

Converting Colors

`RYB(146, 186, 154)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(146, 186, 154) contains.

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Color

R_YB(146, 186, 154)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B2BA92
RGB	178, 186, 146
RGB Percent	70%, 73%, 57%
CMY	0.3020, 0.2706, 0.4275
CMYK	0.04, 0.00, 0.22, 0.27
HSL	72°, 22%, 65%
HSV	72°, 22%, 73%
XYZ	41.1073, 46.6581, 34.0335
YIQ	179.0480, 8.0720, -14.1360

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

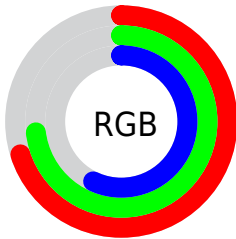
Format	Color
RYB	146, 186, 154
Decimal	11713170
CIELab	73.97, -9.68, 19.39
CIELCh	74, 21.674, 116.537
Yxy	46.6581, 0.3375, 0.3831
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289903250 (0xFFB2BA92)
YUV	179.0480, -16.2927, -0.9191
Hunter-Lab	68.3067, -12.1147, 18.2738

Details

The RYB color **146, 186, 154** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCC99**. A complement of this color would be **154, 146, 186**, and the grayscale version is **179, 179, 179**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **200, 242, 208**, and **95, 133, 103** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **127, 186, 139**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **165, 186, 169**.

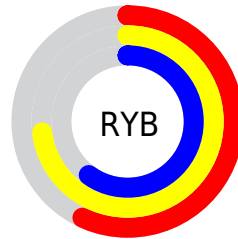
Distribution



Red (70%)

Green (73%)

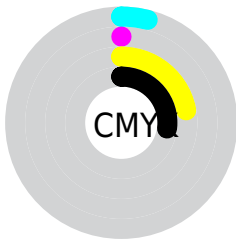
Blue (57%)



Red (57%)

Yellow (73%)

Blue (60%)

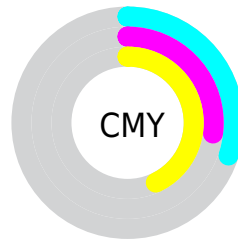


Cyan (4%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (22%)

Black (27%)



Cyan (30%)

Magenta (27%)

Yellow (43%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 146, 186, 154 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 146, 186, 154 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 146, 186, 154


255, 255, 255

 200, 242, 208

 228, 255, 228

 146, 186, 154

 120, 159, 128

 95, 133, 103

 71, 108, 79

 49, 83, 56

 27, 60, 35

 2, 39, 10

 0, 19, 19

 0, 0, 0

 146, 186, 154

 146, 186, 154

■ 127, 186, 139

■ 165, 186, 169

■ 109, 186, 124

■ 183, 186, 184

■ 90, 186, 109

■ 189, 186, 202

■ 72, 186, 95

■ 193, 186, 220

■ 53, 186, 80

■ 197, 186, 239

■ 34, 186, 64

■ 200, 186, 255

■ 16, 186, 50

■ 204, 186, 255

■ 0, 186, 37

■ 208, 186, 255

■ 211, 186, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



171, 199, 142



146, 186, 154



155, 187, 191

Triad

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



146, 186, 154



134, 167, 214



220, 168, 185

Complementary

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



146, 186, 154



154, 146, 186

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.



206, 171, 204



146, 186, 154



156, 176, 221

Square

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



146, 186, 154



127, 161, 199



182, 178, 217



223, 169, 165

Rectangle

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



146, 186, 154



142, 174, 193



182, 178, 217



216, 169, 192

Sweetspot

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



146, 186, 154



228, 242, 231



186, 156, 146



114, 122, 115



250, 250, 250



122, 122, 122

Same Dimension

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



146, 186, 154



179, 242, 191



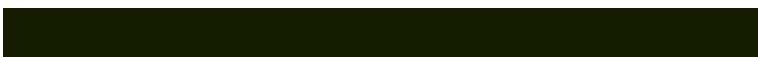
146, 186, 174



83, 92, 85



0, 156, 32



0, 28, 6

Inverse Universe

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



154, 146, 186



192, 179, 242



174, 146, 186



84, 83, 92



31, 0, 156



6, 0, 28

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 146, 186, 154 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

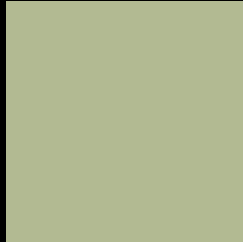
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 146, 186, 154 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

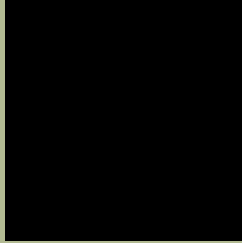
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

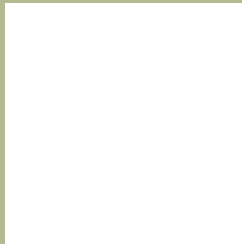
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

RYB 146, 186, 154 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 146, 186, 154.




This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 146, 186, 154.

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](#).

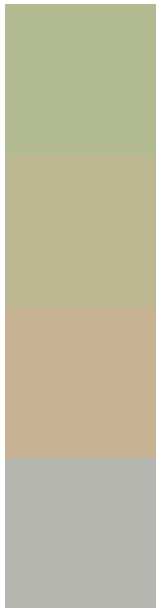
Dichromacy





Tritanopia
185, 180, 194

Trichromacy



Original Color

146, 186, 154

Protanomaly

151, 188, 145

Deuteranomaly

180, 199, 147

Tritanomaly

177, 182, 177

Monochromacy



Original Color

146, 186, 154

Achromatopsia

179, 179, 179

Achromatomaly

167, 182, 170

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 146, 186, 154 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(178, 186, 146) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(178, 186, 146)  
}
```

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(178, 186, 146) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(178, 186, 146) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 146, 186, 154 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(178, 186, 146) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(178, 186, 146) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(178, 186, 146)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(178, 186, 146); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(178, 186, 146); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(178, 186, 146) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 146, 186, 154 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(178, 186, 146) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(178,  
186, 146) }
```

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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