

Converting Colors

`RYB(146, 211, 158)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(146, 211, 158) contains.

RYB(146, 211, 158)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	11
<i>Previews</i>	23
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	26
<i>CSS Examples</i>	29

Color

R_YB(146, 211, 158)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C7D392
RGB	199, 211, 146
RGB Percent	78%, 83%, 57%
CMY	0.2196, 0.1725, 0.4275
CMYK	0.06, 0.00, 0.31, 0.17
HSL	71°, 42%, 70%
HSV	71°, 31%, 83%
XYZ	52.0358, 60.8060, 36.1883
YIQ	200.0020, 13.7130, -22.7590

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

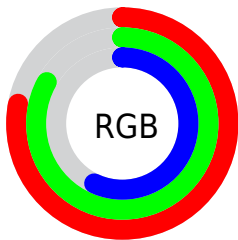
Format	Color
RYB	146, 211, 158
Decimal	13095826
CIELab	82.27, -14.56, 30.90
CIELCh	82, 34.161, 115.234
Yxy	60.8060, 0.3492, 0.4080
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291285906 (0xFFC7D392)
YUV	200.0020, -26.6230, -0.8788
Hunter-Lab	77.9782, -17.3467, 27.0693

Details

The RYB color **146, 211, 158** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCC99**. A complement of this color would be **158, 146, 211**, and the grayscale version is **200, 200, 200**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **200, 255, 200**, and **95, 157, 108** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **125, 211, 141**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **167, 211, 175**.

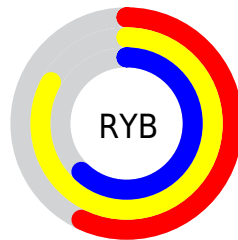
Distribution



Red (78%)

Green (83%)

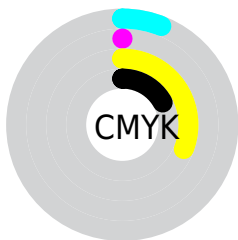
Blue (57%)



Red (57%)

Yellow (83%)

Blue (62%)

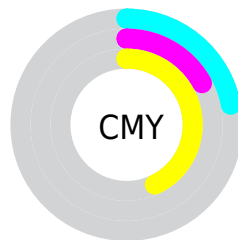


Cyan (6%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (31%)

Black (17%)



Cyan (22%)

Magenta (17%)

Yellow (43%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 146, 211, 158 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, 211, 158 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 146, 211, 158


255, 255, 255


 200, 255, 200


 229, 255, 229

 146, 211, 158

 120, 183, 132

 95, 157, 108


 70, 130, 82

 47, 105, 59

 24, 81, 37

 0, 58, 13

 0, 36, 14

 0, 15, 15

 0, 0, 0

 146, 211, 158

 146, 211, 158

 125, 211, 141

 167, 211, 175

 104, 211, 124

 188, 211, 192

 83, 211, 107

 209, 211, 209

 62, 211, 90

 215, 211, 230

 40, 211, 71

 218, 211, 251

 19, 211, 54

 222, 211, 255

 0, 211, 39

 226, 211, 255

 230, 211, 255

 234, 211, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



188, 232, 141



146, 211, 158



162, 213, 218

Triad

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



146, 211, 158



114, 174, 255



255, 181, 211

Complementary

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



146, 211, 158



158, 146, 211

Split Complementary

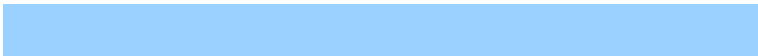
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



241, 187, 242



146, 211, 158



155, 190, 255

Square

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



146, 211, 158



103, 165, 231



202, 198, 255



255, 182, 179

Rectangle

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



146, 211, 158



137, 190, 221



202, 198, 255



255, 183, 222

Sweetspot

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



146, 211, 158



232, 255, 236



211, 161, 146



113, 128, 116



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



146, 211, 158



161, 255, 178



146, 211, 190



94, 105, 96



0, 168, 31



0, 41, 8

Inverse Universe

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



158, 146, 211



178, 161, 255



190, 146, 211



96, 94, 105



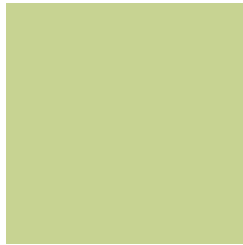
31, 0, 168



8, 0, 41

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 146, 211, 158 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

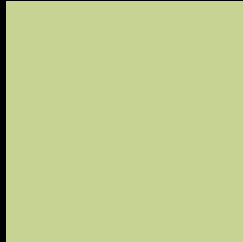
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 211, 158 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

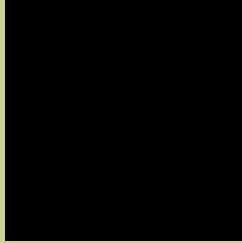
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

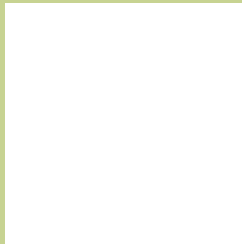
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RYB 146, 211, 158 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 146, 211, 158.

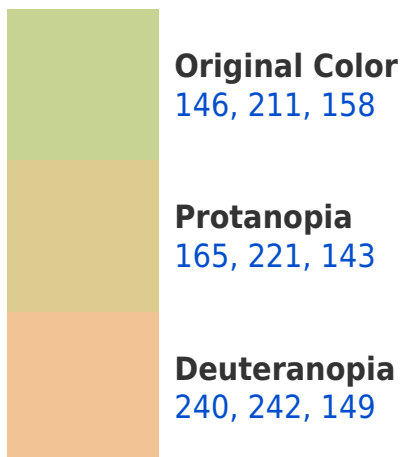


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 146, 211, 158.

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
208, 202, 218

Trichromacy



Monochromacy



CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 146, 211, 158 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(199, 211, 146)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(199, 211, 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(199, 211, 146) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(199, 211, 146) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 146, 211, 158 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(199, 211, 146) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(199, 211, 146) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(199, 211, 146)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(199, 211, 146); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(199, 211, 146);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(199, 211,  
146) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 146, 211, 158 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(199, 211, 146) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(199,  
211, 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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)

**Follow me
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor