

Converting Colors

`RYB(147, 191, 192)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(147, 191, 192) contains.

RYB(147, 191, 192)	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

RYB(147, 191, 192)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	93C094
RGB	147, 192, 148
RGB Percent	58%, 75%, 58%
CMY	0.4235, 0.2471, 0.4195
CMYK	0.23, 0.00, 0.23, 0.25
HSL	121°, 26%, 66%
HSV	121°, 23%, 75%
XYZ	36.2294, 46.0412, 35.0037
YIQ	173.5290, -12.6960, -23.2240

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

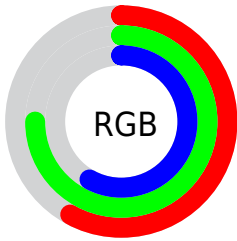
Format	Color
RYB	147, 191, 192
Decimal	9683092
CIELab	73.57, -23.56, 17.43
CIELCh	74, 29.302, 143.508
Yxy	46.0412, 0.3089, 0.3926
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287873172 (0xFF93C094)
YUV	173.5290, -12.5858, -23.2659
Hunter-Lab	67.8536, -23.4367, 16.9115

Details

The RYB color **147, 191, 192** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **192, 147, 191**, and the grayscale version is **174, 174, 174**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **202, 249, 249**, and **95, 136, 138** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **128, 191, 192**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **166, 191, 192**.

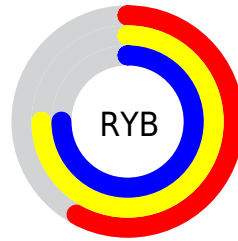
Distribution



Red (58%)

Green (75%)

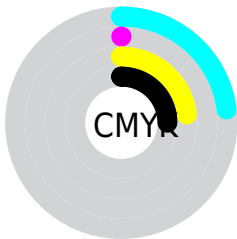
Blue (58%)



Red (58%)

Yellow (75%)

Blue (75%)

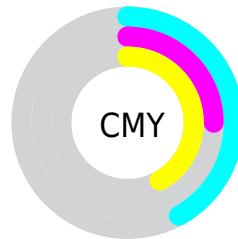


Cyan (23%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (23%)

Black (25%)



Cyan (42%)

Magenta (25%)

Yellow (42%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 147, 191, 192 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, 191, 192 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 147, 191, 192


255, 255, 255


 202, 249, 249

 230, 255, 255

 147, 191, 192

 121, 164, 165

 95, 136, 138

 71, 111, 113

 47, 85, 88

 23, 59, 64

 0, 38, 42

 0, 21, 21

 0, 0, 0

 147, 191, 192


 147, 191, 192

 128, 191, 192


 166, 191, 192

 109, 191, 192


 185, 191, 192


 89, 189, 192


 205, 192, 204

 70, 189, 192


 224, 192, 223

 51, 189, 192

 243, 192, 242

 32, 189, 192

 255, 192, 255

 13, 188, 192

 0, 188, 192

Harmonies

Analogous

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



131, 186, 139



147, 191, 192



117, 162, 195

Triad

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



147, 191, 192



138, 170, 234



235, 162, 161

Complementary

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



147, 191, 192



192, 147, 191

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.



230, 161, 188



147, 191, 192



177, 176, 230

Square

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



147, 191, 192



106, 156, 223



210, 167, 213



226, 183, 139

Rectangle

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



147, 191, 192



103, 151, 196



210, 167, 213



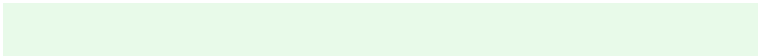
235, 161, 169

Sweetspot

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



147, 191, 192



232, 249, 250



147, 192, 148



115, 125, 125



252, 252, 252



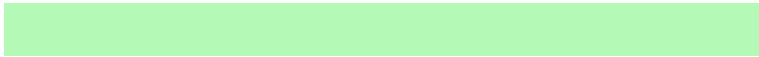
125, 125, 125

Same Dimension

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



147, 191, 192



180, 248, 250



147, 177, 192



87, 97, 97



0, 157, 161



0, 32, 33

Inverse Universe

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



192, 147, 191



250, 180, 248



192, 147, 169



97, 87, 97



161, 0, 157



33, 0, 32

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 147, 191, 192 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

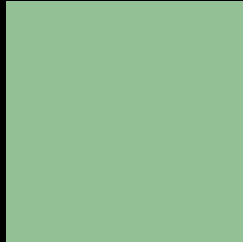
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 191, 192 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 147, 191, 192 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 147, 191, 192.

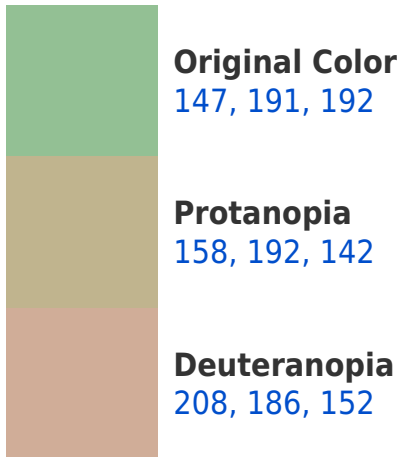


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 147, 191, 192.

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
156, 173, 200

Trichromacy



Original Color
147, 191, 192

Protanomaly
144, 184, 152

Deuteranomaly
158, 186, 151

Tritanomaly
153, 172, 188

Monochromacy



Original Color
147, 191, 192

Achromatopsia
174, 174, 174

Achromatomaly
164, 180, 181

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 147, 191, 192 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(147, 192, 148)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(147, 192, 148)  
}
```

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(147, 192, 148) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(147, 192, 148) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 147, 191, 192 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(147, 192, 148) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(147, 192, 148) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(147, 192, 148)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(147, 192, 148); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(147, 192, 148);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(147, 192,  
148) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 147, 191, 192 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(147, 192, 148) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(147,  
192, 148) }
```

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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