

Converting Colors

`RYB(168, 222, 191)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(168, 222, 191) contains.

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Color

R_YB(168, 222, 191)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C7DEA8
RGB	199, 222, 168
RGB Percent	78%, 87%, 66%
CMY	0.2196, 0.1294, 0.3412
CMYK	0.10, 0.00, 0.24, 0.13
HSL	86°, 45%, 76%
HSV	86°, 24%, 87%
XYZ	56.7423, 67.2118, 47.0283
YIQ	208.9670, 3.6260, -21.6700

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

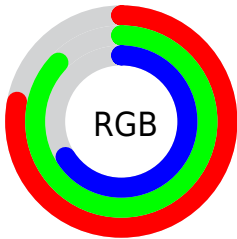
Format	Color
RYB	168, 222, 191
Decimal	13098664
CIELab	85.61, -16.97, 24.01
CIELCh	86, 29.400, 125.247
Yxy	67.2118, 0.3319, 0.3931
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291288744 (0xFFC7DEA8)
YUV	208.9670, -20.1967, -8.7411
Hunter-Lab	81.9828, -19.9256, 23.3771

Details

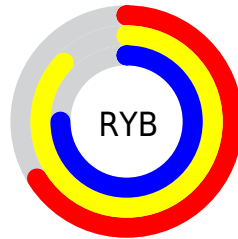
The RYB color **168, 222, 191** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCC99**. A complement of this color would be **191, 168, 222**, and the grayscale version is **209, 209, 209**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **223, 255, 223**, and **116, 167, 138** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **146, 222, 178**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **190, 222, 204**.

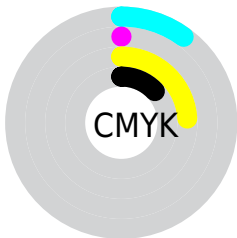
Distribution



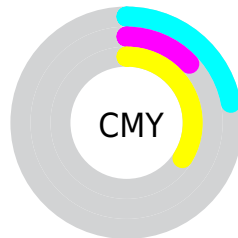
- Red (78%)
- Green (87%)
- Blue (66%)



- Red (66%)
- Yellow (87%)
- Blue (75%)



- Cyan (10%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (24%)
- Black (13%)



- Cyan (22%)
- Magenta (13%)
- Yellow (34%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 168, 222, 191 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, 222, 191 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 168, 222, 191

255, 255, 255


 223, 255, 223


 252, 255, 252

 168, 222, 191

 141, 194, 164

 116, 167, 138

 91, 140, 112

 67, 115, 89

 44, 90, 65

 22, 67, 43

 0, 44, 19

 0, 25, 25

 0, 0, 0

 168, 222, 191

 168, 222, 191

 146, 222, 178

 190, 222, 204

 124, 222, 166

 212, 222, 216

 101, 222, 152

 227, 222, 235

 79, 222, 140

 237, 222, 255

 57, 222, 127

 246, 222, 255

 35, 222, 115

 255, 222, 255

 13, 222, 102

 0, 222, 95

Harmonies

Analogous

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



180, 230, 159



168, 222, 191



167, 211, 228

Triad

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



168, 222, 191



151, 194, 255



255, 194, 210

Complementary

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



168, 222, 191



191, 168, 222

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.



254, 197, 238



168, 222, 191



187, 207, 255

Square

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



168, 222, 191



133, 184, 245



225, 205, 255



255, 200, 183

Rectangle

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



168, 222, 191



149, 195, 229



225, 205, 255



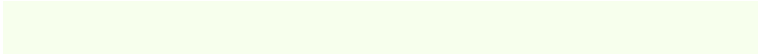
255, 194, 220

Sweetspot

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



168, 222, 191



237, 255, 245



222, 208, 168



117, 128, 122



0, 0, 0



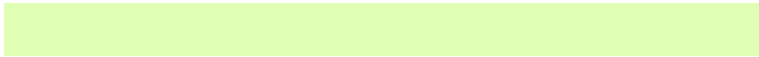
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



168, 222, 191



181, 255, 212



168, 222, 217



101, 112, 106



0, 176, 75



0, 48, 20

Inverse Universe

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



191, 168, 222



213, 181, 255



217, 168, 222



106, 101, 112



75, 0, 176



21, 0, 48

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 168, 222, 191 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, 222, 191 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

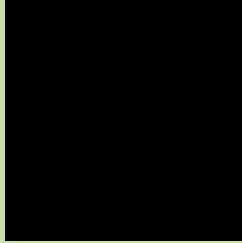
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 222, 191 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 168, 222, 191.

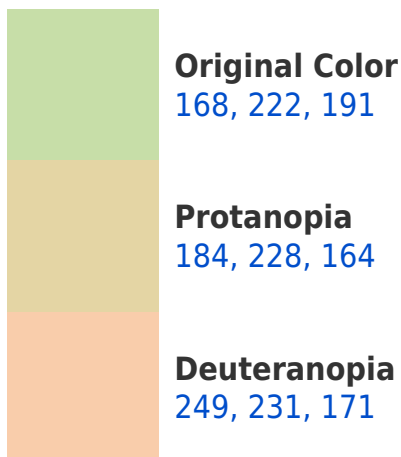


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 168, 222, 191.

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](#).

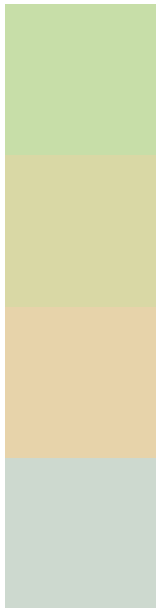
Dichromacy





Tritanopia
208, 213, 231

Trichromacy



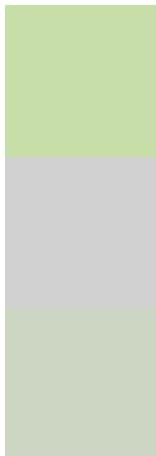
Original Color
168, 222, 191

Protanomaly
166, 217, 165

Deuteranomaly
200, 231, 170

Tritanomaly
205, 215, 217

Monochromacy



Original Color
168, 222, 191

Achromatopsia
209, 209, 209

Achromatomaly
194, 214, 203

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 168, 222, 191 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(199, 222, 168) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(199, 222, 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(199, 222, 168) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(199, 222, 168) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 168, 222, 191 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(199, 222, 168) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(199, 222, 168) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(199, 222, 168)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(199, 222, 168); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(199, 222, 168);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(199, 222,  
168) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 168, 222, 191 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(199, 222, 168) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(199,  
222, 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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