

Converting Colors

`RYB(147, 206, 168)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(147, 206, 168) contains.

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Color

R_YB(147, 206, 168)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B9CE93
RGB	185, 206, 147
RGB Percent	73%, 81%, 58%
CMY	0.2745, 0.1922, 0.4235
CMYK	0.10, 0.00, 0.29, 0.19
HSL	81°, 38%, 69%
HSV	81°, 29%, 81%
XYZ	47.3454, 56.5635, 36.0262
YIQ	192.9950, 6.4230, -22.8010

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

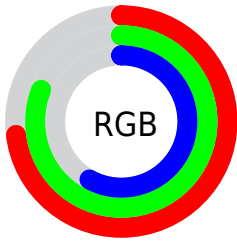
Format	Color
RYB	147, 206, 168
Decimal	12177043
CIELab	79.93, -17.15, 27.07
CIELCh	80, 32.049, 122.357
Yxy	56.5635, 0.3383, 0.4042
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290367123 (0xFFB9CE93)
YUV	192.9950, -22.6755, -7.0116
Hunter-Lab	75.2087, -19.2460, 24.2452

Details

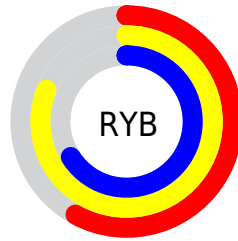
The RYB color **147, 206, 168** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCC99**. A complement of this color would be **168, 147, 206**, and the grayscale version is **193, 193, 193**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **201, 255, 214**, and **96, 152, 117** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **126, 206, 154**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **168, 206, 182**.

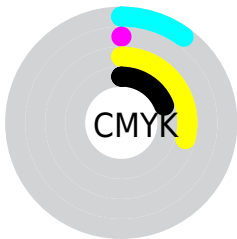
Distribution



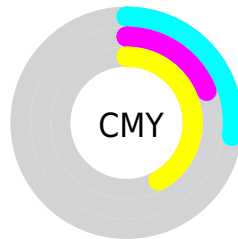
- Red (73%)
- Green (81%)
- Blue (58%)



- Red (58%)
- Yellow (81%)
- Blue (66%)



- Cyan (10%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (29%)
- Black (19%)



- Cyan (27%)
- Magenta (19%)
- Yellow (42%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 147, 206, 168 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, 206, 168 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 147, 206, 168


255, 255, 255

 201, 255, 214

 230, 255, 230


 147, 206, 168

 121, 178, 141

 96, 152, 117

 72, 126, 92

 48, 101, 68

 26, 77, 46

 1, 54, 21

 0, 33, 23

 0, 0, 0

 147, 206, 168

 147, 206, 168

 126, 206, 154

 168, 206, 182

 106, 206, 142

 188, 206, 194

 85, 206, 128

 207, 206, 209

 65, 206, 115

 214, 206, 229

 44, 206, 102

 222, 206, 250

 23, 206, 88

 229, 206, 255

 3, 206, 75

 236, 206, 255

 0, 206, 73

 244, 206, 255

 251, 206, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



165, 217, 138



147, 206, 168



150, 197, 212

Triad

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



147, 206, 168



123, 174, 250



255, 176, 197

Complementary

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



147, 206, 168



168, 147, 206

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.



239, 180, 226



147, 206, 168



163, 189, 255

Square

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



147, 206, 168



104, 163, 229



206, 190, 249



255, 181, 168

Rectangle

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



147, 206, 168



128, 178, 214



206, 190, 249



252, 177, 207

Sweetspot

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



147, 206, 168



232, 255, 240



206, 180, 147



113, 128, 118



0, 0, 0



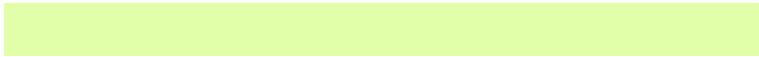
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



147, 206, 168



168, 255, 199



147, 206, 197



92, 102, 96



0, 166, 59



0, 38, 13

Inverse Universe

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



168, 147, 206



199, 168, 255



197, 147, 206



95, 92, 102



59, 0, 166



14, 0, 38

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 147, 206, 168 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, 206, 168 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

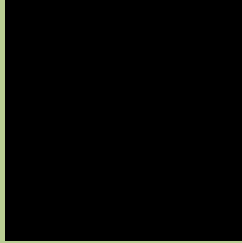
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

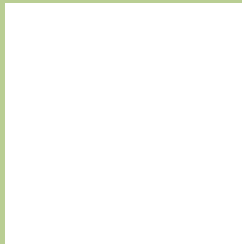
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RYB 147, 206, 168 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 147, 206, 168.

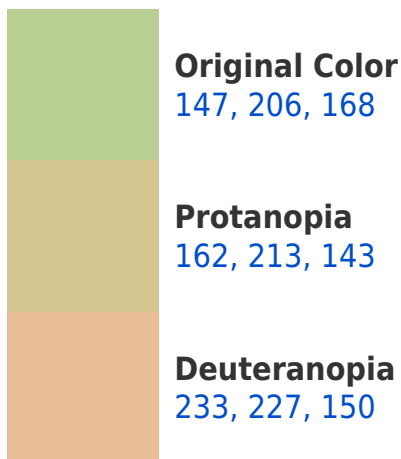


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 147, 206, 168.

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
194, 197, 213

Trichromacy



Original Color
147, 206, 168

Protanomaly
146, 203, 144

Deuteranomaly
178, 216, 149

Tritanomaly
189, 200, 198

Monochromacy



Original Color
147, 206, 168

Achromatopsia
193, 193, 193

Achromatomaly
176, 198, 184

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 147, 206, 168 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(185, 206, 147)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(185, 206, 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(185, 206, 147) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(185, 206, 147) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 147, 206, 168 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(185, 206, 147) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(185, 206, 147) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(185, 206, 147)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(185, 206, 147); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(185, 206, 147);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(185, 206,  
147) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 147, 206, 168 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(185, 206, 147) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(185,  
206, 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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