

Converting Colors

`RYB(146, 189, 213)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(146, 189, 213) contains.

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Color

R_YB(146, 189, 213)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	92D5B7
RGB	146, 213, 183
RGB Percent	57%, 84%, 72%
CMY	0.4275, 0.1647, 0.2808
CMYK	0.31, 0.00, 0.14, 0.16
HSL	153°, 44%, 70%
HSV	153°, 31%, 84%
XYZ	44.2368, 57.1349, 53.7124
YIQ	189.5470, -30.3020, -23.5340

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

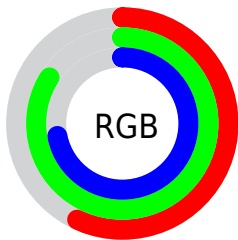
Format	Color
RYB	146, 189, 213
Decimal	9622967
CIELab	80.26, -27.41, 7.93
CIELCh	80, 28.536, 163.867
Yxy	57.1349, 0.2852, 0.3684
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287813047 (0xFF92D5B7)
YUV	189.5470, -3.2277, -38.1907
Hunter-Lab	75.5876, -27.8133, 10.7800

Details

The RYB color **146, 189, 213** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **213, 146, 176**, and the grayscale version is **190, 190, 190**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **202, 233, 255**, and **93, 134, 158** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **125, 182, 213**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **167, 196, 213**.

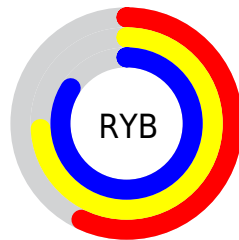
Distribution



Red (57%)

Green (84%)

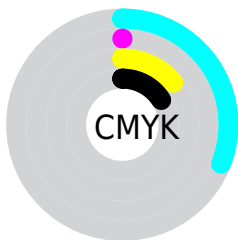
Blue (72%)



Red (57%)

Yellow (74%)

Blue (84%)

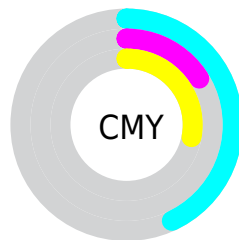


Cyan (31%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (14%)

Black (16%)



Cyan (43%)

Magenta (16%)

Yellow (28%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 146, 189, 213 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, 189, 213 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 146, 189, 213


255, 255, 255


 202, 233, 255


 230, 243, 255

 146, 189, 213


 119, 161, 185

 93, 134, 158

 67, 108, 132

 41, 81, 106

 9, 53, 82

 0, 35, 58

 0, 25, 36

 0, 2, 2


 0, 0, 0

 146, 189, 213


 146, 189, 213

 125, 182, 213


 167, 196, 213

 103, 173, 213


 189, 205, 213

 82, 166, 213

 210, 212, 213

 61, 158, 213

 231, 213, 221

 40, 151, 213

 252, 213, 230

 18, 143, 213

 255, 213, 240

 0, 137, 213

 255, 213, 249

 255, 213, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



160, 209, 193



146, 189, 213



124, 170, 214

Triad

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



146, 189, 213



184, 195, 250



249, 191, 163

Complementary

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



146, 189, 213



213, 146, 176

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.



253, 180, 187



146, 189, 213



219, 188, 238

Square

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



146, 189, 213



147, 185, 250



243, 181, 215



224, 232, 148

Rectangle

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



146, 189, 213



120, 170, 228



243, 181, 215



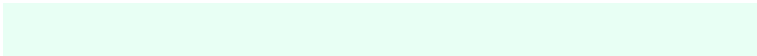
252, 184, 171

Sweetspot

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



146, 189, 213



232, 247, 255



146, 213, 183



113, 123, 128



0, 0, 0



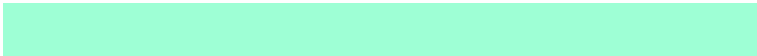
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



146, 189, 213



158, 220, 255



146, 179, 213



96, 103, 107



0, 110, 171



0, 28, 43

Inverse Universe

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



213, 146, 176



255, 158, 201



213, 149, 146



107, 96, 101



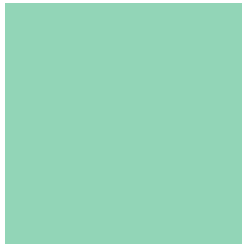
171, 0, 75



43, 0, 19

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 146, 189, 213 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

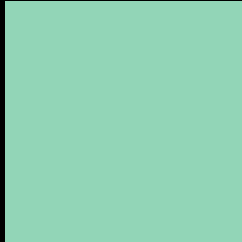
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 189, 213 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

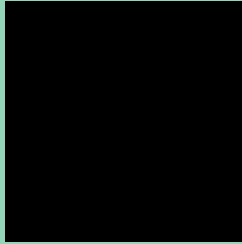
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 189, 213 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 146, 189, 213.

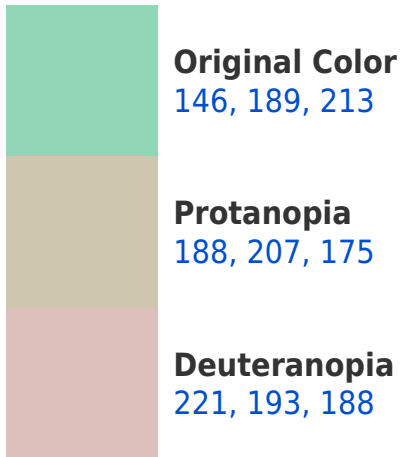


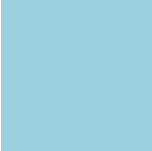
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 146, 189, 213.

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
155, 185, 224

Trichromacy



Original Color

146, 189, 213



Protanomaly

178, 203, 196



Deuteranomaly

186, 200, 192



Tritanomaly

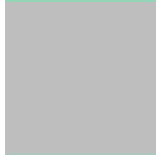
152, 181, 209

Monochromacy



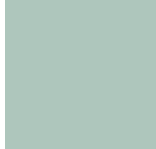
Original Color

146, 189, 213



Achromatopsia

190, 190, 190



Achromatomaly

174, 189, 198

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 146, 189, 213 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(146, 213, 183)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(146, 213, 183)  
}
```

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(146, 213, 183) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(146, 213, 183) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 146, 189, 213 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(146, 213, 183) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(146, 213, 183) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(146, 213, 183)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(146, 213, 183); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(146, 213, 183); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(146, 213, 183) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 146, 189, 213 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(146, 213, 183) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(146,  
213, 183) }
```

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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