

# Converting Colors

`RYB(181, 254, 220)`

Have a look what the booklet for  
RYB(181, 254, 220) contains.

<b>RYB(181, 254, 220)</b> .....	3
<i><b>Conversions</b></i> .....	4
<i><b>Details</b></i> .....	6
<i><b>Harmonies</b></i> .....	11
<i><b>Previews</b></i> .....	23
<i><b>Color Blindness Simulation</b></i> .....	26
<i><b>CSS Examples</b></i> .....	29

# **Color**

**R<sub>Y</sub>B(181, 254, 220)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D7FEB5
RGB	215, 254, 181
RGB Percent	84%, 100%, 71%
CMY	0.1569, 0.0039, 0.2902
CMYK	0.15, 0.00, 0.29, 0.00
HSL	92°, 97%, 85%
HSV	92°, 29%, 100%
XYZ	71.8066, 88.6669, 57.0459
YIQ	234.0170, 0.1890, -30.9710

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

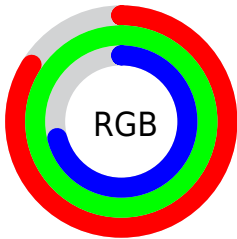
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	181, 254, 220
Decimal	14155445
CIELab	95.44, -24.96, 30.91
CIELCh	95, 39.730, 128.928
Yxy	88.6669, 0.3301, 0.4076
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292345525 (0xFFD7FEB5)
YUV	234.0170, -26.1374, -16.6779
Hunter-Lab	94.1631, -28.6654, 29.9951

# Details

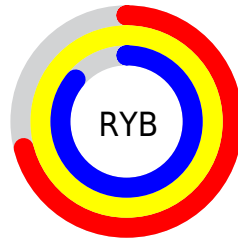
The RYB color **181, 254, 220** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCFFCC**. A complement of this color would be **220, 181, 254**, and the grayscale version is **234, 234, 234**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **237, 255, 237**, and **128, 197, 166** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **156, 254, 209**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **206, 254, 231**.

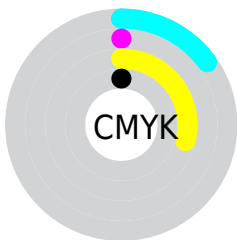
# Distribution



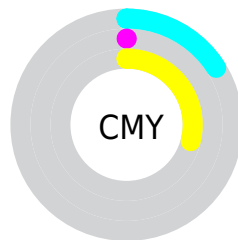
- Red (84%)
- Green (100%)
- Blue (71%)



- Red (71%)
- Yellow (100%)
- Blue (86%)



- Cyan (15%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (29%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (16%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (29%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 181, 254, 220 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 181, 254, 220 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 181, 254, 220

255, 255, 255


 237, 255, 237


 181, 254, 220

 154, 225, 192

 128, 197, 166

 102, 170, 139

 77, 143, 113

 54, 117, 90

 30, 93, 66

 6, 69, 43

 0, 46, 37

 0, 28, 28

■ 181, 254, 220

■ 181, 254, 220

■ 156, 254, 209

■ 206, 254, 231

■ 130, 254, 196

■ 232, 254, 244

■ 105, 254, 185

255, 254, 255

■ 79, 254, 172

■ 54, 254, 161

■ 29, 254, 149

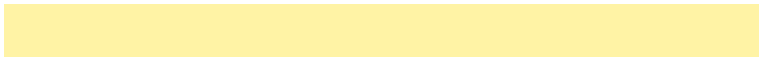
■ 3, 254, 137

■ 0, 254, 136

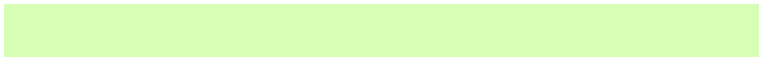
# Harmonies

## Analogous

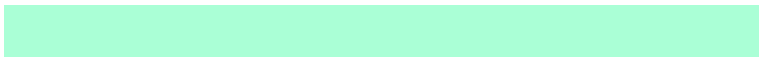
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



179, 255, 165



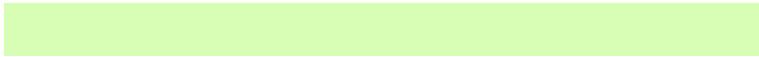
181, 254, 220



170, 226, 255

# Triad

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



181, 254, 220



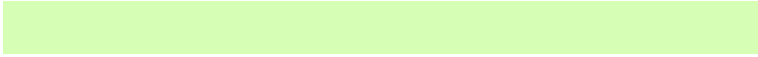
152, 203, 255



255, 213, 232

# Complementary

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



181, 254, 220



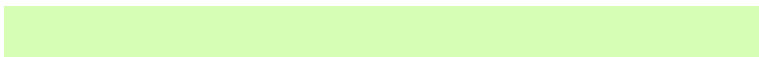
220, 181, 254

# Split Complementary

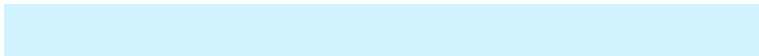
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



