

Converting Colors

`RYB(147, 216, 175)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(147, 216, 175) contains.

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Color

`RYB(147, 216, 175)`

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	BCD893
RGB	188, 216, 147
RGB Percent	74%, 85%, 58%
CMY	0.2627, 0.1529, 0.4235
CMYK	0.13, 0.00, 0.32, 0.15
HSL	84°, 47%, 71%
HSV	84°, 32%, 85%
XYZ	50.5614, 61.9097, 36.8887
YIQ	199.7620, 5.4610, -27.3950

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

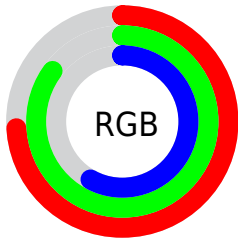
Format	Color
RYB	147, 216, 175
Decimal	12376211
CIELab	82.87, -21.01, 31.03
CIELCh	83, 37.477, 124.101
Yxy	61.9097, 0.3385, 0.4145
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290566291 (0xFFBCD893)
YUV	199.7620, -26.0117, -10.3153
Hunter-Lab	78.6827, -22.9910, 27.2811

Details

The RYB color **147, 216, 175** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **175, 147, 216**, and the grayscale version is **200, 200, 200**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **202, 255, 212**, and **96, 161, 123** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **125, 216, 162**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **169, 216, 188**.

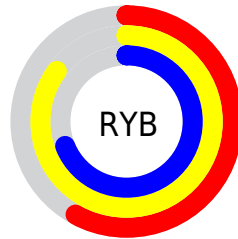
Distribution



Red (74%)

Green (85%)

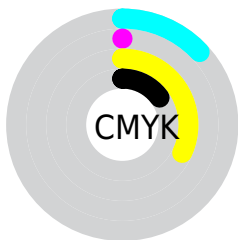
Blue (58%)



Red (58%)

Yellow (85%)

Blue (69%)

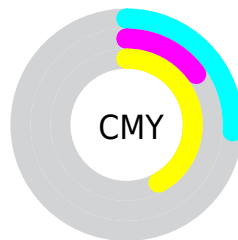


Cyan (13%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (32%)

Black (15%)



Cyan (26%)

Magenta (15%)

Yellow (42%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 147, 216, 175 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, 216, 175 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 147, 216, 175


255, 255, 255


 202, 255, 212

 230, 255, 230

 147, 216, 175


 121, 188, 148

 96, 161, 123


 71, 135, 98

 48, 109, 74

 24, 85, 51

 0, 62, 27

 0, 40, 28

 0, 18, 18

 0, 0, 0

 147, 216, 175

 147, 216, 175

 125, 216, 162

 169, 216, 188

 104, 216, 150

 190, 216, 200

 82, 216, 136

 212, 216, 214

 61, 216, 124

 223, 216, 233

 39, 216, 111

 232, 216, 255

 17, 216, 98

 241, 216, 255

 0, 216, 88

 249, 216, 255

 255, 216, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



162, 226, 136



147, 216, 175



146, 202, 223

Triad

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



147, 216, 175



113, 173, 255



255, 180, 203

Complementary

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



147, 216, 175



175, 147, 216

Split Complementary

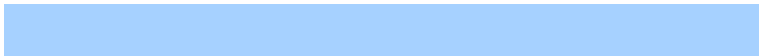
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



255, 184, 238



147, 216, 175



166, 195, 255

Square

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



147, 216, 175



85, 159, 245



217, 195, 255



255, 186, 169

Rectangle

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



147, 216, 175



119, 180, 225



217, 195, 255



255, 180, 215

Sweetspot

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



147, 216, 175



230, 255, 240



216, 194, 147



112, 128, 119



0, 0, 0



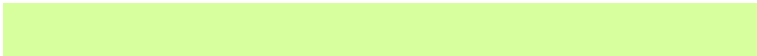
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



147, 216, 175



158, 255, 197



147, 216, 209



96, 107, 100



0, 171, 69



0, 43, 17

Inverse Universe

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



175, 147, 216



197, 158, 255



209, 147, 216



101, 96, 107



69, 0, 171



18, 0, 43

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 147, 216, 175 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, 216, 175 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

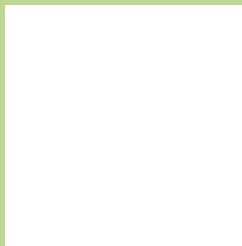
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RYB 147, 216, 175 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 147, 216, 175.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 147, 216, 175.

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](#).

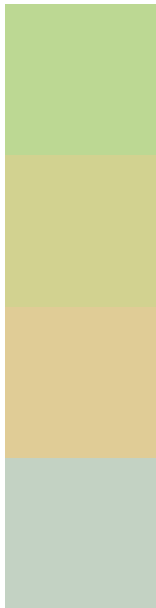
Dichromacy





Tritanopia
199, 204, 223

Trichromacy



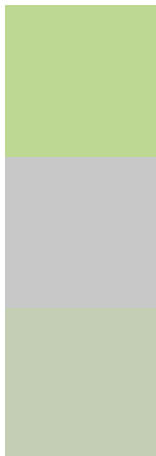
Original Color
147, 216, 175

Protanomaly
144, 210, 144

Deuteranomaly
177, 224, 150

Tritanomaly
195, 210, 210

Monochromacy



Original Color
147, 216, 175

Achromatopsia
200, 200, 200

Achromatomaly
181, 206, 191

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 147, 216, 175 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(188, 216, 147)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(188, 216, 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(188, 216, 147) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(188, 216, 147) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 147, 216, 175 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(188, 216, 147) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(188, 216, 147) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(188, 216, 147)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(188, 216, 147); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(188, 216, 147);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(188, 216,  
147) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 147, 216, 175 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(188, 216, 147) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(188,  
216, 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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