

Converting Colors

`RYB(146, 217, 190)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(146, 217, 190) contains.

RYB(146, 217, 190)	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, 217, 190)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	ADD992
RGB	173, 217, 146
RGB Percent	68%, 85%, 57%
CMY	0.3216, 0.1490, 0.4275
CMYK	0.20, 0.00, 0.33, 0.15
HSL	97°, 48%, 71%
HSV	97°, 33%, 85%
XYZ	47.2347, 60.5853, 36.3987
YIQ	195.7500, -3.4330, -31.4090

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

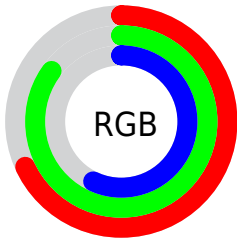
Format	Color
RYB	146, 217, 190
Decimal	11393426
CIELab	82.16, -27.04, 30.43
CIElCh	82, 40.706, 131.624
Yxy	60.5853, 0.3275, 0.4201
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289583506 (0xFFADD992)
YUV	195.7500, -24.5267, -19.9518
Hunter-Lab	77.8365, -27.8920, 26.7598

Details

The RYB color **146, 217, 190** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **190, 146, 217**, and the grayscale version is **196, 196, 196**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **200, 255, 226**, and **95, 162, 138** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **124, 217, 181**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **168, 217, 199**.

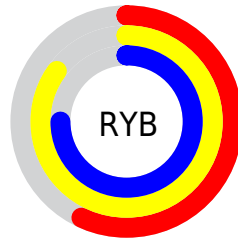
Distribution



Red (68%)

Green (85%)

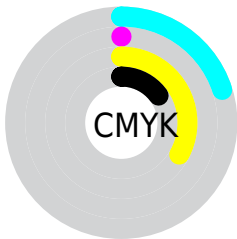
Blue (57%)



Red (57%)

Yellow (85%)

Blue (75%)

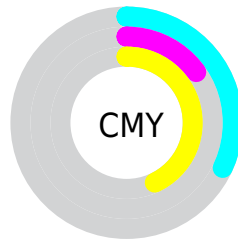


Cyan (20%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (33%)

Black (15%)



Cyan (32%)

Magenta (15%)

Yellow (43%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 146, 217, 190 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, 217, 190 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 146, 217, 190


255, 255, 255


 200, 255, 226

 229, 255, 229

 146, 217, 190

 120, 189, 163

 95, 162, 138


 70, 136, 112

 47, 110, 88

 23, 85, 64

 0, 62, 43

 0, 40, 40

 0, 14, 14

 0, 0, 0

 146, 217, 190

 146, 217, 190

 124, 217, 181

 168, 217, 199

 103, 217, 174

 189, 217, 206

 81, 217, 165

 211, 217, 215

 59, 217, 157

 227, 217, 233

 37, 217, 148

 240, 217, 254

 16, 217, 141

 254, 217, 255

 0, 217, 134

 255, 217, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



138, 215, 129



146, 217, 190



126, 189, 223

Triad

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



146, 217, 190



112, 172, 255



255, 175, 191

Complementary

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



146, 217, 190



190, 146, 217

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, 178, 229



146, 217, 190



174, 195, 255

Square

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



146, 217, 190



61, 149, 254



228, 189, 255



255, 192, 155

Rectangle

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



146, 217, 190



94, 165, 225



228, 189, 255



255, 175, 204

Sweetspot

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



146, 217, 190



230, 255, 246



190, 217, 146



112, 128, 122



0, 0, 0



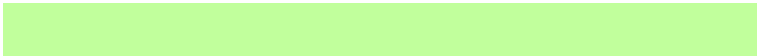
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



146, 217, 190



156, 255, 218



146, 210, 217



99, 110, 106



0, 173, 107



0, 46, 29

Inverse Universe

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



190, 146, 217



217, 156, 255



217, 146, 209



105, 99, 110



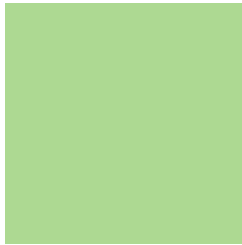
107, 0, 173



28, 0, 46

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 146, 217, 190 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, 217, 190 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

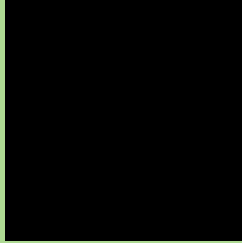
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 217, 190 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 146, 217, 190.

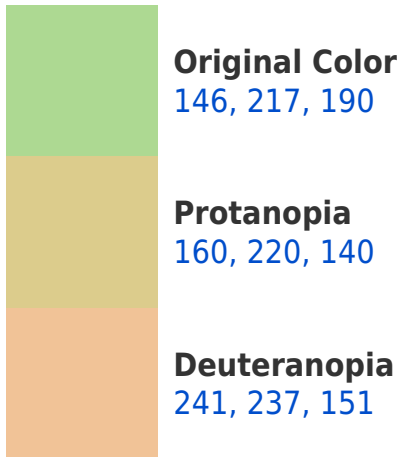


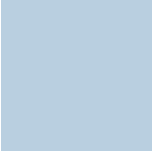
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 146, 217, 190.

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





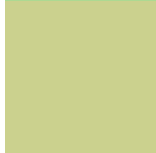
Tritanopia
185, 199, 224

Trichromacy



Original Color

146, 217, 190



Protanomaly

142, 209, 148



Deuteranomaly

165, 216, 149



Tritanomaly

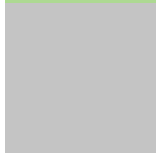
181, 201, 211

Monochromacy



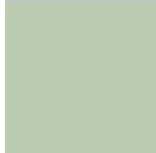
Original Color

146, 217, 190



Achromatopsia

196, 196, 196



Achromatomaly

178, 204, 194

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 146, 217, 190 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(173, 217, 146) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(173, 217, 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(173, 217, 146) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(173, 217, 146) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 146, 217, 190 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(173, 217, 146) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(173, 217, 146) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(173, 217, 146)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(173, 217, 146); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(173, 217, 146);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(173, 217,  
146) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 146, 217, 190 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(173, 217, 146) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(173,  
217, 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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