

Converting Colors

`RYB(142, 212, 176)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(142, 212, 176) contains.

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Color

$\text{RYB}(142, 212, 176)$

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B2D48E
RGB	178, 212, 142
RGB Percent	70%, 83%, 56%
CMY	0.3020, 0.1686, 0.4431
CMYK	0.16, 0.00, 0.33, 0.17
HSL	89°, 45%, 69%
HSV	89°, 33%, 83%
XYZ	46.7861, 58.5049, 34.4179
YIQ	193.8540, 2.2060, -28.9780

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

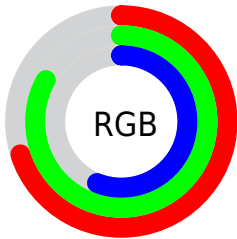
Format	Color
RYB	142, 212, 176
Decimal	11719822
CIELab	81.02, -23.40, 31.03
CIELCh	81, 38.865, 127.014
Yxy	58.5049, 0.3349, 0.4188
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289909902 (0xFFB2D48E)
YUV	193.8540, -25.5640, -13.9040
Hunter-Lab	76.4885, -24.6710, 26.8630

Details

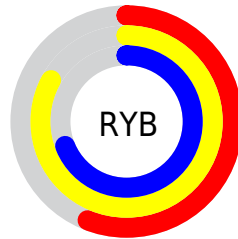
The RYB color **142, 212, 176** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **176, 142, 212**, and the grayscale version is **194, 194, 194**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **196, 255, 217**, and **91, 157, 124** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **121, 212, 165**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **163, 212, 187**.

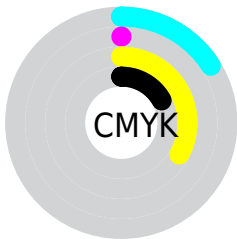
Distribution



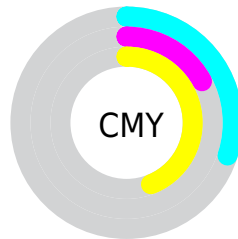
- Red (70%)
- Green (83%)
- Blue (56%)



- Red (56%)
- Yellow (83%)
- Blue (69%)



- Cyan (16%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (33%)
- Black (17%)



- Cyan (30%)
- Magenta (17%)
- Yellow (44%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 142, 212, 176 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 142, 212, 176 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 142, 212, 176


255, 255, 255


 196, 255, 217

 224, 255, 224

253, 255, 253

 142, 212, 176

 116, 184, 149

 91, 157, 124

 67, 131, 99

 43, 106, 75

 20, 81, 52

 0, 58, 32

 0, 36, 36

 0, 7, 7

 0, 0, 0

 142, 212, 176

 142, 212, 176

 121, 212, 165

 163, 212, 187

 100, 212, 155

 184, 212, 197

 78, 212, 143

 206, 212, 209

 57, 212, 132

 219, 212, 227

 36, 212, 121

 229, 212, 248

 15, 212, 111

 240, 212, 255

 0, 212, 103

 250, 212, 255

 255, 212, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



146, 217, 128



142, 212, 176



134, 193, 219

Triad

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



142, 212, 176



106, 168, 255



255, 173, 194

Complementary

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



142, 212, 176



176, 142, 212

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.



254, 178, 230



142, 212, 176



164, 191, 255

Square

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



142, 212, 176



69, 150, 244



217, 189, 255



255, 183, 159

Rectangle

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



142, 212, 176



104, 169, 221



217, 189, 255



255, 174, 206

Sweetspot

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



142, 212, 176



230, 255, 242



212, 208, 142



112, 128, 120



0, 0, 0



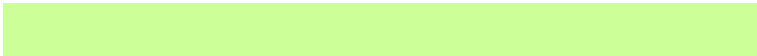
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



142, 212, 176



153, 255, 203



142, 212, 211



96, 107, 101



0, 171, 83



0, 43, 21

Inverse Universe

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



176, 142, 212



203, 153, 255



211, 142, 212



102, 96, 107



83, 0, 171



21, 0, 43

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 142, 212, 176 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

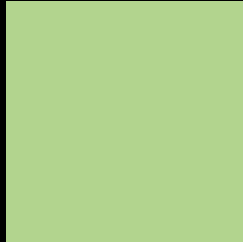
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 142, 212, 176 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

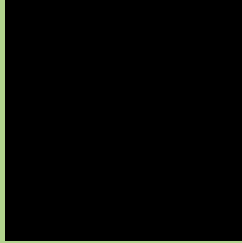
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 142, 212, 176 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 142, 212, 176.

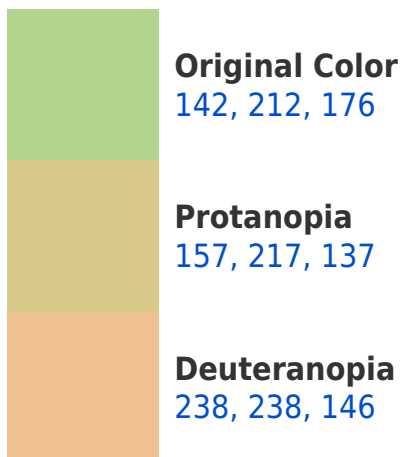


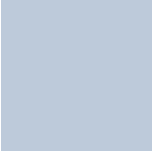
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 142, 212, 176.

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, 198, 218

Trichromacy



Original Color
142, 212, 176

Protanomaly
139, 205, 141

Deuteranomaly
167, 216, 145

Tritanomaly
185, 202, 206

Monochromacy



Original Color
142, 212, 176

Achromatopsia
194, 194, 194

Achromatomaly
175, 201, 188

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 142, 212, 176 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(178, 212, 142)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(178, 212, 142)  
}
```

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(178, 212, 142) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(178, 212, 142) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 142, 212, 176 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(178, 212, 142) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(178, 212, 142) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(178, 212, 142)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(178, 212, 142); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(178, 212, 142);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(178, 212,  
142) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 142, 212, 176 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(178, 212, 142) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(178,  
212, 142) }
```

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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