

Converting Colors

`RYB(144, 202, 166)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(144, 202, 166) contains.

RYB(144, 202, 166)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	11
<i>Previews</i>	23
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	26
<i>CSS Examples</i>	29

Color

R_YB(144, 202, 166)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B4CA90
RGB	180, 202, 144
RGB Percent	71%, 79%, 56%
CMY	0.2941, 0.2078, 0.4353
CMYK	0.11, 0.00, 0.29, 0.21
HSL	83°, 35%, 68%
HSV	83°, 29%, 79%
XYZ	44.9770, 53.9580, 34.4299
YIQ	188.8100, 5.5060, -22.7020

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

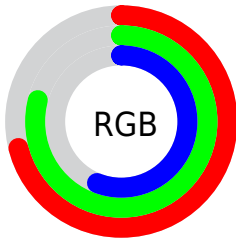
Format	Color
RYB	144, 202, 166
Decimal	11848336
CIELab	78.44, -17.43, 26.57
CIELCh	78, 31.772, 123.262
Yxy	53.9580, 0.3372, 0.4046
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290038416 (0xFFB4CA90)
YUV	188.8100, -22.0913, -7.7264
Hunter-Lab	73.4561, -19.2531, 23.6292

Details

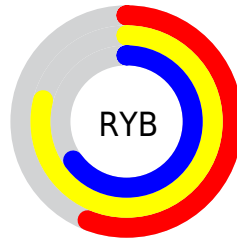
The RYB color **144, 202, 166** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **C9C999**. A complement of this color would be **166, 144, 202**, and the grayscale version is **189, 189, 189**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **198, 255, 217**, and **93, 148, 114** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **124, 202, 154**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **164, 202, 178**.

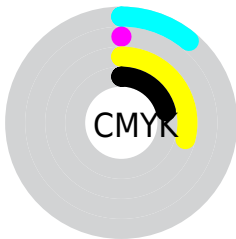
Distribution



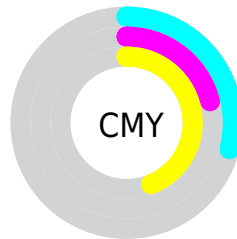
- Red (71%)
- Green (79%)
- Blue (56%)



- Red (56%)
- Yellow (79%)
- Blue (65%)



- Cyan (11%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (29%)
- Black (21%)



- Cyan (29%)
- Magenta (21%)
- Yellow (44%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 144, 202, 166 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, 202, 166 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 144, 202, 166


255, 255, 255


 198, 255, 217

 226, 255, 226

 144, 202, 166

 118, 175, 140

 93, 148, 114

 69, 122, 90

 46, 97, 67

 23, 73, 43

 0, 51, 20

 0, 30, 28

 0, 0, 0

 144, 202, 166

 144, 202, 166

 124, 202, 154

 164, 202, 178


 104, 202, 141

 184, 202, 191

 83, 202, 128

 203, 202, 205

 63, 202, 116

 211, 202, 225

 43, 202, 103

 218, 202, 245

 23, 202, 91

 226, 202, 255

 3, 202, 79

 234, 202, 255

 0, 202, 77

 241, 202, 255

 249, 202, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



160, 212, 135



144, 202, 166



146, 192, 208

Triad

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



144, 202, 166



120, 170, 246



251, 172, 192

Complementary

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



144, 202, 166



166, 144, 202

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.



235, 176, 221



144, 202, 166



161, 186, 253

Square

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



144, 202, 166



101, 159, 225



203, 185, 243



252, 177, 163

Rectangle

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



144, 202, 166



124, 174, 210



203, 185, 243



248, 173, 202

Sweetspot

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



144, 202, 166



232, 255, 241



202, 177, 144



113, 128, 119



0, 0, 0



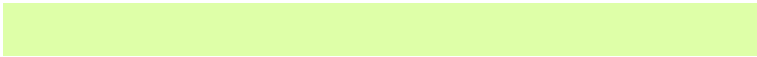
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



144, 202, 166



168, 255, 201



144, 202, 194



92, 102, 96



0, 166, 63



0, 38, 14

Inverse Universe

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



166, 144, 202



201, 168, 255



194, 144, 202



96, 92, 102



63, 0, 166



15, 0, 38

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 144, 202, 166 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

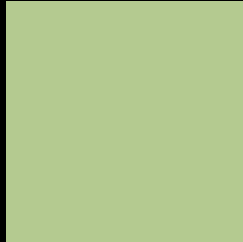
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 202, 166 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

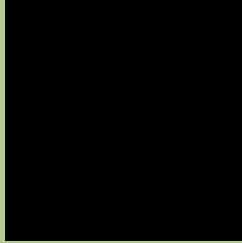
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 144, 202, 166 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 144, 202, 166.

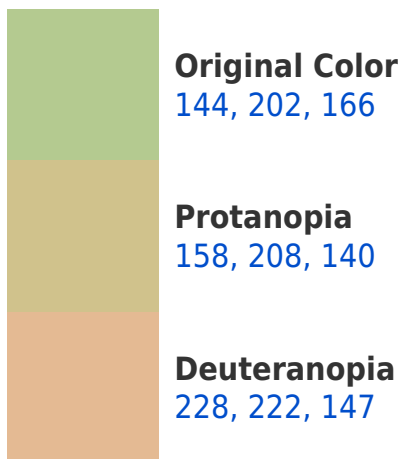


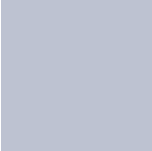
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 144, 202, 166.

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](#).

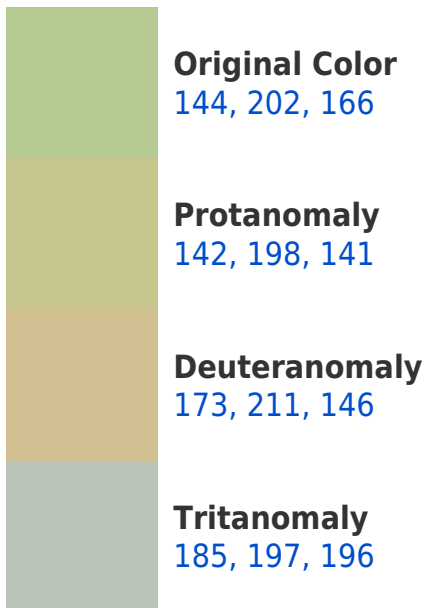
Dichromacy





Tritanopia
189, 193, 209

Trichromacy



Monochromacy



CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 144, 202, 166 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(180, 202, 144)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(180, 202, 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(180, 202, 144) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(180, 202, 144) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 144, 202, 166 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(180, 202, 144) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(180, 202, 144) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(180, 202, 144)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(180, 202, 144); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(180, 202, 144);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(180, 202,  
144) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 144, 202, 166 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(180, 202, 144) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(180,  
202, 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](#).

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