

Converting Colors

`RYB(147, 189, 96)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(147, 189, 96) contains.

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Color

R_YB(147, 189, 96)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	BD9C60
RGB	189, 156, 96
RGB Percent	74%, 61%, 38%
CMY	0.2588, 0.3880, 0.6235
CMYK	0.00, 0.17, 0.49, 0.26
HSL	39°, 41%, 56%
HSV	39°, 49%, 74%
XYZ	34.9965, 35.4613, 16.0665
YIQ	159.0270, 38.9280, -11.6640

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

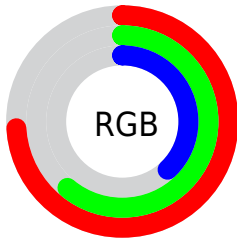
Format	Color
RYB	147, 189, 96
Decimal	12426336
CIELab	66.11, 4.46, 35.88
CIElCh	66, 36.153, 82.907
Yxy	35.4613, 0.4045, 0.4098
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290616416 (0xFFBD9C60)
YUV	159.0270, -31.0723, 26.2863
Hunter-Lab	59.5494, 0.6912, 25.6880

Details

The RYB color **147, 189, 96** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9966**. A complement of this color would be **96, 120, 189**, and the grayscale version is **159, 159, 159**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **207, 247, 148**, and **90, 133, 48** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **139, 189, 77**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **155, 189, 115**.

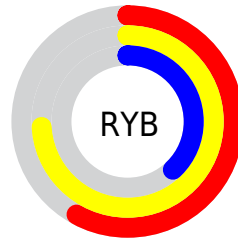
Distribution



Red (74%)

Green (61%)

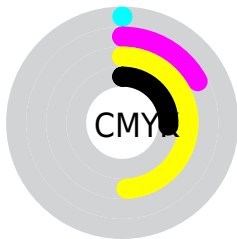
Blue (38%)



Red (58%)

Yellow (74%)

Blue (38%)

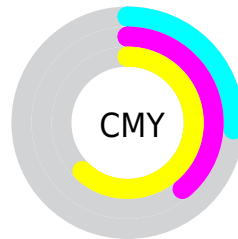


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (17%)

Yellow (49%)

Black (26%)



Cyan (26%)

Magenta (39%)

Yellow (62%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 147, 189, 96 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 147, 189, 96 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 147, 189, 96  147, 189, 96

255, 255, 255  118, 161, 71

 207, 247, 148  90, 133, 48

 195, 255, 175  62, 107, 24

 202, 255, 202  32, 81, 0

 231, 255, 231  29, 56, 0

 26, 31, 0


 0, 0, 0

 147, 189, 96  147, 189, 96


 139, 189, 77  155, 189, 115


 129, 189, 58


 165, 189, 134

 121, 189, 39

 173, 189, 153

 113, 189, 20

 181, 189, 172

 103, 189, 1

 189, 190, 191

 104, 189, 0

 189, 194, 209

 189, 199, 228

 189, 204, 247

 189, 208, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



213, 163, 110



147, 189, 96



100, 166, 109

Triad

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



147, 189, 96



27, 104, 185



194, 143, 200

Complementary

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



147, 189, 96



96, 120, 189

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.



153, 155, 220



147, 189, 96



40, 115, 212

Square

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



147, 189, 96



76, 134, 178



100, 143, 225



218, 136, 170

Rectangle

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



147, 189, 96



112, 172, 152



100, 143, 225



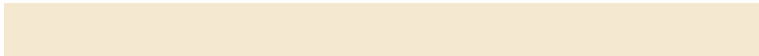
182, 147, 208

Sweetspot

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



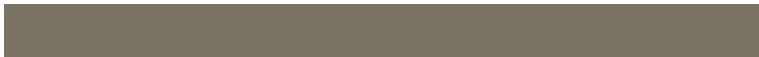
147, 189, 96



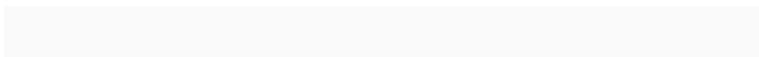
228, 245, 208



189, 96, 130



110, 122, 100



250, 250, 250



122, 122, 122

Same Dimension

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



147, 189, 96



179, 245, 100



96, 189, 108



90, 94, 85



87, 158, 0



17, 31, 0

Inverse Universe

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



96, 120, 189



100, 138, 245



108, 96, 189



85, 87, 94



0, 41, 158



0, 8, 31

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 147, 189, 96 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

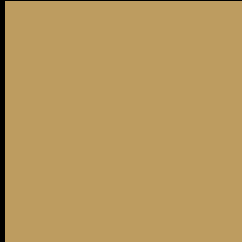
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 147, 189, 96 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](#).

R Y B 147, 189, 96 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 147, 189, 96.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 147, 189, 96.

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



Original Color

147, 189, 96

Protanopia

117, 176, 98

Deuteranopia

167, 195, 97



Tritanopia
195, 148, 160

Trichromacy



Original Color

147, 189, 96

Protanomaly

127, 181, 97

Deuteranomaly

160, 193, 97

Tritanomaly

193, 156, 137

Monochromacy



Original Color

147, 189, 96

Achromatopsia

159, 159, 159

Achromatomaly

155, 170, 136

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 147, 189, 96 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(189, 156, 96)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(189, 156, 96)  
}
```

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(189, 156, 96) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(189, 156, 96) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 147, 189, 96 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(189, 156, 96) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(189, 156, 96) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(189, 156, 96)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(189, 156, 96); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(189, 156, 96);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(189, 156,  
96) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 147, 189, 96 is called "background".

The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(189, 156, 96) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(189,  
156, 96) }
```

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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