

# Converting Colors

`RYB(145, 212, 159)`

Have a look what the booklet for  
RYB(145, 212, 159) contains.

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# Color

**R<sub>Y</sub>B(145, 212, 159)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C6D491
RGB	198, 212, 145
RGB Percent	78%, 83%, 57%
CMY	0.2235, 0.1686, 0.4314
CMYK	0.07, 0.00, 0.32, 0.17
HSL	73°, 44%, 70%
HSV	73°, 32%, 83%
XYZ	51.9430, 61.1371, 35.8510
YIQ	200.1760, 13.1630, -23.8050

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

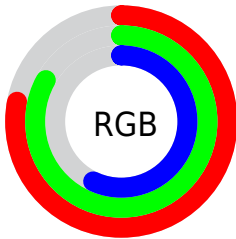
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	145, 212, 159
Decimal	13030545
CIELab	82.45, -15.57, 31.64
CIELCh	82, 35.266, 116.208
Yxy	61.1371, 0.3488, 0.4105
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291220625 (0xFFC6D491)
YUV	200.1760, -27.2018, -1.9084
Hunter-Lab	78.1902, -18.2524, 27.5481

# Details

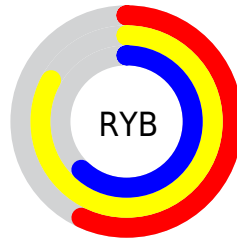
The RYB color **145, 212, 159** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCC99**. A complement of this color would be **159, 145, 212**, and the grayscale version is **200, 200, 200**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **199, 255, 199**, and **94, 157, 108** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **124, 212, 142**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **166, 212, 176**.

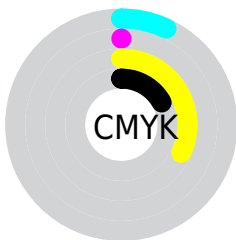
# Distribution



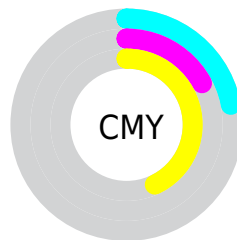
- Red (78%)
- Green (83%)
- Blue (57%)



- Red (57%)
- Yellow (83%)
- Blue (62%)



- Cyan (7%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (32%)
- Black (17%)



- Cyan (22%)
- Magenta (17%)
- Yellow (43%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 145, 212, 159 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 145, 212, 159 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 145, 212, 159


255, 255, 255


 199, 255, 199

 228, 255, 228

 145, 212, 159

 119, 184, 133


 94, 157, 108

 69, 131, 83

 46, 106, 60

 23, 82, 38

 0, 59, 15

 0, 37, 16

 0, 16, 16

 0, 0, 0

 145, 212, 159

 145, 212, 159

 124, 212, 142

 166, 212, 176

 103, 212, 126

 187, 212, 192

 81, 212, 108

 209, 212, 210

 60, 212, 92

 216, 212, 230

 39, 212, 75

 220, 212, 251

 18, 212, 59

 225, 212, 255

 0, 212, 44

 229, 212, 255

 233, 212, 255

 238, 212, 255

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



183, 232, 139



145, 212, 159



160, 213, 219

# Triad

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



145, 212, 159



111, 172, 255



255, 181, 211

# Complementary

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



145, 212, 159



159, 145, 212

# Split Complementary

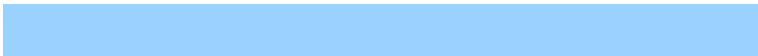
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



243, 187, 242



145, 212, 159



155, 190, 255

# Square

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



145, 212, 159



97, 162, 233



204, 198, 255



255, 182, 178

# Rectangle

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



145, 212, 159



134, 189, 222



204, 198, 255



255, 182, 222



# Sweetspot

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



145, 212, 159



232, 255, 237



212, 161, 145



113, 128, 116



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

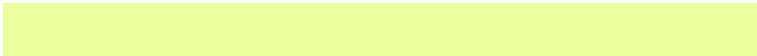


# Same Dimension

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



145, 212, 159



158, 255, 178



145, 212, 192



96, 107, 98



0, 171, 36



0, 43, 9



# Inverse Universe

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



159, 145, 212



178, 158, 255



192, 145, 212



99, 96, 107



36, 0, 171



9, 0, 43



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 145, 212, 159 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

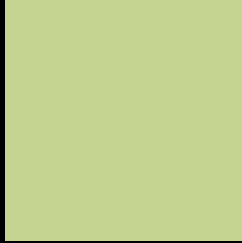
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 145, 212, 159 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 145, 212, 159 Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 145, 212, 159.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 145, 212, 159.

# 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](#).

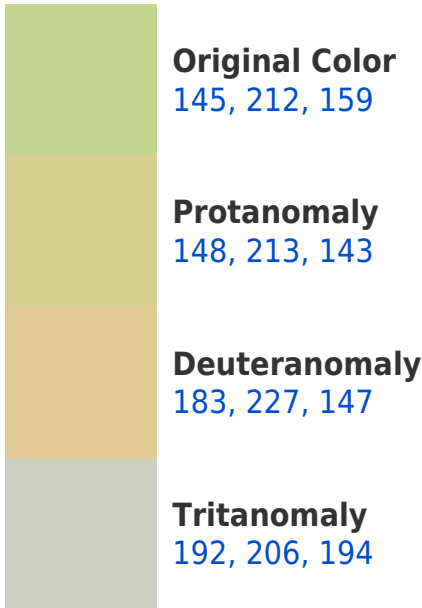
## Dichromacy



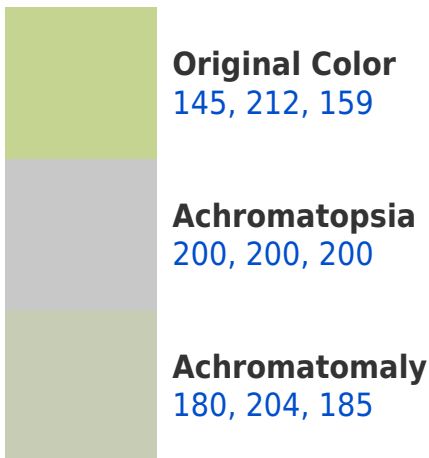


**Tritanopia**  
208, 203, 219

# Trichromacy



# Monochromacy



# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 145, 212, 159 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(198, 212, 145)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(198, 212, 145)  
}
```

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(198, 212, 145) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(198, 212, 145) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 145, 212, 159 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(198, 212, 145) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(198, 212, 145) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(198, 212, 145)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(198, 212, 145); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(198, 212, 145);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(198, 212,  
145) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 145, 212, 159 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(198, 212, 145) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(198,  
212, 145) }
```

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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