

Converting Colors

`RYB(168, 219, 166)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(168, 219, 166) contains.

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Color

R_YB(168, 219, 166)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	DBD9A6
RGB	219, 217, 166
RGB Percent	86%, 85%, 65%
CMY	0.1412, 0.1487, 0.3490
CMYK	0.00, 0.01, 0.24, 0.14
HSL	58°, 42%, 75%
HSV	58°, 24%, 86%
XYZ	60.9280, 67.4765, 45.8894
YIQ	211.7840, 17.5630, -15.4370

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

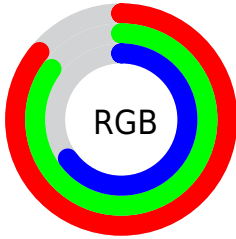
Format	Color
RYB	168, 219, 166
Decimal	14408102
CIELab	85.74, -7.43, 25.47
CIELCh	86, 26.533, 106.270
Yxy	67.4765, 0.3496, 0.3871
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292598182 (0xFFD9A6)
YUV	211.7840, -22.5715, 6.3284
Hunter-Lab	82.1441, -11.3549, 24.3787

Details

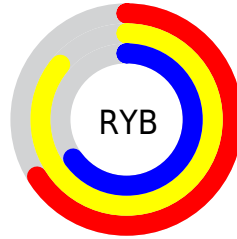
The RYB color **168, 219, 166** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCC99**. A complement of this color would be **166, 168, 219**, and the grayscale version is **212, 212, 212**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **221, 255, 221**, and **115, 163, 114** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **147, 219, 144**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **189, 219, 188**.

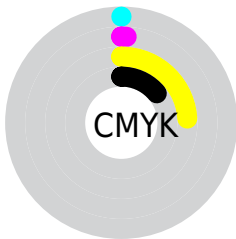
Distribution



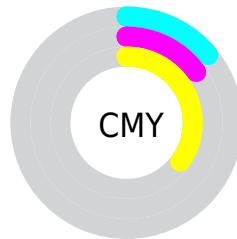
- Red (86%)
- Green (85%)
- Blue (65%)



- Red (66%)
- Yellow (86%)
- Blue (65%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (1%)
- Yellow (24%)
- Black (14%)



- Cyan (14%)
- Magenta (15%)
- Yellow (35%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 168, 219, 166 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, 219, 166 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 168, 219, 166

255, 255, 255


 221, 255, 221

 250, 255, 250

 168, 219, 166

 141, 191, 139

 115, 163, 114

 90, 137, 89

 65, 111, 65

 42, 86, 42

 20, 63, 21

 0, 41, 1

 0, 22, 9

 0, 0, 0

 168, 219, 166

 168, 219, 166

 147, 219, 144

 189, 219, 188

 126, 219, 122

 210, 219, 210

 104, 219, 100

 219, 219, 232

 83, 219, 78

 219, 220, 254

 63, 219, 57

 219, 221, 255

 42, 219, 35

 219, 222, 255

 21, 219, 13

 219, 223, 255

 8, 219, 0

 219, 223, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



229, 244, 166



168, 219, 166



179, 224, 213

Triad

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



168, 219, 166



147, 192, 250



255, 198, 227

Complementary

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



168, 219, 166



166, 168, 219

Split Complementary

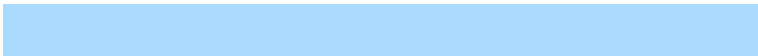
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



235, 203, 249



168, 219, 166



170, 201, 255

Square

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



168, 219, 166



145, 188, 229



203, 211, 255



255, 197, 201

Rectangle

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



168, 219, 166



172, 212, 227



203, 211, 255



251, 199, 235

Sweetspot

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



168, 219, 166



238, 255, 237



219, 166, 169



118, 128, 117



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



168, 219, 166



184, 255, 181



166, 219, 190



100, 110, 99



6, 173, 0



2, 46, 0

Inverse Universe

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



166, 168, 219



181, 184, 255



190, 166, 219



99, 99, 110



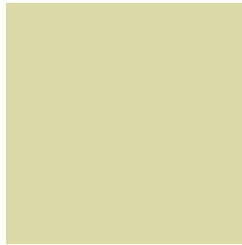
0, 6, 173



0, 2, 46

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 168, 219, 166 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

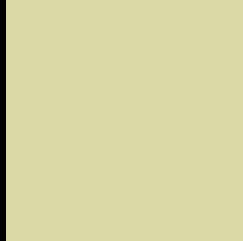
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 219, 166 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

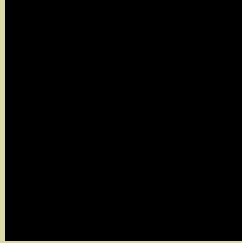
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

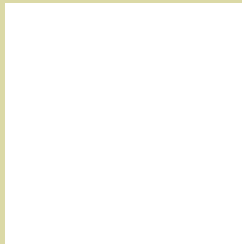
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RYB 168, 219, 166 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 168, 219, 166.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 168, 219, 166.

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](#).

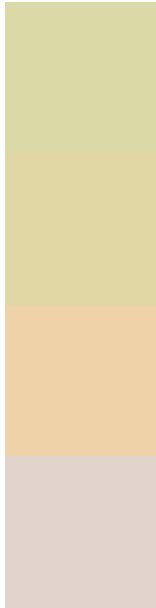
Dichromacy





Tritanopia
227, 209, 226

Trichromacy



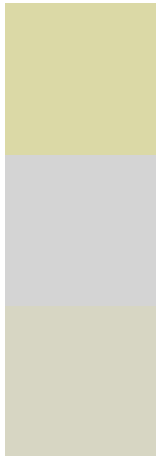
Original Color
168, 219, 166

Protanomaly
177, 225, 165

Deuteranomaly
216, 239, 167

Tritanomaly
224, 217, 204

Monochromacy



Original Color
168, 219, 166

Achromatopsia
212, 212, 212

Achromatomaly
196, 215, 195

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 168, 219, 166 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(219, 217, 166) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(219, 217, 166)  
}
```

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(219, 217, 166) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(219, 217, 166) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 168, 219, 166 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(219, 217, 166) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(219, 217, 166) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(219, 217, 166)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(219, 217, 166); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(219, 217, 166); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(219, 217, 166) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 168, 219, 166 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(219, 217, 166) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(219,  
217, 166) }
```

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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