

Converting Colors

`RYB(146, 197, 160)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(146, 197, 160) contains.

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Color

$\text{RYB}(146, 197, 160)$

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B7C592
RGB	183, 197, 146
RGB Percent	72%, 77%, 57%
CMY	0.2824, 0.2275, 0.4275
CMYK	0.07, 0.00, 0.26, 0.23
HSL	76°, 31%, 67%
HSV	76°, 26%, 77%
XYZ	44.6830, 52.0751, 34.8906
YIQ	187.0000, 8.0270, -18.8290

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

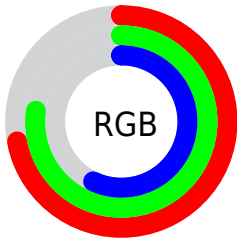
Format	Color
RYB	146, 197, 160
Decimal	12043666
CIELab	77.33, -13.49, 24.05
CIELCh	77, 27.569, 119.285
Yxy	52.0751, 0.3394, 0.3956
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290233746 (0xFFB7C592)
YUV	187.0000, -20.2130, -3.5080
Hunter-Lab	72.1631, -15.7591, 21.8477

Details

The RYB color **146, 197, 160** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCC99**. A complement of this color would be **160, 146, 197**, and the grayscale version is **187, 187, 187**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **200, 254, 215**, and **95, 143, 108** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **126, 197, 145**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **166, 197, 175**.

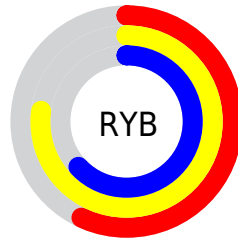
Distribution



Red (72%)

Green (77%)

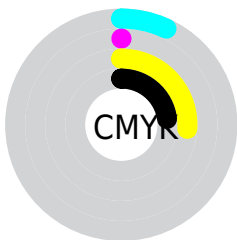
Blue (57%)



Red (57%)

Yellow (77%)

Blue (63%)

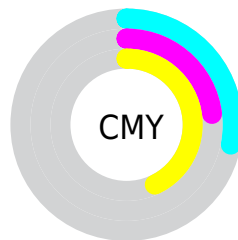


Cyan (7%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (26%)

Black (23%)



Cyan (28%)

Magenta (23%)

Yellow (43%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 146, 197, 160 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, 197, 160 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 146, 197, 160


255, 255, 255


 200, 254, 215

 228, 255, 228

 146, 197, 160

 120, 170, 134

 95, 143, 108

 71, 118, 85

 48, 93, 62

 26, 69, 39

 1, 47, 14

 0, 27, 21


 0, 0, 0

 146, 197, 160


 146, 197, 160

 126, 197, 145


 166, 197, 175

 107, 197, 132


 185, 197, 188


 87, 197, 117

 199, 197, 205

 67, 197, 103


 205, 197, 225


 48, 197, 89


 210, 197, 245

 28, 197, 74

 215, 197, 255

 8, 197, 60

 221, 197, 255

 0, 197, 54

 226, 197, 255

 232, 197, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



170, 210, 140



146, 197, 160



154, 195, 203

Triad

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



146, 197, 160



127, 171, 234



240, 173, 193

Complementary

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



146, 197, 160



160, 146, 197

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.



223, 177, 217



146, 197, 160



159, 183, 242

Square

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



146, 197, 160



115, 162, 215



194, 185, 235



242, 175, 167

Rectangle

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



146, 197, 160



135, 177, 205



194, 185, 235



236, 173, 201

Sweetspot

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



146, 197, 160



235, 255, 241



197, 165, 146



115, 128, 119



0, 0, 0



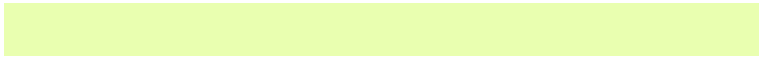
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



146, 197, 160



176, 255, 198



146, 197, 185



90, 99, 92



0, 163, 45



0, 36, 10

Inverse Universe

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



160, 146, 197



198, 176, 255



185, 146, 197



92, 90, 99



45, 0, 163



10, 0, 36

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 146, 197, 160 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

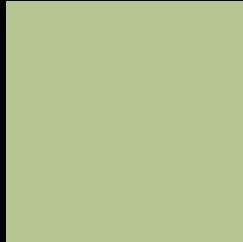
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 197, 160 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

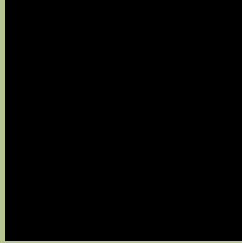
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

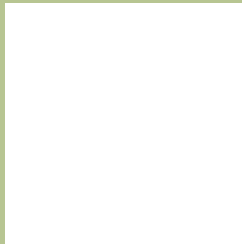
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RYB 146, 197, 160 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 146, 197, 160.

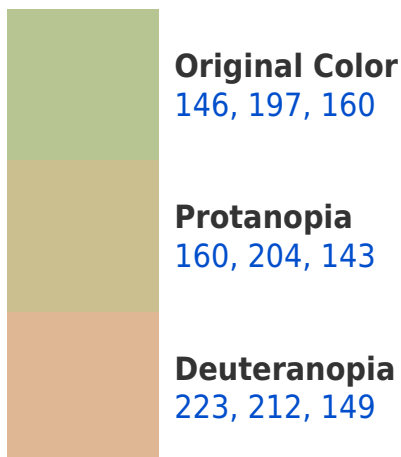



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 146, 197, 160.

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](#).

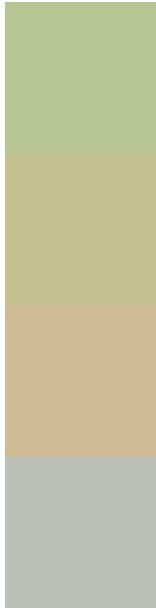
Dichromacy





Tritanopia
191, 189, 204

Trichromacy



Original Color
146, 197, 160

Protanomaly
147, 196, 144

Deuteranomaly
178, 208, 148

Tritanomaly
183, 192, 187

Monochromacy



Original Color
146, 197, 160

Achromatopsia
187, 187, 187

Achromatomaly
172, 191, 177

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 146, 197, 183 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(183, 197, 146) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(183, 197, 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(183, 197, 146) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(183, 197, 146) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 146, 197, 160 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(183, 197, 146) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(183, 197, 146) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(183, 197, 146) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(183, 197, 146); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(183, 197, 146);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(183, 197,  
146) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 146, 197, 160 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(183, 197, 146) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(183,  
197, 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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