

Converting Colors

`RYB(144, 210, 144)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(144, 210, 144) contains.

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Color

R_YB(144, 210, 144)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D2D290
RGB	210, 210, 144
RGB Percent	82%, 82%, 56%
CMY	0.1765, 0.1765, 0.4353
CMYK	0.00, 0.00, 0.31, 0.18
HSL	60°, 42%, 69%
HSV	60°, 31%, 82%
XYZ	54.6590, 61.8084, 35.4349
YIQ	202.4760, 21.1860, -20.5260

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

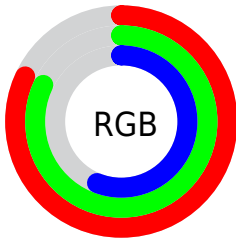
Format	Color
RYB	144, 210, 144
Decimal	13816464
CIELab	82.81, -10.12, 32.80
CIElCh	83, 34.321, 107.146
Yxy	61.8084, 0.3598, 0.4069
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292006544 (0xFFD2D290)
YUV	202.4760, -28.8287, 6.5985
Hunter-Lab	78.6183, -13.4809, 28.3096

Details

The RYB color **144, 210, 144** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCC99**. A complement of this color would be **144, 144, 210**, and the grayscale version is **203, 203, 203**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **198, 255, 198**, and **93, 156, 94** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **123, 210, 123**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **165, 210, 165**.

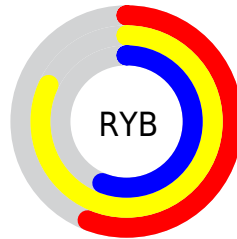
Distribution



Red (82%)

Green (82%)

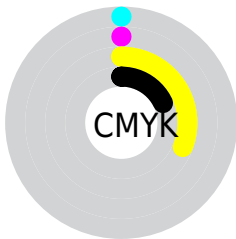
Blue (56%)



Red (56%)

Yellow (82%)

Blue (56%)

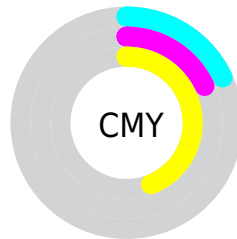


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (31%)

Black (18%)



Cyan (18%)

Magenta (18%)

Yellow (44%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 144, 210, 144 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, 210, 144 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 144, 210, 144

255, 255, 255


 198, 255, 198

 227, 255, 227


 144, 210, 144

 118, 182, 118

 93, 156, 94


 68, 130, 70

 45, 105, 48

 21, 81, 25

 0, 58, 5

 0, 36, 6

 0, 16, 16

 0, 0, 0

 144, 210, 144

 144, 210, 144

 123, 210, 123

 165, 210, 165

 102, 210, 102

 186, 210, 186

 81, 210, 81

 207, 210, 207

 60, 210, 60

 210, 210, 228

 39, 210, 39

 210, 210, 249

 18, 210, 18

 210, 210, 255

 0, 210, 0

Harmonies

Analogous

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



218, 241, 144



144, 210, 144



161, 218, 206

Triad

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



144, 210, 144



108, 171, 252



255, 184, 221

Complementary

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



144, 210, 144



144, 144, 210

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.



233, 192, 250



144, 210, 144



144, 187, 255

Square

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



144, 210, 144



107, 166, 224



191, 201, 255



255, 183, 189

Rectangle

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



144, 210, 144



148, 200, 222



191, 201, 255



254, 186, 232

Sweetspot

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



144, 210, 144



232, 255, 232



210, 144, 144



113, 128, 113



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



144, 210, 144



158, 255, 158



144, 210, 177



94, 105, 94



0, 168, 0



0, 41, 0

Inverse Universe

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



144, 144, 210



158, 158, 255



177, 144, 210



94, 94, 105



0, 0, 168



0, 0, 41

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 144, 210, 144 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

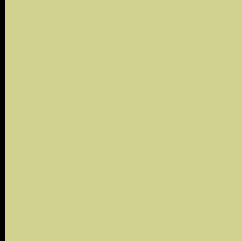
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 210, 144 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

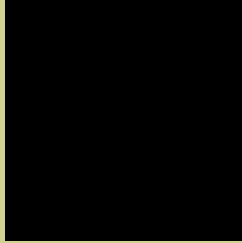
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 210, 144 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 144, 210, 144.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 144, 210, 144.

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](#).

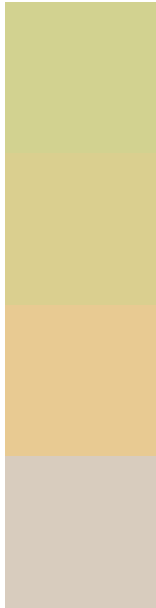
Dichromacy





Tritanopia
219, 201, 217

Trichromacy



Original Color
144, 210, 144

Protanomaly
156, 218, 143

Deuteranomaly
192, 232, 146

Tritanomaly
212, 216, 190

Monochromacy



Original Color
144, 210, 144

Achromatopsia
202, 202, 202

Achromatomaly
181, 205, 181

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 144, 210, 144 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(210, 210, 144)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(210, 210, 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(210, 210, 144) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(210, 210, 144) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 144, 210, 144 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(210, 210, 144) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(210, 210, 144) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(210, 210, 144)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(210, 210, 144); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(210, 210, 144);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(210, 210,  
144) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 144, 210, 144 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(210, 210, 144) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(210,  
210, 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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