255, 217, 255



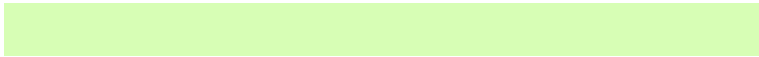
181, 254, 220



208, 228, 255

# Square

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



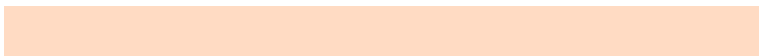
181, 254, 220



118, 187, 255



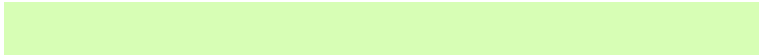
255, 228, 255



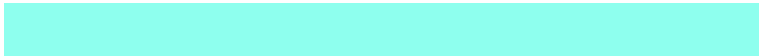
255, 235, 195

# Rectangle

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



181, 254, 220



142, 203, 255



255, 228, 255

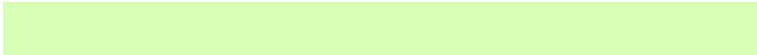


255, 213, 245

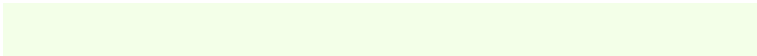


# Sweetspot

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



181, 254, 220



232, 255, 244



245, 254, 181



113, 128, 121



0, 0, 0

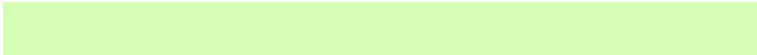


128, 128, 128

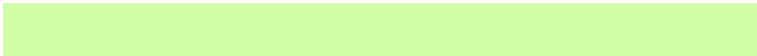


# Same Dimension

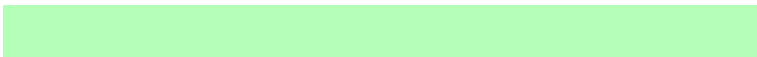
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



181, 254, 220



168, 255, 214



181, 252, 254



115, 128, 122



0, 191, 102



0, 64, 34



# Inverse Universe

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



220, 181, 254



215, 168, 255



254, 181, 252



122, 115, 128



102, 0, 191

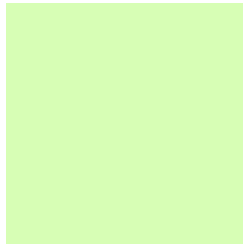


34, 0, 64



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 181, 254, 220 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

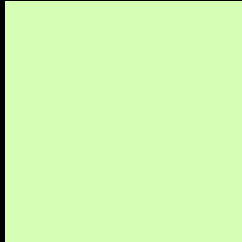
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 181, 254, 220 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

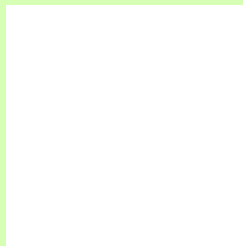
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



## **RYB 181, 254, 220 Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 181, 254, 220.

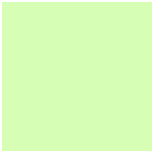
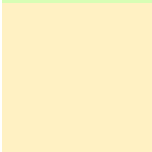
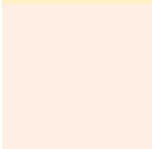


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 181, 254, 220.

# 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

	<b>Original Color</b> 181, 254, 220
	<b>Protanopia</b> 213, 255, 195
	<b>Deuteranopia</b> 255, 246, 226



# Tritanopia

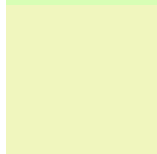
233, 240, 255

# Trichromacy



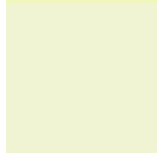
**Original Color**

181, 254, 220



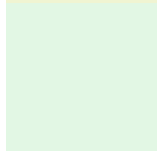
**Protanomaly**

190, 246, 196



**Deuteranomaly**

210, 244, 214



**Tritanomaly**

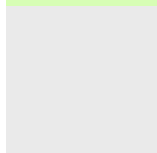
226, 245, 247

# Monochromacy



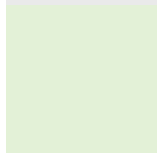
**Original Color**

181, 254, 220



**Achromatopsia**

234, 234, 234



**Achromatomaly**

215, 241, 229

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 181, 254, 220 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(215, 254, 181)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(215, 254, 181)  
}
```

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(215, 254, 181) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(215, 254, 181) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 181, 254, 220 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(215, 254, 181) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(215, 254, 181) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(215, 254, 181)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(215, 254, 181); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(215, 254, 181);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(215, 254,  
181) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 181, 254, 220 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(215, 254, 181) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(215,  
254, 181) }
```

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](#).



Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

**[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)**

**Follow me  
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor