 202, 249

■ 67, 202, 75

■ 206, 202, 255

■ 47, 202, 56

■ 207, 202, 255

■ 27, 202, 37

■ 208, 202, 255

■ 6, 202, 18

■ 210, 202, 255

■ 0, 202, 12

■ 211, 202, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



203, 218, 167



168, 202, 170



178, 206, 203

Triad

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



168, 202, 170



159, 187, 225



230, 188, 205

Complementary

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



168, 202, 170



170, 168, 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.



216, 192, 221



168, 202, 170



175, 193, 232

Square

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



168, 202, 170



156, 183, 211



196, 197, 231



235, 188, 188

Rectangle

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



168, 202, 170



169, 195, 208



196, 197, 231



227, 189, 211

Sweetspot

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



168, 202, 170



242, 255, 243



202, 170, 168



120, 128, 121



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



168, 202, 170



204, 255, 207



168, 202, 187



92, 102, 93



0, 166, 10



0, 38, 2

Inverse Universe

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



170, 168, 202



207, 204, 255



187, 168, 202



92, 92, 102



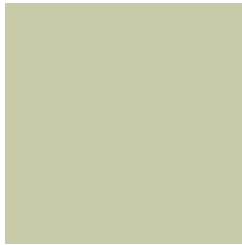
10, 0, 166



2, 0, 38

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 168, 202, 170 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

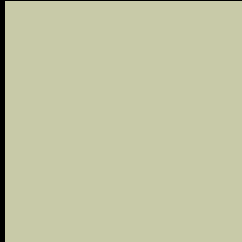
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 168, 202, 170 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

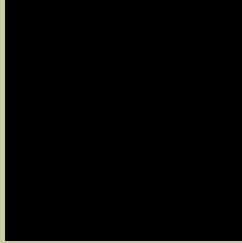
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

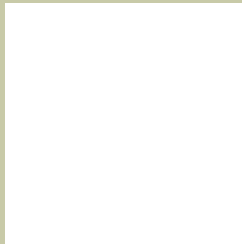
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RYB 168, 202, 170 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 168, 202, 170.




This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 168, 202, 170.

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](#).

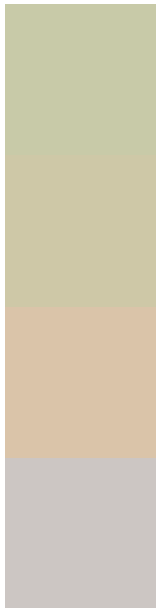
Dichromacy





Tritanopia
206, 196, 211

Trichromacy



Original Color

168, 202, 170

Protanomaly

174, 206, 167

Deuteranomaly

209, 218, 169

Tritanomaly

204, 200, 195

Monochromacy



Original Color

168, 202, 170

Achromatopsia

198, 198, 198

Achromatomaly

187, 199, 187

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 168, 202, 170 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(200, 202, 168) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(200, 202, 168)  
}
```

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(200, 202, 168) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(200, 202, 168) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 168, 202, 170 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(200, 202, 168) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(200, 202, 168) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(200, 202, 168)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(200, 202, 168); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(200, 202, 168);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(200, 202,  
168) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 168, 202, 170 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(200, 202, 168) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(200,  
202, 168) }
```

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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