

# Converting Colors

`RYB(169, 193, 181)`

Have a look what the booklet for  
RYB(169, 193, 181) contains.

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# **Color**

**R<sub>Y</sub>B(169, 193, 181)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B5C1A9
RGB	181, 193, 169
RGB Percent	71%, 76%, 66%
CMY	0.2902, 0.2431, 0.3373
CMYK	0.06, 0.00, 0.12, 0.24
HSL	90°, 16%, 71%
HSV	90°, 12%, 76%
XYZ	45.2875, 50.8283, 44.9600
YIQ	186.6760, 0.5520, -10.0080

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

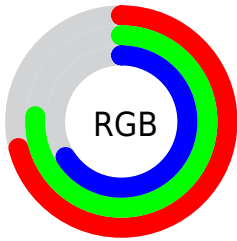
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">169, 193, 181</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">11911593</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">76.57, -8.50, 10.68</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">77, 13.652, 128.526</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">50.8283, 0.3210, 0.3603</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4290101673 (0xFFB5C1A9)</a>
YUV	<a href="#">186.6760, -8.7143, -4.9779</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">71.2939, -11.3773, 12.5157</a>

# Details

The RYB color **169, 193, 181** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **181, 169, 193**, and the grayscale version is **187, 187, 187**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **224, 249, 236**, and **117, 140, 129** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **150, 193, 172**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **188, 193, 190**.

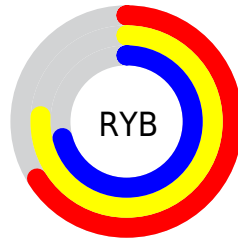
# Distribution



Red (71%)

Green (76%)

Blue (66%)



Red (66%)

Yellow (76%)

Blue (71%)

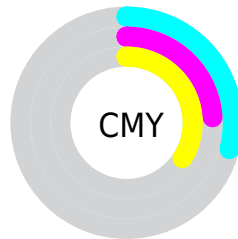


Cyan (6%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (12%)

Black (24%)



Cyan (29%)

Magenta (24%)

Yellow (34%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 169, 193, 181 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 169, 193, 181 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 169, 193, 181

255, 255, 255


 224, 249, 236

253, 255, 253

 169, 193, 181

 143, 166, 155

 117, 140, 129

 92, 114, 103


 69, 90, 80

 46, 66, 56

 25, 44, 35

 0, 24, 10


 0, 0, 0


 169, 193, 181


 169, 193, 181


 150, 193, 172


 188, 193, 190


 130, 193, 161


 200, 193, 208

 111, 193, 152


 210, 193, 227

 92, 193, 143


 220, 193, 246

 73, 193, 133


 229, 193, 255

 53, 193, 123


 239, 193, 255

 34, 193, 114

 249, 193, 255

 15, 193, 104

 255, 193, 255

 0, 193, 96

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



171, 195, 164



169, 193, 181



167, 188, 196

# Triad

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



169, 193, 181



166, 183, 212



215, 180, 186

# Complementary

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



169, 193, 181



181, 169, 193

# 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.



209, 181, 198



169, 193, 181



180, 187, 214

# Square

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



169, 193, 181



157, 178, 204



196, 185, 209



215, 184, 174

# Rectangle

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



169, 193, 181



161, 181, 196



196, 185, 209



214, 180, 190



# Sweetspot

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



169, 193, 181



240, 250, 245



193, 193, 169



119, 125, 122



252, 252, 252



125, 125, 125

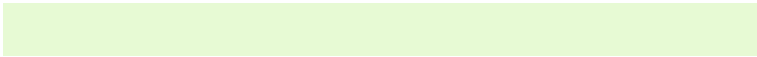


# Same Dimension

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



169, 193, 181



212, 250, 231



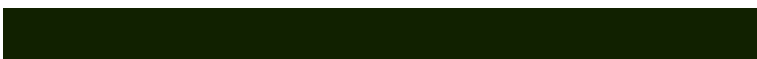
169, 193, 193



87, 97, 92



0, 161, 81



0, 33, 16



# Inverse Universe

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



181, 169, 193



231, 212, 250



193, 169, 193



92, 87, 97



80, 0, 161



17, 0, 33



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 169, 193, 181 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

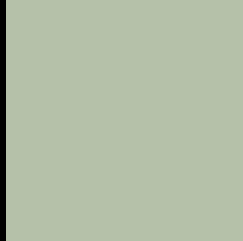
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 169, 193, 181 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

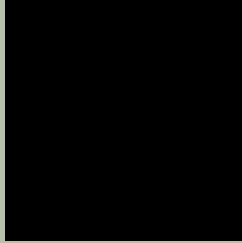
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

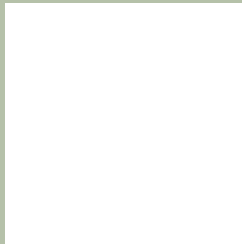
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



## **RYB 169, 193, 181 Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 169, 193, 181.




This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 169, 193, 181.

# 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**  
186, 188, 203

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**

169, 193, 181

**Protanomaly**

169, 191, 168

**Deuteranomaly**

199, 201, 170

**Tritanomaly**

184, 187, 191

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**

169, 193, 181

**Achromatopsia**

187, 187, 187

**Achromatomaly**

180, 189, 184

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 169, 193, 181 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(181, 193, 169)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(181, 193, 169)  
}
```

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(181, 193, 169) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(181, 193, 169) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 169, 193, 181 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(181, 193, 169) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(181, 193, 169) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(181, 193, 169)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(181, 193, 169); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(181, 193, 169); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(181, 193, 169) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 169, 193, 181 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(181, 193, 169) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(181,  
193, 169) }
```

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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