

Converting Colors

`RYB(144, 186, 146)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(144, 186, 146) contains.

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Color

R_YB(144, 186, 146)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B8BA90
RGB	184, 186, 144
RGB Percent	72%, 73%, 56%
CMY	0.2784, 0.2706, 0.4353
CMYK	0.01, 0.00, 0.23, 0.27
HSL	63°, 23%, 65%
HSV	63°, 23%, 73%
XYZ	42.3601, 47.3218, 33.2870
YIQ	180.6140, 12.2900, -13.4860

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

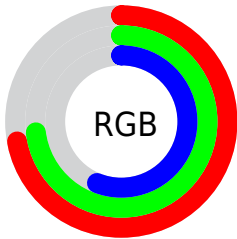
Format	Color
RYB	144, 186, 146
Decimal	12106384
CIELab	74.40, -7.71, 21.12
CIELCh	74, 22.486, 110.055
Yxy	47.3218, 0.3445, 0.3848
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290296464 (0xFFB8BA90)
YUV	180.6140, -18.0507, 2.9695
Hunter-Lab	68.7908, -10.4670, 19.4639

Details

The RYB color **144, 186, 146** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **C9C999**. A complement of this color would be **146, 144, 186**, and the grayscale version is **181, 181, 181**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **198, 242, 200**, and **93, 133, 95** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **125, 186, 128**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **163, 186, 164**.

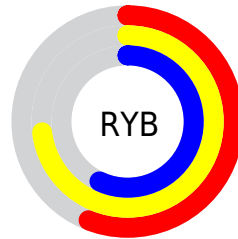
Distribution



Red (72%)

Green (73%)

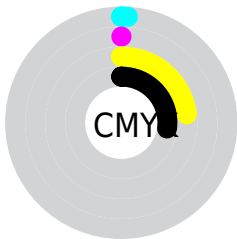
Blue (56%)



Red (56%)

Yellow (73%)

Blue (57%)

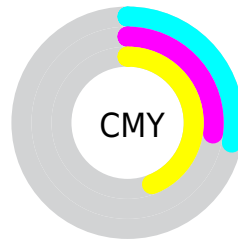


Cyan (1%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (23%)

Black (27%)



Cyan (28%)


Magenta (27%)

Yellow (44%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 144, 186, 146 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 144, 186, 146 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 144, 186, 146

255, 255, 255

 198, 242, 200

 226, 255, 226

 144, 186, 146

 118, 159, 120

 93, 133, 95

 69, 108, 72

 47, 84, 50


 25, 60, 28

 0, 39, 3

 0, 19, 14

 0, 0, 0

 144, 186, 146

 144, 186, 146

■ 125, 186, 128

■ 163, 186, 164

■ 107, 186, 111

■ 181, 186, 181

■ 88, 186, 93

■ 187, 186, 200

■ 70, 186, 76

■ 188, 186, 218

■ 51, 186, 57

■ 188, 186, 237

■ 32, 186, 39

■ 189, 186, 255

■ 14, 186, 22

■ 190, 186, 255

■ 0, 186, 9

■ 191, 186, 255

■ 192, 186, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



188, 205, 143



144, 186, 146



156, 191, 187

Triad

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



144, 186, 146



130, 166, 214



220, 169, 191

Complementary

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



144, 186, 146



146, 144, 186

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.



203, 173, 210



144, 186, 146



150, 175, 223

Square

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



144, 186, 146



126, 161, 196



177, 180, 222



226, 169, 170

Rectangle

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



144, 186, 146



145, 178, 194



177, 180, 222



216, 170, 198

Sweetspot

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



144, 186, 146



225, 242, 226



186, 145, 144



113, 122, 113



250, 250, 250



122, 122, 122

Same Dimension

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



144, 186, 146



177, 242, 180



144, 186, 166



83, 92, 84



0, 156, 8



0, 28, 1

Inverse Universe

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



146, 144, 186



180, 177, 242



166, 144, 186



83, 83, 92



7, 0, 156



1, 0, 28

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 144, 186, 146 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

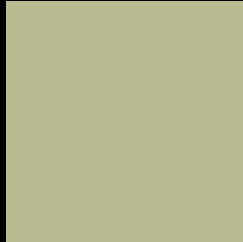
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 144, 186, 146 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

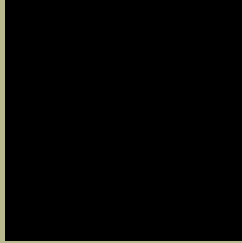
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

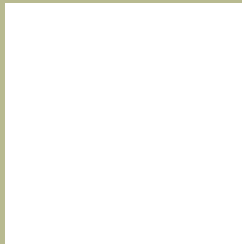
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

R Y B 144, 186, 146 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 144, 186, 146.




This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 144, 186, 146.

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](#).

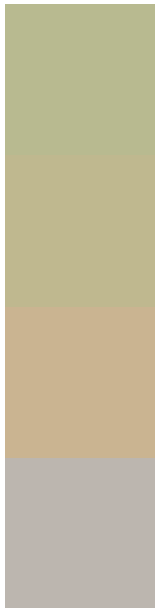
Dichromacy





Tritanopia
191, 179, 193

Trichromacy



Original Color
144, 186, 146

Protanomaly
151, 191, 143

Deuteranomaly
181, 202, 145

Tritanomaly
186, 188, 175

Monochromacy



Original Color
144, 186, 146

Achromatopsia
181, 181, 181

Achromatomaly
168, 183, 169

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 144, 186, 146 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(184, 186, 144)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(184, 186, 144)  
}
```

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(184, 186, 144) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(184, 186, 144) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 144, 186, 146 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(184, 186, 144) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(184, 186, 144) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(184, 186, 144)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(184, 186, 144); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(184, 186, 144);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(184, 186,  
144) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 144, 186, 146 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(184, 186, 144) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(184,  
186, 144) }
```

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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