

Converting Colors

`RYB(146, 220, 145)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(146, 220, 145) contains.

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Color

R_YB(146, 220, 145)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	DCDB91
RGB	220, 219, 145
RGB Percent	86%, 86%, 57%
CMY	0.1373, 0.1411, 0.4314
CMYK	0.00, 0.00, 0.34, 0.14
HSL	59°, 52%, 72%
HSV	59°, 34%, 86%
XYZ	59.9610, 67.9299, 36.7396
YIQ	210.8630, 24.3500, -22.8020

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

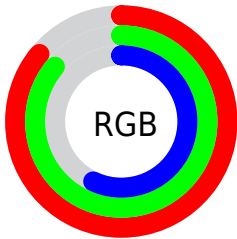
Format	Color
RYB	146, 220, 145
Decimal	14474129
CIELab	85.97, -10.71, 36.58
CIELCh	86, 38.111, 106.316
Yxy	67.9299, 0.3642, 0.4126
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292664209 (0xFFDCDB91)
YUV	210.8630, -32.4705, 8.0131
Hunter-Lab	82.4196, -14.3739, 31.2645

Details

The RYB color **146, 220, 145** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **C9C999**. A complement of this color would be **145, 146, 220**, and the grayscale version is **211, 211, 211**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **200, 255, 200**, and **93, 164, 93** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **124, 220, 123**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **168, 220, 167**.

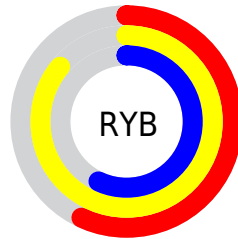
Distribution



Red (86%)

Green (86%)

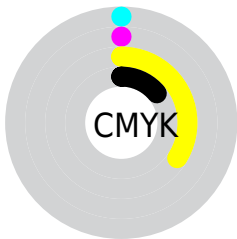
Blue (57%)



Red (57%)

Yellow (86%)

Blue (57%)

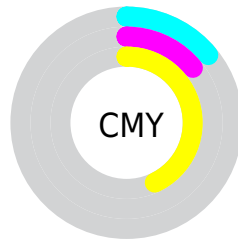


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (34%)

Black (14%)



Cyan (14%)

Magenta (14%)

Yellow (43%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 146, 220, 145 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, 220, 145 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 146, 220, 145

255, 255, 255


 200, 255, 200

 228, 255, 228

 146, 220, 145

 120, 192, 119

 93, 164, 93

 69, 138, 70

 45, 113, 47

 20, 88, 23

 0, 65, 5

 0, 43, 6

 0, 23, 17

 0, 0, 0

 146, 220, 145

 146, 220, 145

 124, 220, 123

 168, 220, 167

 103, 220, 101

 189, 220, 189

 81, 220, 79

 211, 220, 211

 59, 220, 57

 220, 220, 233

 37, 220, 35

 220, 220, 255

 16, 220, 13

 220, 221, 255

 3, 220, 0

 220, 222, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



230, 255, 145



146, 220, 145



164, 228, 213

Triad

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



146, 220, 145



98, 170, 255



255, 190, 233

Complementary

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



146, 220, 145



145, 146, 220

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.



244, 199, 255



146, 220, 145



141, 189, 255

Square

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



146, 220, 145



100, 168, 235



196, 209, 255



255, 188, 196

Rectangle

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



146, 220, 145



151, 208, 232



196, 209, 255



255, 192, 245

Sweetspot

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



146, 220, 145



230, 255, 230



220, 145, 146



113, 128, 112



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



146, 220, 145



151, 255, 150



145, 220, 181



99, 110, 99



2, 173, 0



1, 46, 0

Inverse Universe

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



145, 146, 220



150, 152, 255



181, 145, 220



99, 99, 110



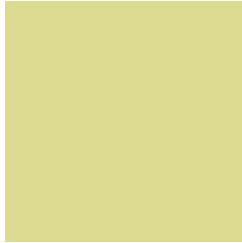
0, 2, 173



0, 1, 46

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 146, 220, 145 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

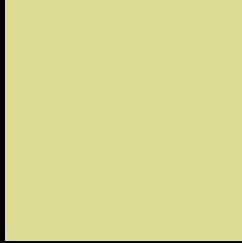
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 220, 145 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

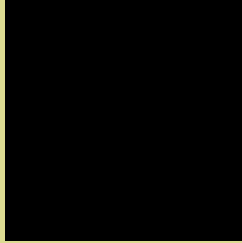
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 220, 145 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 146, 220, 145.

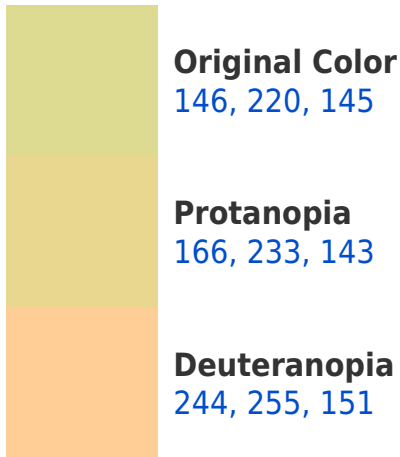


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 146, 220, 145.

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](#).

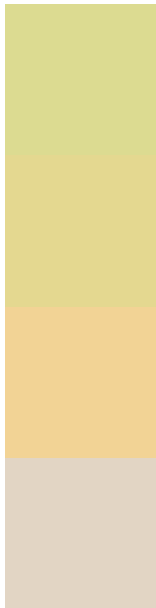
Dichromacy





Tritanopia
230, 209, 225

Trichromacy



Original Color
146, 220, 145

Protanomaly
158, 228, 144

Deuteranomaly
196, 242, 149

Tritanomaly
219, 226, 196

Monochromacy



Original Color
146, 220, 145

Achromatopsia
211, 211, 211

Achromatomaly
187, 214, 187

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 146, 220, 145 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(220, 219, 145)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(220, 219, 145)  
}
```

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(220, 219, 145) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(220, 219, 145) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 146, 220, 145 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(220, 219, 145) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(220, 219, 145) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(220, 219, 145) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(220, 219, 145); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(220, 219, 145);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(220, 219,  
145) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 146, 220, 145 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(220, 219, 145) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(220,  
219, 145) }
```

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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