

Converting Colors

`RYB(173, 222, 216)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(173, 222, 216) contains.

RYB(173, 222, 216)	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(173, 222, 216)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B3DEAD
RGB	179, 222, 173
RGB Percent	70%, 87%, 68%
CMY	0.2980, 0.1294, 0.3216
CMYK	0.19, 0.00, 0.22, 0.13
HSL	113°, 43%, 77%
HSV	113°, 22%, 87%
XYZ	52.2545, 64.8434, 49.2971
YIQ	203.5570, -9.8990, -24.3550

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

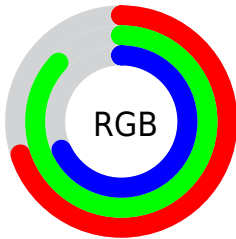
Format	Color
RYB	173, 222, 216
Decimal	11787949
CIELab	84.40, -23.17, 19.53
CIElCh	84, 30.303, 139.861
Yxy	64.8434, 0.3140, 0.3897
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289978029 (0xFFB3DEAD)
YUV	203.5570, -15.0646, -21.5365
Hunter-Lab	80.5254, -25.0873, 20.0708

Details

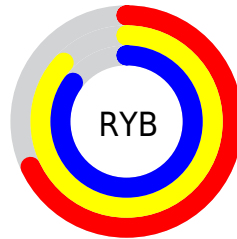
The RYB color **173, 222, 216** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **216, 173, 222**, and the grayscale version is **204, 204, 204**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **229, 255, 249**, and **120, 167, 161** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **151, 222, 213**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **195, 222, 219**.

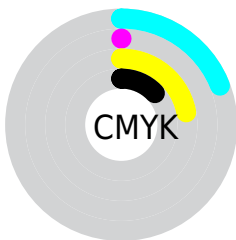
Distribution



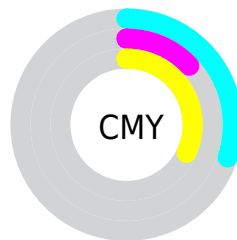
- Red (70%)
- Green (87%)
- Blue (68%)



- Red (68%)
- Yellow (87%)
- Blue (85%)



- Cyan (19%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (22%)
- Black (13%)



- Cyan (30%)
- Magenta (13%)
- Yellow (32%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 173, 222, 216 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 173, 222, 216 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 173, 222, 216


255, 255, 255


 229, 255, 249

 173, 222, 216

 146, 194, 188

 120, 167, 161

 96, 140, 136

 72, 115, 112

 49, 90, 88

 27, 66, 65


 3, 44, 42

 0, 24, 24

 0, 0, 0

 173, 222, 216

 173, 222, 216

 151, 222, 213

 195, 222, 219

 129, 222, 211

 217, 222, 221

 106, 222, 207

 237, 222, 240

 84, 222, 205

 255, 222, 255

 62, 222, 202

 40, 222, 200

 18, 222, 197

 0, 222, 195

Harmonies

Analogous

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



156, 215, 159



173, 222, 216



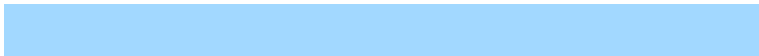
148, 195, 226

Triad

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



173, 222, 216



162, 196, 255



255, 190, 192

Complementary

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



173, 222, 216



216, 173, 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.



255, 191, 222



173, 222, 216



202, 207, 255

Square

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



173, 222, 216



132, 184, 253



238, 197, 248



255, 209, 168

Rectangle

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



173, 222, 216



132, 182, 227



238, 197, 248



255, 190, 202

Sweetspot

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



173, 222, 216



237, 255, 253



181, 222, 173



117, 128, 126



0, 0, 0



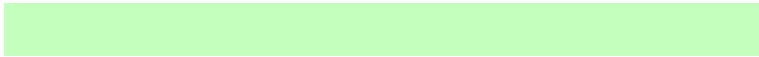
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



173, 222, 216



189, 255, 247



173, 209, 222



101, 112, 111



0, 176, 154



0, 48, 42

Inverse Universe

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



216, 173, 222



247, 189, 255



222, 173, 204



111, 101, 112



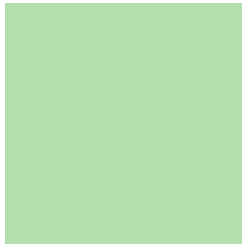
154, 0, 176



43, 0, 48

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 173, 222, 216 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

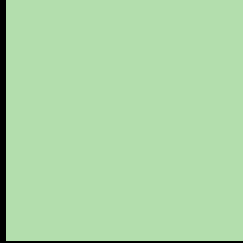
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 173, 222, 216 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

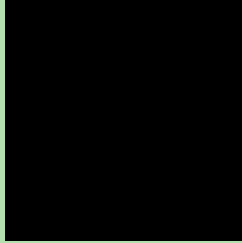
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

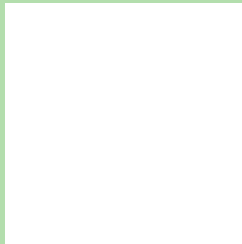
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RYB 173, 222, 216 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 173, 222, 216.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 173, 222, 216.

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
189, 205, 231

Trichromacy



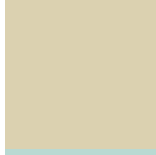
Original Color

173, 222, 216



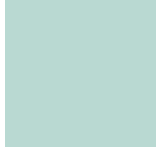
Protanomaly

169, 214, 176



Deuteranomaly

189, 219, 176



Tritanomaly

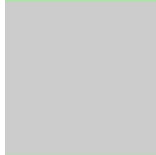
185, 203, 217

Monochromacy



Original Color

173, 222, 216



Achromatopsia

204, 204, 204



Achromatomaly

193, 211, 209

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 173, 222, 216 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(179, 222, 173)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(179, 222, 173)  
}
```

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(179, 222, 173) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(179, 222, 173) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 173, 222, 216 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(179, 222, 173) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(179, 222, 173) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(179, 222, 173)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(179, 222, 173); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(179, 222, 173);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(179, 222,  
173) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 173, 222, 216 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(179, 222, 173) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(179,  
222, 173) }
```

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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