

Converting Colors

`RYB(186, 220, 217)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(186, 220, 217) contains.

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Color

R_YB(186, 220, 217)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	BDDCBA
RGB	189, 220, 186
RGB Percent	74%, 86%, 73%
CMY	0.2588, 0.1373, 0.2706
CMYK	0.14, 0.00, 0.15, 0.14
HSL	115°, 33%, 80%
HSV	115°, 15%, 86%
XYZ	55.4424, 65.5504, 56.1847
YIQ	206.8550, -7.5620, -17.1460

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

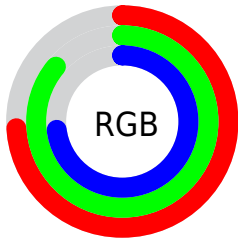
Format	Color
RYB	186, 220, 217
Decimal	12442810
CIELab	84.77, -16.57, 13.32
CIELCh	85, 21.258, 141.205
Yxy	65.5504, 0.3129, 0.3700
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290632890 (0xFFBDDCBA)
YUV	206.8550, -10.2815, -15.6588
Hunter-Lab	80.9632, -19.4514, 15.5297

Details

The RYB color **186, 220, 217** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **217, 186, 220**, and the grayscale version is **207, 207, 207**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **242, 255, 252**, and **133, 165, 163** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **164, 220, 215**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **208, 220, 219**.

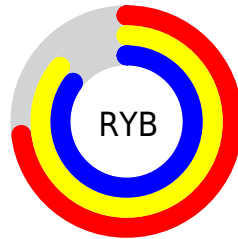
Distribution



Red (74%)

Green (86%)

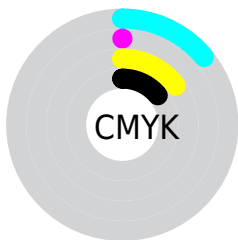
Blue (73%)



Red (73%)

Yellow (86%)

Blue (85%)

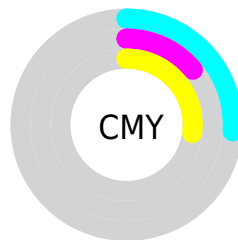


Cyan (14%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (15%)

Black (14%)



Cyan (26%)

Magenta (14%)

Yellow (27%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 186, 220, 217 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 186, 220, 217 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 186, 220, 217

255, 255, 255


 242, 255, 252

 186, 220, 217

 159, 192, 189

 133, 165, 163

 108, 139, 137

 83, 113, 111

 60, 88, 87

 38, 65, 64

 17, 42, 43

 0, 24, 24

 0, 0, 0

 186, 220, 217

 186, 220, 217

 164, 220, 215

 208, 220, 219

 142, 220, 213

 229, 220, 230


 120, 220, 211

 249, 220, 252

 98, 220, 209

 255, 220, 255

 76, 220, 207

 54, 220, 205

 32, 220, 203

 10, 220, 201

 0, 220, 201

Harmonies

Analogous

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



174, 215, 177



186, 220, 217



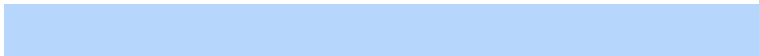
169, 201, 223

Triad

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



186, 220, 217



182, 204, 251



254, 198, 198

Complementary

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



186, 220, 217



217, 186, 220

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.



248, 198, 218



186, 220, 217



208, 209, 249

Square

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



186, 220, 217



162, 196, 242



232, 202, 237



248, 212, 181

Rectangle

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



186, 220, 217



160, 193, 223



232, 202, 237



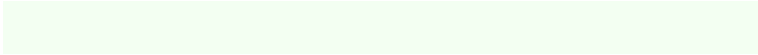
253, 198, 205

Sweetspot

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



186, 220, 217



242, 255, 254



189, 220, 186



120, 128, 127



0, 0, 0



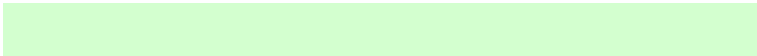
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



186, 220, 217



207, 255, 251



186, 210, 220



99, 110, 109



0, 173, 158



0, 46, 42

Inverse Universe

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



217, 186, 220



251, 207, 255



220, 186, 206



109, 99, 110



158, 0, 173



42, 0, 46

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 186, 220, 217 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 186, 220, 217 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

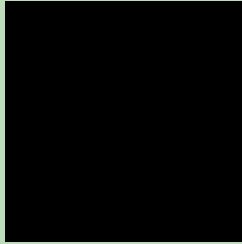
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 186, 220, 217 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 186, 220, 217.

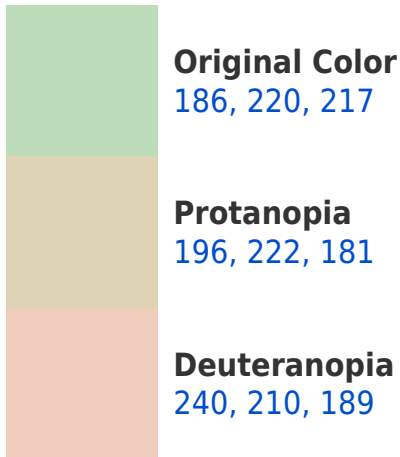


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 186, 220, 217.

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](#).

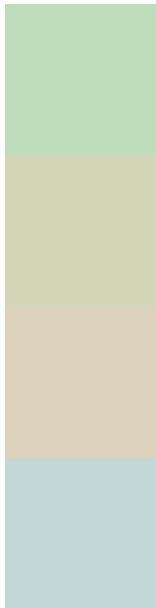
Dichromacy





Tritanopia
196, 208, 231

Trichromacy



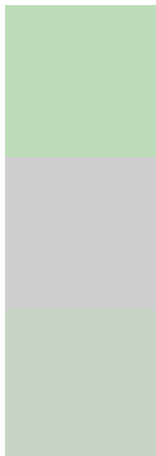
Original Color
186, 220, 217

Protanomaly
183, 214, 187

Deuteranomaly
205, 221, 188

Tritanomaly
193, 205, 216

Monochromacy



Original Color
186, 220, 217

Achromatopsia
207, 207, 207

Achromatomaly
199, 212, 211

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 186, 220, 217 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(189, 220, 186)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(189, 220, 186)  
}
```

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(189, 220, 186) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(189, 220, 186) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 186, 220, 217 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(189, 220, 186) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(189, 220, 186) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(189, 220, 186)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(189, 220, 186); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(189, 220, 186);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(189, 220,  
186) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 186, 220, 217 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(189, 220, 186) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(189,  
220, 186) }
```

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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