

Converting Colors

`RYB(147, 224, 167)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(147, 224, 167) contains.

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Color

$\text{RYB}(147, 224, 167)$

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	CCE093
RGB	204, 224, 147
RGB Percent	80%, 88%, 58%
CMY	0.2000, 0.1216, 0.4235
CMYK	0.09, 0.00, 0.34, 0.12
HSL	76°, 55%, 73%
HSV	76°, 34%, 88%
XYZ	56.8240, 68.2553, 37.7834
YIQ	209.2420, 12.7970, -28.1870

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

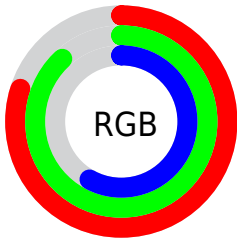
Format	Color
RYB	147, 224, 167
Decimal	13426835
CIELab	86.13, -19.02, 35.55
CIELCh	86, 40.318, 118.148
Yxy	68.2553, 0.3489, 0.4191
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291616915 (0xFFCCE093)
YUV	209.2420, -30.6853, -4.5972
Hunter-Lab	82.6167, -21.8067, 30.7164

Details

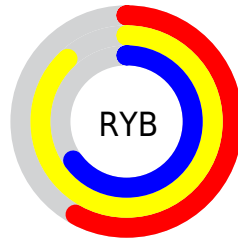
The RYB color **147, 224, 167** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCC99**. A complement of this color would be **167, 147, 224**, and the grayscale version is **210, 210, 210**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **202, 255, 202**, and **95, 169, 115** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **125, 224, 151**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **169, 224, 183**.

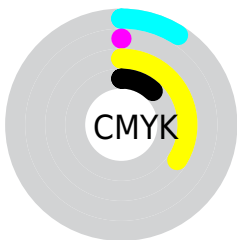
Distribution



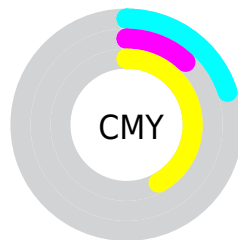
- Red (80%)
- Green (88%)
- Blue (58%)



- Red (58%)
- Yellow (88%)
- Blue (65%)



- Cyan (9%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (34%)
- Black (12%)



- Cyan (20%)
- Magenta (12%)
- Yellow (42%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 147, 224, 167 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, 224, 167 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 147, 224, 167


255, 255, 255


 202, 255, 202


 230, 255, 230

 147, 224, 167

 121, 196, 141

 95, 169, 115

 71, 142, 91

 47, 117, 67

 22, 92, 42

 0, 68, 21

 0, 46, 22

 0, 27, 27

 0, 0, 0

 147, 224, 167

 147, 224, 167

 125, 224, 151

 169, 224, 183

 102, 224, 134

 192, 224, 200

 80, 224, 117

 214, 224, 217

 57, 224, 100

 227, 224, 237

 35, 224, 84


 233, 224, 255

 13, 224, 68

 239, 224, 255

 0, 224, 58

 245, 224, 255

 251, 224, 255

 255, 224, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



185, 244, 139



147, 224, 167



159, 220, 232

Triad

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



147, 224, 167



101, 171, 255



255, 187, 219

Complementary

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



147, 224, 167



167, 147, 224

Split Complementary

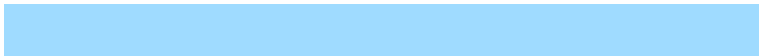
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



255, 194, 255



147, 224, 167



159, 196, 255

Square

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



147, 224, 167



80, 161, 250



217, 206, 255



255, 190, 181

Rectangle

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



147, 224, 167



128, 193, 235



217, 206, 255



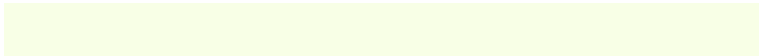
255, 188, 232

Sweetspot

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



147, 224, 167



230, 255, 237



224, 172, 147



112, 128, 116



0, 0, 0



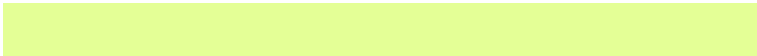
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



147, 224, 167



150, 255, 177



147, 224, 205



101, 112, 104



0, 176, 46



0, 48, 12

Inverse Universe

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



167, 147, 224



178, 150, 255



205, 147, 224



104, 101, 112



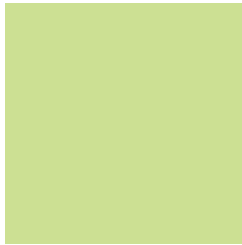
46, 0, 176



13, 0, 48

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 147, 224, 167 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, 224, 167 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

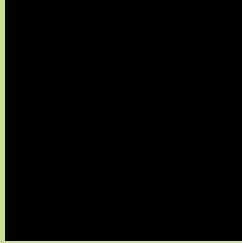
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 224, 167 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 147, 224, 167.

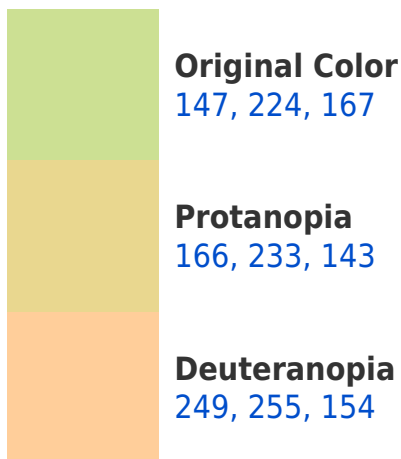


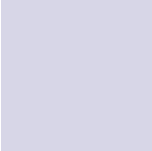
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 147, 224, 167.

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
215, 214, 231

Trichromacy



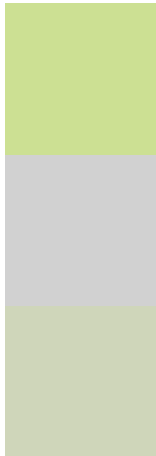
Original Color
147, 224, 167

Protanomaly
148, 222, 144

Deuteranomaly
183, 236, 151

Tritanomaly
200, 218, 207

Monochromacy



Original Color
147, 224, 167

Achromatopsia
209, 209, 209

Achromatomaly
186, 214, 193

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 147, 224, 167 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(204, 224, 147) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(204, 224, 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(204, 224, 147) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(204, 224, 147) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 147, 224, 167 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(204, 224, 147) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(204, 224, 147) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(204, 224, 147) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(204, 224, 147); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(204, 224, 147);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(204, 224,  
147) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 147, 224, 167 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(204, 224, 147) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(204,  
224, 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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