

Converting Colors

`RYB(177, 216, 203)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(177, 216, 203) contains.

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Color

R_YB(177, 216, 203)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	BED8B1
RGB	190, 216, 177
RGB Percent	75%, 85%, 69%
CMY	0.2549, 0.1529, 0.3059
CMYK	0.12, 0.00, 0.18, 0.15
HSL	100°, 33%, 77%
HSV	100°, 18%, 85%
XYZ	53.7269, 63.2332, 50.9685
YIQ	203.7800, -2.9770, -17.6410

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

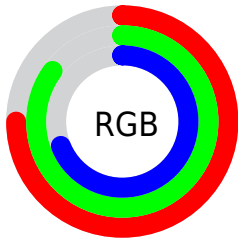
Format	Color
RYB	177, 216, 203
Decimal	12507313
CIELab	83.56, -15.74, 16.37
CIELCh	84, 22.714, 133.875
Yxy	63.2332, 0.3199, 0.3765
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290697393 (0xFFBED8B1)
YUV	203.7800, -13.2025, -12.0851
Hunter-Lab	79.5193, -18.5560, 17.6612

Details

The RYB color **177, 216, 203** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCC99**. A complement of this color would be **203, 177, 216**, and the grayscale version is **204, 204, 204**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **233, 255, 241**, and **124, 161, 149** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **155, 216, 195**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **199, 216, 211**.

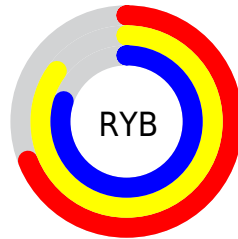
Distribution



Red (75%)

Green (85%)

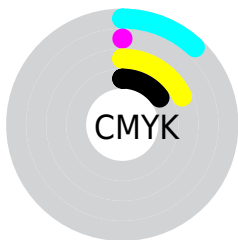
Blue (69%)



Red (69%)

Yellow (85%)

Blue (80%)

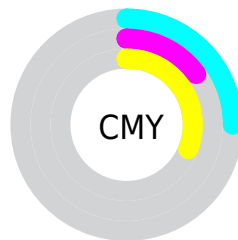


Cyan (12%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (18%)

Black (15%)



Cyan (25%)

Magenta (15%)

Yellow (31%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 177, 216, 203 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 177, 216, 203 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 177, 216, 203

255, 255, 255

■ 233, 255, 241

■ 177, 216, 203

■ 150, 188, 175

■ 124, 161, 149

■ 99, 135, 123

■ 75, 110, 99

■ 52, 85, 75

■ 31, 62, 53

■ 8, 40, 29

■ 0, 21, 21

■ 0, 0, 0

 177, 216, 203

 177, 216, 203

 155, 216, 195

 199, 216, 211

 134, 216, 189

 219, 216, 220

 112, 216, 181

 233, 216, 242

 91, 216, 175

 248, 216, 255

 69, 216, 167

 255, 216, 255

 47, 216, 159

 26, 216, 153

 4, 216, 145

 0, 216, 144

Harmonies

Analogous

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



171, 214, 167



177, 216, 203



167, 201, 220

Triad

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



177, 216, 203



170, 198, 249



253, 193, 199

Complementary

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



177, 216, 203



203, 177, 216

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.



244, 194, 221



177, 216, 203



197, 205, 249

Square

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



177, 216, 203



152, 189, 237



224, 200, 239



249, 203, 180

Rectangle

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



177, 216, 203



156, 192, 221



224, 200, 239



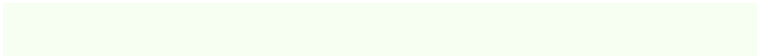
251, 193, 206

Sweetspot

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



177, 216, 203



242, 255, 250



197, 216, 177



120, 128, 126



0, 0, 0



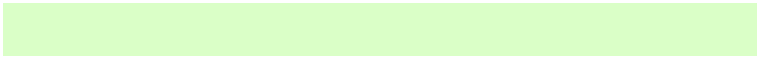
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



177, 216, 203



199, 255, 236



177, 211, 216



96, 107, 103



0, 171, 114



0, 43, 29

Inverse Universe

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



203, 177, 216



236, 199, 255



216, 177, 210



104, 96, 107



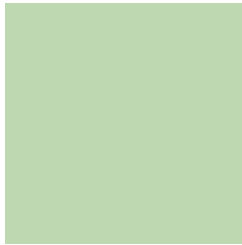
114, 0, 171



29, 0, 43

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 177, 216, 203 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 177, 216, 203 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

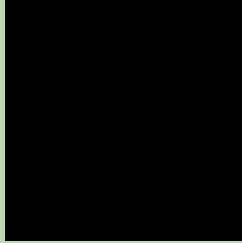
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

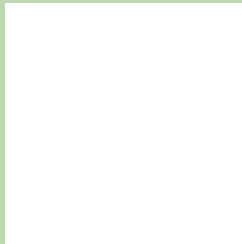
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RYB 177, 216, 203 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 177, 216, 203.

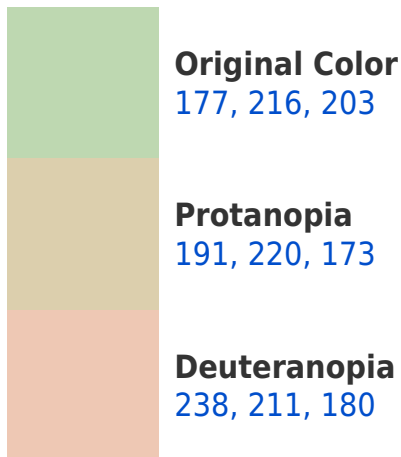


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 177, 216, 203.

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
198, 206, 226

Trichromacy



Original Color
177, 216, 203

Protanomaly
174, 210, 175

Deuteranomaly
202, 221, 179

Tritanomaly
195, 205, 212

Monochromacy



Original Color
177, 216, 203

Achromatopsia
204, 204, 204

Achromatomaly
194, 208, 203

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 177, 216, 203 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(190, 216, 177)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(190, 216, 177)  
}
```

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(190, 216, 177) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(190, 216, 177) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 177, 216, 203 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(190, 216, 177) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(190, 216, 177) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(190, 216, 177)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(190, 216, 177); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(190, 216, 177);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(190, 216,  
177) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 177, 216, 203 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(190, 216, 177) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(190,  
216, 177) }
```

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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