

Converting Colors

`RYB(146, 208, 211)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(146, 208, 211) contains.

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Color

R_YB(146, 208, 211)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	92D395
RGB	146, 211, 149
RGB Percent	57%, 83%, 58%
CMY	0.4275, 0.1725, 0.4151
CMYK	0.31, 0.00, 0.29, 0.17
HSL	123°, 42%, 70%
HSV	123°, 31%, 83%
XYZ	40.5847, 54.8741, 36.9473
YIQ	184.4970, -18.8380, -33.0620

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

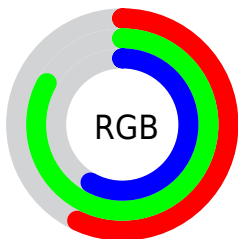
Format	Color
RYB	146, 208, 211
Decimal	9622421
CIELab	78.97, -32.84, 24.24
CIELCh	79, 40.814, 143.565
Yxy	54.8741, 0.3065, 0.4144
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287812501 (0xFF92D395)
YUV	184.4970, -17.5000, -33.7619
Hunter-Lab	74.0770, -31.8397, 22.2820

Details

The RYB color **146, 208, 211** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **211, 146, 208**, and the grayscale version is **185, 185, 185**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **201, 253, 255**, and **93, 151, 156** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **125, 207, 211**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **167, 209, 211**.

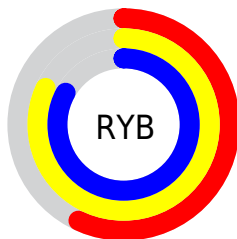
Distribution



Red (57%)

Green (83%)

Blue (58%)



Red (57%)

Yellow (82%)

Blue (83%)

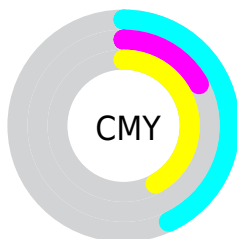


Cyan (31%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (29%)

Black (17%)



Cyan (43%)

Magenta (17%)

Yellow (42%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 146, 208, 211 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, 208, 211 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 146, 208, 211

 146, 208, 211


255, 255, 255


 119, 179, 183

 201, 252, 255

 93, 151, 156

 230, 253, 255

 67, 124, 130

 41, 96, 104

 10, 66, 80

 0, 52, 56

 0, 36, 36

 0, 0, 0

 146, 208, 211

 146, 208, 211

 125, 207, 211

 167, 209, 211

 104, 206, 211

 188, 210, 211

 83, 205, 211

 209, 211, 211

 62, 204, 211

 230, 211, 229

 40, 202, 211

 251, 211, 250

 19, 201, 211

 255, 211, 255

 0, 201, 211

Harmonies

Analogous

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



125, 202, 137



146, 208, 211



97, 164, 215

Triad

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



146, 208, 211



127, 174, 255



255, 168, 167

Complementary

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



146, 208, 211



211, 146, 208

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.



255, 167, 205



146, 208, 211



188, 189, 255

Square

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



146, 208, 211



62, 146, 255



236, 175, 241



255, 199, 136

Rectangle

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



146, 208, 211



62, 140, 216



236, 175, 241



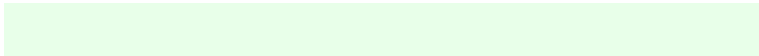
255, 166, 179

Sweetspot

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



146, 208, 211



232, 254, 255



146, 211, 148



113, 127, 128



0, 0, 0



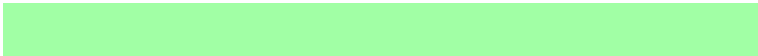
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



146, 208, 211



161, 251, 255



146, 188, 211



94, 104, 105



0, 160, 168



0, 39, 41

Inverse Universe

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



211, 146, 208



255, 161, 250



211, 146, 176



105, 94, 104



168, 0, 160



41, 0, 39

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 146, 208, 211 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, 208, 211 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, 208, 211 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 146, 208, 211.

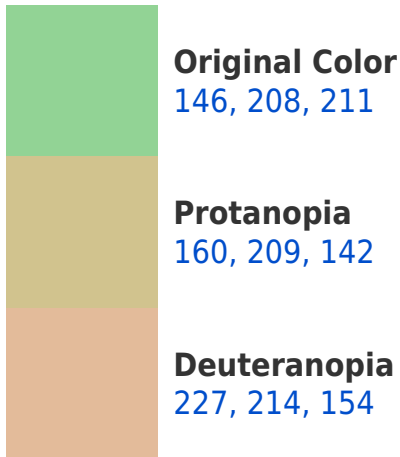


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 146, 208, 211.

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
159, 184, 218

Trichromacy



Original Color

146, 208, 211



Protanomaly

145, 201, 160



Deuteranomaly

154, 198, 152



Tritanomaly

154, 183, 205

Monochromacy



Original Color

146, 208, 211



Achromatopsia

185, 185, 185



Achromatomaly

171, 193, 194

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 146, 208, 211 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, 211, 149)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(146, 211, 149)  
}
```

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, 211, 149) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(146, 211, 149) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 146, 208, 211 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, 211, 149) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(146, 211, 149) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(146, 211, 149)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(146, 211, 149); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(146, 211, 149);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(146, 211,  
149) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 146, 208, 211 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(146, 211, 149) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(146,  
211, 149) }
```

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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