

Converting Colors

`RYB(144, 220, 165)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(144, 220, 165) contains.

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Color

R_YB(144, 220, 165)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C7DC90
RGB	199, 220, 144
RGB Percent	78%, 86%, 56%
CMY	0.2196, 0.1373, 0.4353
CMYK	0.10, 0.00, 0.35, 0.14
HSL	77°, 52%, 71%
HSV	77°, 35%, 86%
XYZ	54.1804, 65.3421, 36.1422
YIQ	205.0570, 11.8800, -28.0880

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

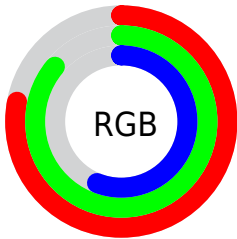
Format	Color
RYB	144, 220, 165
Decimal	13098128
CIELab	84.66, -19.30, 35.07
CIElCh	85, 40.033, 118.825
Yxy	65.3421, 0.3481, 0.4198
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291288208 (0xFFC7DC90)
YUV	205.0570, -30.1011, -5.3120
Hunter-Lab	80.8345, -21.8182, 30.0747

Details

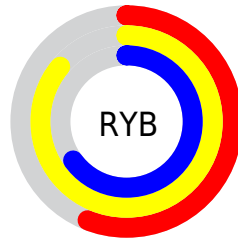
The RYB color **144, 220, 165** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCC99**. A complement of this color would be **165, 144, 220**, and the grayscale version is **205, 205, 205**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **199, 255, 199**, and **92, 165, 113** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **122, 220, 149**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **166, 220, 181**.

Distribution



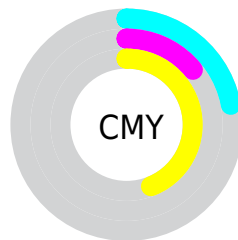
- Red (78%)
- Green (86%)
- Blue (56%)



- Red (56%)
- Yellow (86%)
- Blue (65%)



- Cyan (10%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (35%)
- Black (14%)



- Cyan (22%)
- Magenta (14%)
- Yellow (44%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 144, 220, 165 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, 220, 165 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 144, 220, 165


255, 255, 255

 199, 255, 199


 227, 255, 227

 144, 220, 165

 118, 192, 139

 92, 165, 113

 68, 139, 89

 44, 113, 65

 20, 89, 42

 0, 65, 21

 0, 43, 23

 0, 25, 25

 0, 0, 0

 144, 220, 165

 144, 220, 165

 122, 220, 149

 166, 220, 181

 100, 220, 133

 188, 220, 197

 78, 220, 117

 210, 220, 213

 56, 220, 101

 223, 220, 232

 34, 220, 85

 229, 220, 254

 12, 220, 69

 235, 220, 255

 0, 220, 61

 242, 220, 255

 248, 220, 255

 254, 220, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



177, 238, 135



144, 220, 165



155, 215, 228

Triad

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



144, 220, 165



99, 169, 255



255, 183, 214

Complementary

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



144, 220, 165



165, 144, 220

Split Complementary

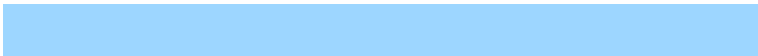
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



255, 189, 251



144, 220, 165



157, 193, 255

Square

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



144, 220, 165



76, 157, 246



214, 202, 255



255, 186, 177

Rectangle

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



144, 220, 165



124, 188, 231



214, 202, 255



255, 184, 227

Sweetspot

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



144, 220, 165



230, 255, 237



220, 171, 144



112, 128, 117



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



144, 220, 165



150, 255, 179



144, 220, 202



99, 110, 102



0, 173, 48



0, 46, 13

Inverse Universe

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



165, 144, 220



179, 150, 255



202, 144, 220



102, 99, 110



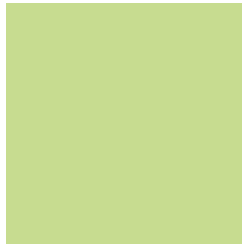
48, 0, 173



13, 0, 46

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 144, 220, 165 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

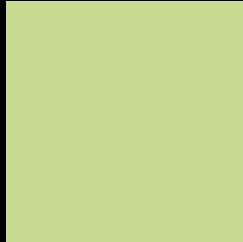
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 220, 165 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

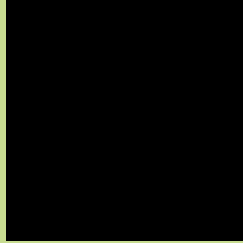
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 220, 165 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 144, 220, 165.

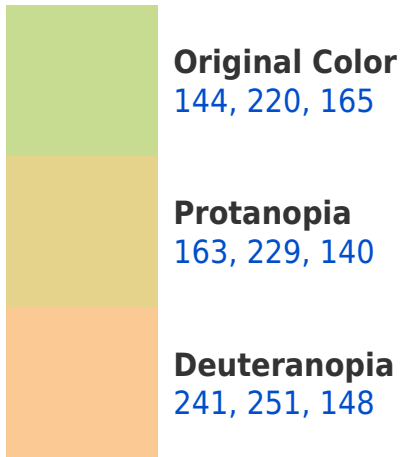


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 144, 220, 165.

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](#).

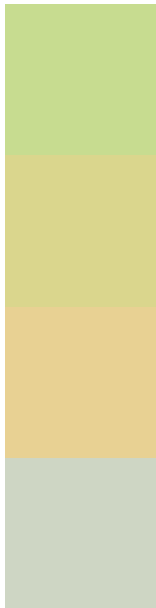
Dichromacy





Tritanopia
210, 210, 226

Trichromacy



Original Color

144, 220, 165

Protanomaly

145, 218, 141

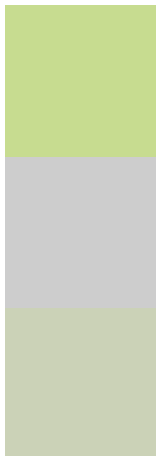
Deuteranomaly

179, 232, 147

Tritanomaly

196, 214, 204

Monochromacy



Original Color

144, 220, 165

Achromatopsia

205, 205, 205

Achromatomaly

183, 210, 190

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 144, 220, 165 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, 220, 144)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(199, 220, 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, 220, 144) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(199, 220, 144) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 144, 220, 165 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, 220, 144) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(199, 220, 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, 220, 144)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(199, 220, 144); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(199, 220, 144);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(199, 220,  
144) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 144, 220, 165 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(199, 220, 144) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(199,  
220, 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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