

Converting Colors

`RYB(147, 196, 149)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(147, 196, 149) contains.

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Color

R_YB(147, 196, 149)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C2C493
RGB	194, 196, 147
RGB Percent	76%, 77%, 58%
CMY	0.2392, 0.2314, 0.4235
CMYK	0.01, 0.00, 0.25, 0.23
HSL	62°, 29%, 67%
HSV	62°, 25%, 77%
XYZ	47.2545, 53.0558, 35.3540
YIQ	189.8160, 14.5370, -15.6630

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

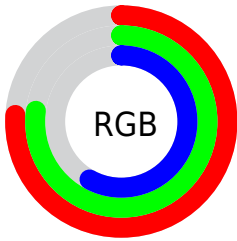
Format	Color
RYB	147, 196, 149
Decimal	12764307
CIELab	77.91, -8.68, 24.45
CIELCh	78, 25.940, 109.539
Yxy	53.0558, 0.3483, 0.3911
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290954387 (0xFFC2C493)
YUV	189.8160, -21.1083, 3.6694
Hunter-Lab	72.8394, -11.6672, 22.2101

Details

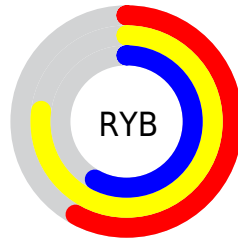
The RYB color **147, 196, 149** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCC99**. A complement of this color would be **149, 147, 196**, and the grayscale version is **190, 190, 190**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **201, 253, 203**, and **96, 142, 98** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **127, 196, 130**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **167, 196, 168**.

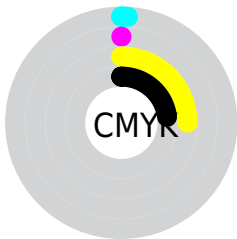
Distribution



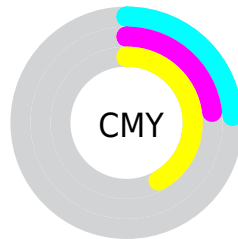
- Red (76%)
- Green (77%)
- Blue (58%)



- Red (58%)
- Yellow (77%)
- Blue (58%)



- Cyan (1%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (25%)
- Black (23%)



- Cyan (24%)
- Magenta (23%)
- Yellow (42%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 147, 196, 149 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, 196, 149 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 147, 196, 149

255, 255, 255


 201, 253, 203

 229, 255, 229

 147, 196, 149

 121, 169, 123

 96, 142, 98

 72, 117, 75


 49, 92, 52


 27, 69, 31


 2, 47, 7

 0, 26, 7


 0, 0, 0

 147, 196, 149

 147, 196, 149

 127, 196, 130

 167, 196, 168


 108, 196, 112

 186, 196, 186

 88, 196, 92

 196, 196, 206

 69, 196, 74


 197, 196, 225


 49, 196, 55


 198, 196, 245


 29, 196, 36

 199, 196, 255

 10, 196, 18

 200, 196, 255

 0, 196, 8

 201, 196, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



197, 218, 146



147, 196, 149



161, 202, 197

Triad

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



147, 196, 149



128, 171, 228



235, 176, 202

Complementary

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



147, 196, 149



149, 147, 196

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.



215, 181, 224



147, 196, 149



152, 182, 239

Square

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



147, 196, 149



124, 165, 208



185, 189, 238



242, 176, 178

Rectangle

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



147, 196, 149



149, 187, 205



185, 189, 238



230, 177, 210

Sweetspot

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



147, 196, 149



235, 255, 236



196, 149, 147



115, 128, 116



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



147, 196, 149



179, 255, 182



147, 196, 173



87, 97, 87



0, 161, 7



0, 33, 1

Inverse Universe

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



149, 147, 196



182, 179, 255



173, 147, 196



88, 87, 97



7, 0, 161



1, 0, 33

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 147, 196, 149 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

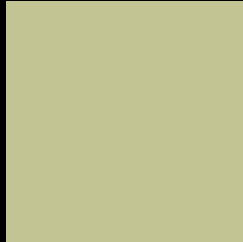
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 196, 149 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

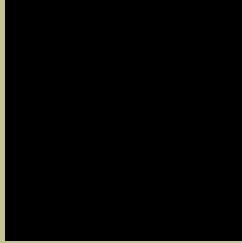
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

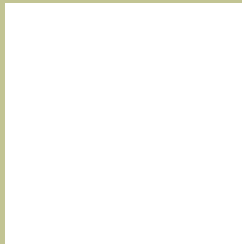
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

RYB 147, 196, 149 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 147, 196, 149.

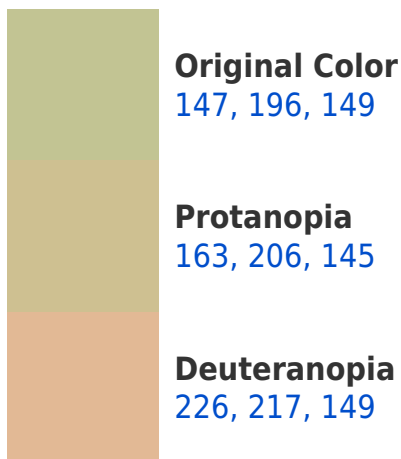


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 147, 196, 149.

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](#).

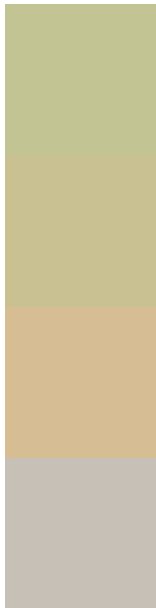
Dichromacy





Tritanopia
201, 189, 203

Trichromacy



Original Color
147, 196, 149

Protanomaly
157, 202, 146

Deuteranomaly
188, 214, 148

Tritanomaly
193, 198, 183

Monochromacy



Original Color
147, 196, 149

Achromatopsia
190, 190, 190

Achromatomaly
174, 192, 175

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 147, 196, 149 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(194, 196, 147) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(194, 196, 147)  
}
```

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(194, 196, 147) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(194, 196, 147) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 147, 196, 149 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(194, 196, 147) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(194, 196, 147) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(194, 196, 147)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(194, 196, 147); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(194, 196, 147); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(194, 196, 147) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 147, 196, 149 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(194, 196, 147) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(194,  
196, 147) }
```

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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