

# Converting Colors

`RYB(146, 197, 185)`

Have a look what the booklet for  
RYB(146, 197, 185) contains.

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# Color

**R<sub>Y</sub>B(146, 197, 185)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9EC592
RGB	158, 197, 146
RGB Percent	62%, 77%, 57%
CMY	0.3804, 0.2275, 0.4275
CMYK	0.20, 0.00, 0.26, 0.23
HSL	106°, 31%, 67%
HSV	106°, 26%, 77%
XYZ	39.2551, 49.2769, 34.6366
YIQ	179.5250, -6.8730, -24.1290

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

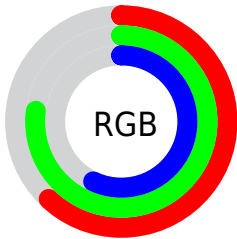
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">146, 197, 185</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">10405266</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">75.62, -22.57, 21.44</a>
CIElCh	<a href="#">76, 31.135, 136.472</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">49.2769, 0.3187, 0.4001</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4288595346</a> ( <a href="#">0xFF9EC592</a> )
YUV	<a href="#">179.5250, -16.5278, -18.8774</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">70.1975, -23.0268, 19.8837</a>

# Details

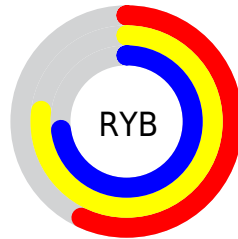
The RYB color **146, 197, 185** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **185, 146, 197**, and the grayscale version is **180, 180, 180**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **200, 254, 241**, and **95, 143, 132** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **126, 197, 180**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **166, 197, 190**.

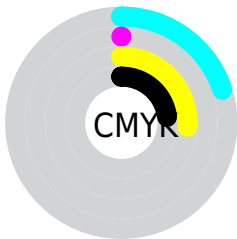
# Distribution



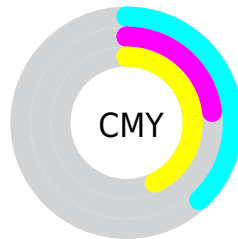
- Red (62%)
- Green (77%)
- Blue (57%)



- Red (57%)
- Yellow (77%)
- Blue (73%)



- Cyan (20%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (26%)
- Black (23%)



- Cyan (38%)
- Magenta (23%)
- Yellow (43%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 146, 197, 185 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, 185 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 146, 197, 185

 146, 197, 185


255, 255, 255


 120, 170, 159

 200, 254, 241

 95, 143, 132

 228, 255, 241

 71, 117, 107

 48, 92, 83


 26, 69, 62

 2, 46, 37

 0, 28, 28


 0, 0, 0

 146, 197, 185


 146, 197, 185

 126, 197, 180


 166, 197, 190

 107, 197, 176


 185, 197, 194

 87, 197, 171

 203, 197, 205

 67, 197, 166

 218, 197, 225

 48, 197, 162

 233, 197, 245

 28, 197, 157

 248, 197, 255

 8, 197, 152

 255, 197, 255

 0, 197, 151

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



132, 191, 131



146, 197, 185



125, 172, 201

# Triad

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



146, 197, 185



131, 171, 241



244, 165, 171

# Complementary

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



146, 197, 185



185, 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.



235, 166, 201



146, 197, 185



172, 182, 241

# Square

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



146, 197, 185



100, 156, 227



210, 174, 226



238, 180, 146

# Rectangle

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



146, 197, 185



106, 157, 202



210, 174, 226



243, 165, 181



# Sweetspot

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



146, 197, 185



235, 255, 251



163, 197, 146



115, 128, 125



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

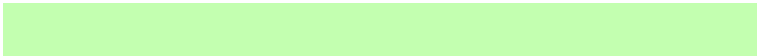


# Same Dimension

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



146, 197, 185



176, 255, 236



146, 187, 197



90, 99, 97



0, 163, 125



0, 36, 28



# Inverse Universe

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



185, 146, 197



236, 176, 255



197, 146, 184



97, 90, 99



125, 0, 163



27, 0, 36



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 146, 197, 185 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

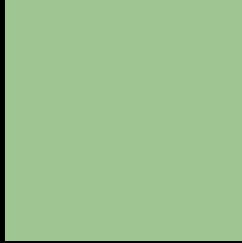
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 185 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

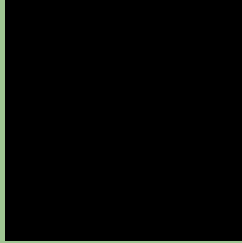
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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



## RYB 146, 197, 185 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 146, 197, 185.

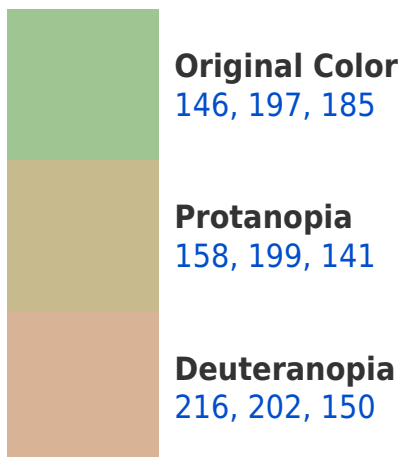


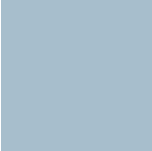
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 146, 197, 185.

# 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](#).

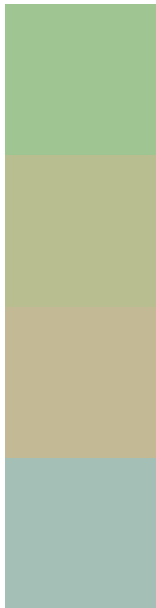
## Dichromacy





**Tritanopia**  
167, 181, 204

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
146, 197, 185

**Protanomaly**  
143, 190, 149

**Deuteranomaly**  
160, 195, 149

**Tritanomaly**  
164, 181, 192

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
146, 197, 185

**Achromatopsia**  
180, 180, 180

**Achromatomaly**  
168, 186, 182

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 146, 197, 185 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(158, 197, 146) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(158, 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(158, 197, 146) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(158, 197, 146) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 146, 197, 185 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

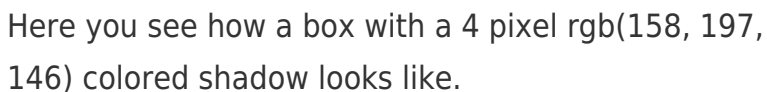
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(158, 197, 146) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(158, 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(158, 197, 146)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(158, 197, 146); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(158, 197, 146); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(158, 197, 146) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 146, 197, 185 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(158, 197, 146) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(158,  
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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