

# Converting Colors

`RYB(147, 242, 160)`

Have a look what the booklet for  
RYB(147, 242, 160) contains.

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# Color

**R<sub>Y</sub>B(147, 242, 160)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	E5F293
RGB	229, 242, 147
RGB Percent	90%, 95%, 58%
CMY	0.1020, 0.0510, 0.4235
CMYK	0.05, 0.00, 0.39, 0.05
HSL	68°, 79%, 76%
HSV	68°, 39%, 95%
XYZ	69.3317, 82.2689, 39.8291
YIQ	227.2830, 22.7470, -32.3010

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

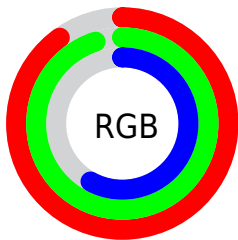
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	147, 242, 160
Decimal	15069843
CIELab	92.69, -18.41, 44.37
CIELCh	93, 48.037, 112.540
Yxy	82.2689, 0.3622, 0.4298
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293259923 (0xFFE5F293)
YUV	227.2830, -39.5795, 1.5058
Hunter-Lab	90.7022, -22.2855, 37.4561

# Details

The RYB color **147, 242, 160** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFFF99**. A complement of this color would be **160, 147, 242**, and the grayscale version is **228, 228, 228**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **202, 255, 202**, and **95, 186, 109** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **123, 242, 139**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **171, 242, 181**.

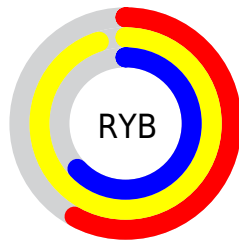
# Distribution



Red (90%)

Green (95%)

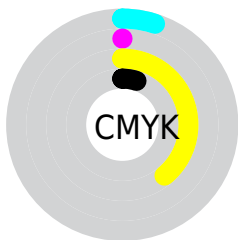
Blue (58%)



Red (58%)

Yellow (95%)

Blue (63%)

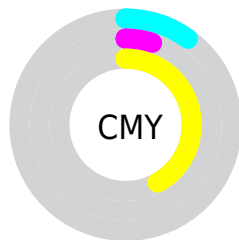


Cyan (5%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (39%)

Black (5%)



Cyan (10%)

Magenta (5%)

Yellow (42%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 147, 242, 160 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, 242, 160 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 147, 242, 160


255, 255, 255

 202, 255, 202


 231, 255, 231

 147, 242, 160


 120, 214, 134

 95, 186, 109


 69, 159, 83


 44, 133, 59

 17, 108, 33

 0, 83, 17

 0, 60, 18


 0, 38, 21

 0, 17, 17

 147, 242, 160

 147, 242, 160

 123, 242, 139

 171, 242, 181

 99, 242, 119

 195, 242, 201

 74, 242, 97

 220, 242, 223

 50, 242, 76

 242, 242, 244

 26, 242, 56

 246, 242, 255

 2, 242, 35

 249, 242, 255

 0, 242, 33

 252, 242, 255

 255, 242, 255

# Harmonies

## Analogous

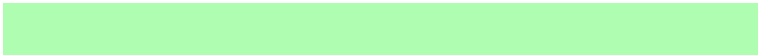
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



179, 255, 142



147, 242, 160



175, 252, 253

# Triad

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



147, 242, 160



60, 157, 255



255, 199, 248

# Complementary

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



147, 242, 160



160, 147, 242

# 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, 210, 255



147, 242, 160



146, 197, 255

# Square

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



147, 242, 160



43, 149, 255



223, 226, 255



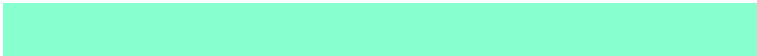
255, 200, 201

# Rectangle

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



147, 242, 160



136, 211, 255



223, 226, 255



255, 201, 255

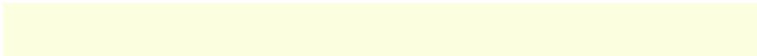


# Sweetspot

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



147, 242, 160



224, 255, 228



242, 162, 147



110, 128, 113



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128



# Same Dimension

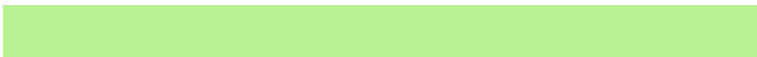
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



147, 242, 160



135, 255, 151



147, 242, 207



108, 120, 110



0, 184, 26



0, 56, 8



# Inverse Universe

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



160, 147, 242



152, 135, 255



207, 147, 242



110, 108, 120



25, 0, 184

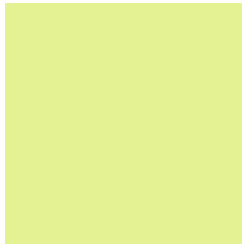


8, 0, 56



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 147, 242, 160 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, 242, 160 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

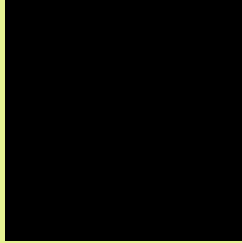
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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



## RYB 147, 242, 160 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 147, 242, 160.

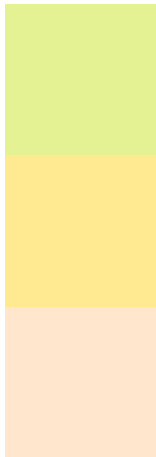


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 147, 242, 160.

# 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



**Original Color**  
147, 242, 160

**Protanopia**  
171, 255, 145

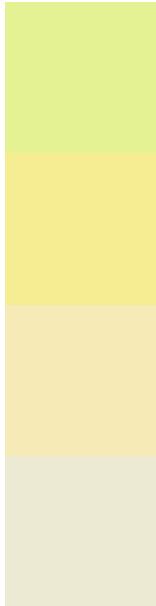
**Deuteranopia**  
253, 255, 204



# Tritanopia

241, 230, 248

# Trichromacy



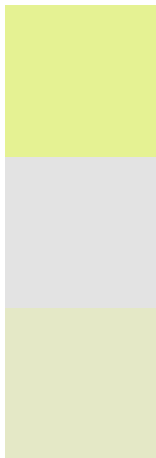
**Original Color**  
147, 242, 160

**Protanomaly**  
156, 246, 146

**Deuteranomaly**  
198, 246, 183

**Tritanomaly**  
214, 237, 211

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
147, 242, 160

**Achromatopsia**  
227, 227, 227

**Achromatomaly**  
198, 232, 202

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 147, 242, 160 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(229, 242, 147)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(229, 242, 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(229, 242, 147) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(229, 242, 147) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 147, 242, 160 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(229, 242, 147) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(229, 242, 147) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(229, 242, 147)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(229, 242, 147); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(229, 242, 147); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(229, 242, 147) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 147, 242, 160 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(229, 242, 147) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(229,  
242, 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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