

Converting Colors

`RYB(169, 196, 166)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(169, 196, 166) contains.

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Color

R_YB(169, 196, 166)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C4C1A6
RGB	196, 193, 166
RGB Percent	77%, 76%, 65%
CMY	0.2314, 0.2421, 0.3490
CMYK	0.00, 0.01, 0.15, 0.23
HSL	55°, 20%, 71%
HSV	55°, 15%, 77%
XYZ	48.7782, 52.7496, 43.6872
YIQ	190.8190, 10.4550, -7.7610

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

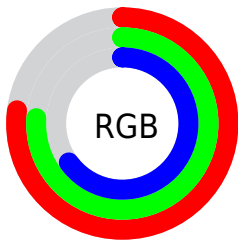
Format	Color
RYB	169, 196, 166
Decimal	12894630
CIELab	77.73, -3.68, 14.09
CIELCh	78, 14.559, 104.652
Yxy	52.7496, 0.3359, 0.3633
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291084710 (0xFFC4C1A6)
YUV	190.8190, -12.2358, 4.5437
Hunter-Lab	72.6289, -7.2184, 15.1765

Details

The RYB color **169, 196, 166** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCC99**. A complement of this color would be **166, 169, 196**, and the grayscale version is **191, 191, 191**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **226, 253, 221**, and **116, 142, 114** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **152, 196, 146**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **187, 196, 186**.

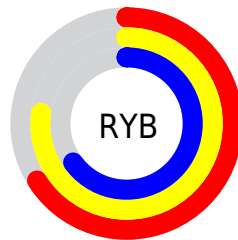
Distribution



Red (77%)

Green (76%)

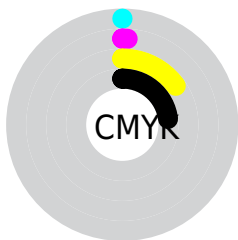
Blue (65%)



Red (66%)

Yellow (77%)

Blue (65%)

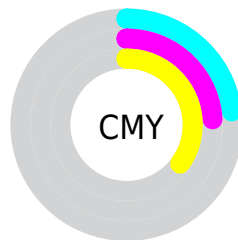


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (1%)

Yellow (15%)

Black (23%)



Cyan (23%)

Magenta (24%)

Yellow (35%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 169, 196, 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 169, 196, 166 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 169, 196, 166

255, 255, 255


 224, 253, 221

 250, 255, 250

 169, 196, 166

 143, 169, 140

 116, 142, 114

 91, 116, 89

 68, 92, 66

 46, 68, 44

 24, 45, 23


 2, 26, 0

 0, 0, 0


 169, 196, 166

 169, 196, 166

 152, 196, 146

 187, 196, 186

 134, 196, 127


 196, 197, 205

 116, 196, 107

 196, 199, 225

 99, 196, 88

 196, 200, 244

 81, 196, 68


 196, 201, 255

 62, 196, 48


 196, 203, 255

 45, 196, 29

 196, 205, 255

 28, 196, 9

 196, 206, 255

 20, 196, 0

 196, 207, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



206, 210, 166



169, 196, 166



173, 197, 190

Triad

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



169, 196, 166



159, 182, 211



215, 184, 200

Complementary

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



169, 196, 166



166, 169, 196

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.



203, 187, 211



169, 196, 166



170, 186, 218

Square

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



169, 196, 166



158, 180, 200



186, 190, 218



221, 183, 186

Rectangle

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



169, 196, 166



171, 192, 199



186, 190, 218



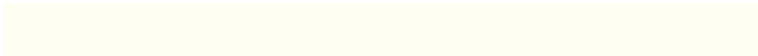
212, 184, 204

Sweetspot

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



169, 196, 166



243, 255, 242



196, 166, 169



121, 128, 120



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



169, 196, 166



213, 255, 209



166, 196, 178



88, 97, 87



17, 161, 0



3, 33, 0

Inverse Universe

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



166, 169, 196



209, 213, 255



178, 166, 196



87, 88, 97



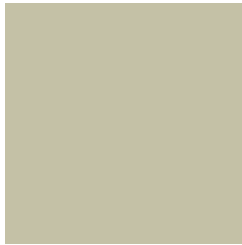
0, 14, 161



0, 3, 33

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 169, 196, 166 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

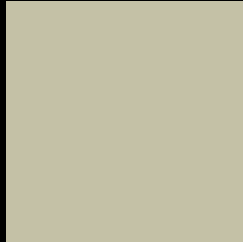
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 169, 196, 166 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

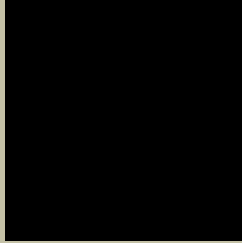
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 169, 196, 166 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 169, 196, 166.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 169, 196, 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



Original Color
169, 196, 166

Protanopia
179, 202, 165

Deuteranopia
219, 194, 168



Tritanopia
201, 188, 203

Trichromacy



Original Color

169, 196, 166

Protanomaly

175, 200, 165

Deuteranomaly

211, 207, 167

Tritanomaly

199, 190, 190

Monochromacy



Original Color

169, 196, 166

Achromatopsia

191, 191, 191

Achromatomaly

183, 193, 182

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 169, 196, 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(196, 193, 166)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(196, 193, 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(196, 193, 166) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(196, 193, 166) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 169, 196, 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(196, 193, 166) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(196, 193, 166) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(196, 193, 166)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(196, 193, 166); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(196, 193, 166);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(196, 193,  
166) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 169, 196, 166 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(196, 193, 166) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(196,  
193, 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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