

Converting Colors

`RYB(146, 221, 197)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(146, 221, 197) contains.

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Color

R_YB(146, 221, 197)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	AADD92
RGB	170, 221, 146
RGB Percent	67%, 87%, 57%
CMY	0.3333, 0.1333, 0.4275
CMYK	0.23, 0.00, 0.34, 0.13
HSL	101°, 52%, 72%
HSV	101°, 34%, 87%
XYZ	47.6223, 62.3343, 36.7159
YIQ	197.2010, -6.3210, -34.1370

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

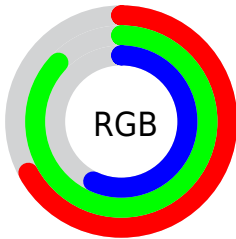
Format	Color
RYB	146, 221, 197
Decimal	11197842
CIELab	83.09, -29.99, 31.64
CIELCh	83, 43.595, 133.468
Yxy	62.3343, 0.3247, 0.4250
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289387922 (0xFFAADD92)
YUV	197.2010, -25.2421, -23.8553
Hunter-Lab	78.9521, -30.4984, 27.6942

Details

The RYB color **146, 221, 197** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **197, 146, 221**, and the grayscale version is **197, 197, 197**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **201, 255, 230**, and **95, 166, 145** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **124, 221, 190**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **168, 221, 204**.

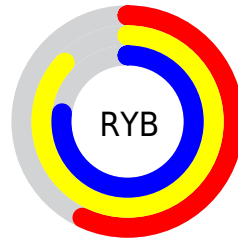
Distribution



Red (67%)

Green (87%)

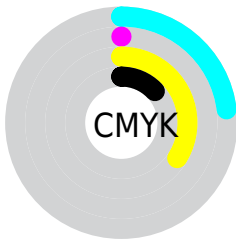
Blue (57%)



Red (57%)

Yellow (87%)

Blue (77%)

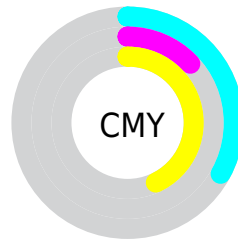


Cyan (23%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (34%)

Black (13%)



Cyan (33%)

Magenta (13%)

Yellow (43%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 146, 221, 197 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, 221, 197 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 146, 221, 197

255, 255, 255


 201, 255, 230

 229, 255, 229

 146, 221, 197


 120, 193, 170

 95, 166, 145


 70, 139, 119

 46, 113, 94

 23, 89, 72

 0, 65, 53

 0, 42, 42

 0, 19, 19

 0, 0, 0

 146, 221, 197

 146, 221, 197

 124, 221, 190

 168, 221, 204

 102, 221, 183

 190, 221, 211

 80, 221, 176

 212, 221, 218

 58, 221, 169

 230, 221, 234

 35, 221, 161

 245, 221, 255

 13, 221, 154

 255, 221, 255

 0, 221, 150

Harmonies

Analogous

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



132, 216, 126



146, 221, 197



118, 187, 227

Triad

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



146, 221, 197



107, 170, 255



255, 175, 190

Complementary

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



146, 221, 197



197, 146, 221

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, 231



146, 221, 197



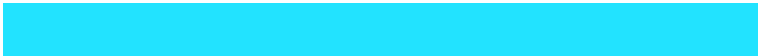
178, 198, 255

Square

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



146, 221, 197



34, 137, 255



235, 190, 255



255, 196, 152

Rectangle

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



146, 221, 197



79, 159, 229



235, 190, 255



255, 175, 204

Sweetspot

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



146, 221, 197



230, 255, 247



184, 221, 146



112, 128, 123



0, 0, 0



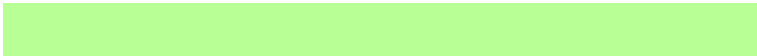
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



146, 221, 197



150, 255, 221



146, 211, 221



99, 110, 107



0, 173, 118



0, 46, 31

Inverse Universe

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



197, 146, 221



222, 150, 255



221, 146, 208



106, 99, 110



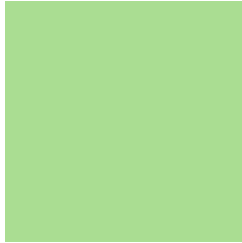
118, 0, 173



31, 0, 46

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 146, 221, 197 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

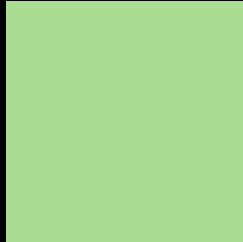
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 221, 197 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, 221, 197 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 146, 221, 197.

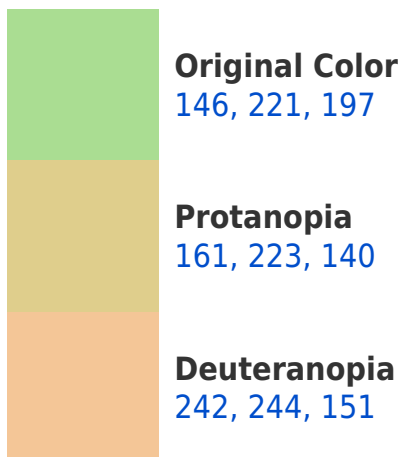


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 146, 221, 197.

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





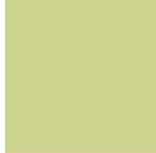
Tritanopia
183, 200, 228

Trichromacy



Original Color

146, 221, 197



Protanomaly

142, 211, 149



Deuteranomaly

162, 217, 149



Tritanomaly

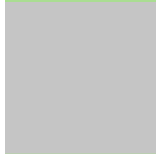
178, 202, 215

Monochromacy



Original Color

146, 221, 197



Achromatopsia

197, 197, 197



Achromatomaly

178, 206, 197

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 146, 221, 197 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(170, 221, 146)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(170, 221, 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(170, 221, 146) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(170, 221, 146) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 146, 221, 197 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(170, 221, 146) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(170, 221, 146) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(170, 221, 146)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(170, 221, 146); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(170, 221, 146); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(170, 221, 146) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 146, 221, 197 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(170, 221, 146) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(170,  
221, 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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