

Converting Colors

`RYB(144, 211, 156)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(144, 211, 156) contains.

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Color

R_YB(144, 211, 156)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C7D390
RGB	199, 211, 144
RGB Percent	78%, 83%, 56%
CMY	0.2196, 0.1725, 0.4353
CMYK	0.06, 0.00, 0.32, 0.17
HSL	71°, 43%, 70%
HSV	71°, 32%, 83%
XYZ	51.8815, 60.7443, 35.3759
YIQ	199.7740, 14.3550, -23.3810

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

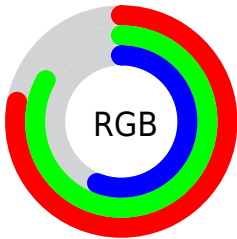
Format	Color
RYB	144, 211, 156
Decimal	13095824
CIELab	82.24, -14.82, 31.89
CIELCh	82, 35.166, 114.934
Yxy	60.7443, 0.3505, 0.4104
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291285904 (0xFFC7D390)
YUV	199.7740, -27.4966, -0.6788
Hunter-Lab	77.9386, -17.5702, 27.6456

Details

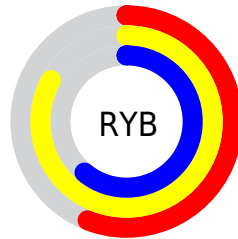
The RYB color **144, 211, 156** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCC99**. A complement of this color would be **156, 144, 211**, and the grayscale version is **200, 200, 200**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **198, 255, 198**, and **93, 157, 106** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **123, 211, 139**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **165, 211, 173**.

Distribution



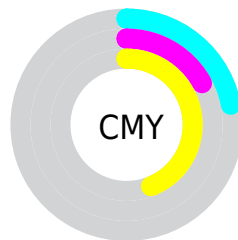
- Red (78%)
- Green (83%)
- Blue (56%)



- Red (56%)
- Yellow (83%)
- Blue (61%)



- Cyan (6%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (32%)
- Black (17%)



- Cyan (22%)
- Magenta (17%)
- Yellow (44%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 144, 211, 156 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, 211, 156 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 144, 211, 156


255, 255, 255


 198, 255, 198

 227, 255, 227

 144, 211, 156

 118, 183, 130

 93, 157, 106


 68, 130, 80

 45, 105, 57

 22, 81, 35

 0, 58, 13

 0, 36, 14

 0, 15, 15

 0, 0, 0

 144, 211, 156

 144, 211, 156

 123, 211, 139

 165, 211, 173

 102, 211, 122

 186, 211, 190

 81, 211, 104

 207, 211, 208

 60, 211, 87

 214, 211, 228

 39, 211, 70

 218, 211, 249

 17, 211, 52

 222, 211, 255

 0, 211, 38

 225, 211, 255

 229, 211, 255

 233, 211, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



188, 233, 139



144, 211, 156



161, 214, 219

Triad

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



144, 211, 156



109, 171, 255



255, 180, 212

Complementary

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



144, 211, 156



156, 144, 211

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.



241, 187, 243



144, 211, 156



153, 189, 255

Square

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



144, 211, 156



98, 162, 231



202, 198, 255



255, 181, 178

Rectangle

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



144, 211, 156



135, 190, 222



202, 198, 255



255, 182, 223

Sweetspot

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



144, 211, 156



230, 255, 235



211, 157, 144



112, 128, 115



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



144, 211, 156



158, 255, 175



144, 211, 189



94, 105, 96



0, 168, 30



0, 41, 8

Inverse Universe

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



156, 144, 211



175, 158, 255



189, 144, 211



96, 94, 105



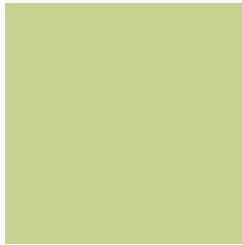
30, 0, 168



7, 0, 41

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 144, 211, 156 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, 211, 156 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

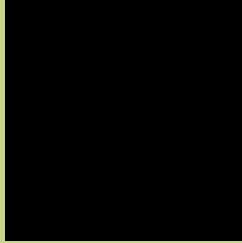
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 211, 156 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 144, 211, 156.

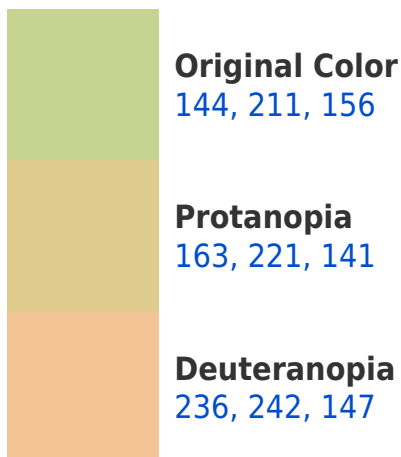


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 144, 211, 156.

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
209, 202, 218

Trichromacy



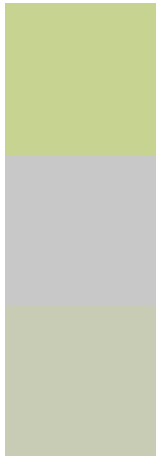
Original Color
144, 211, 156

Protanomaly
149, 213, 142

Deuteranomaly
182, 226, 146

Tritanomaly
191, 205, 191

Monochromacy



Original Color
144, 211, 156

Achromatopsia
200, 200, 200

Achromatomaly
180, 204, 184

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 144, 211, 156 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(199, 211, 144)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(199, 211, 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(199, 211, 144) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(199, 211, 144) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 144, 211, 156 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(199, 211, 144) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(199, 211, 144) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(199, 211, 144)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(199, 211, 144); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(199, 211, 144);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(199, 211,  
144) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 144, 211, 156 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(199, 211, 144) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(199,  
211, 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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