

Converting Colors

`RYB(148, 176, 148)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(148, 176, 148) contains.

RYB(148, 176, 148)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	11
<i>Previews</i>	23
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	26
<i>CSS Examples</i>	29

Color

R_YB(148, 176, 148)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B0B094
RGB	176, 176, 148
RGB Percent	69%, 69%, 58%
CMY	0.3098, 0.3098, 0.4196
CMYK	0.00, 0.00, 0.16, 0.31
HSL	60°, 15%, 64%
HSV	60°, 16%, 69%
XYZ	38.7751, 42.4189, 34.1610
YIQ	172.8080, 8.9880, -8.7080

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

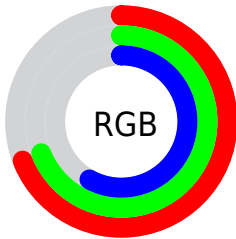
Format	Color
RYB	148, 176, 148
Decimal	11579540
CIELab	71.16, -4.85, 14.37
CIELCh	71, 15.171, 108.661
Yxy	42.4189, 0.3361, 0.3677
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289769620 (0xFFB0B094)
YUV	172.8080, -12.2303, 2.7994
Hunter-Lab	65.1298, -7.7069, 14.4929

Details

The RYB color **148, 176, 148** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCC99**. A complement of this color would be **148, 148, 176**, and the grayscale version is **173, 173, 173**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **202, 232, 202**, and **97, 124, 98** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **130, 176, 130**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **166, 176, 166**.

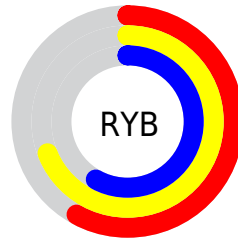
Distribution



Red (69%)

Green (69%)

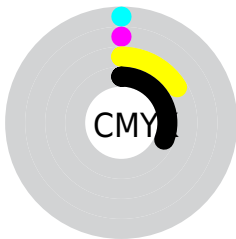
Blue (58%)



Red (58%)

Yellow (69%)

Blue (58%)

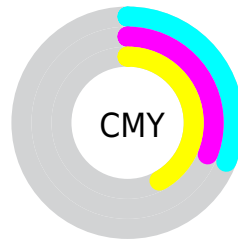


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (16%)

Black (31%)



Cyan (31%)

Magenta (31%)

Yellow (42%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 148, 176, 148 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 148, 176, 148 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 148, 176, 148

 148, 176, 148

255, 255, 255


 122, 149, 122

 202, 232, 202

 97, 124, 98

 230, 255, 230

 73, 99, 74

 51, 75, 52


 29, 52, 30

 5, 31, 5

 0, 8, 8

 0, 0, 0

 148, 176, 148

 148, 176, 148

■ 130, 176, 130

■ 166, 176, 166

■ 113, 176, 113

■ 176, 176, 183

■ 95, 176, 95

■ 176, 176, 201

■ 78, 176, 78

■ 176, 176, 218

■ 60, 176, 60

■ 176, 176, 236

■ 42, 176, 42

■ 176, 176, 254

■ 25, 176, 25

■ 176, 176, 255

■ 7, 176, 7

■ 0, 176, 0

Harmonies

Analogous

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



181, 190, 147



148, 176, 148



156, 180, 176

Triad

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



148, 176, 148



141, 164, 194



199, 165, 180

Complementary

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



148, 176, 148



148, 148, 176

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.



187, 168, 193



148, 176, 148



153, 169, 201

Square

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



148, 176, 148



139, 161, 182



170, 172, 200



204, 165, 166

Rectangle

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



148, 176, 148



150, 171, 181



170, 172, 200



196, 166, 185

Sweetspot

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



148, 176, 148



218, 230, 218



176, 148, 148



108, 115, 108



242, 242, 242



115, 115, 115

Same Dimension

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



148, 176, 148



186, 230, 186



148, 176, 162



80, 89, 80



0, 153, 0



0, 26, 0

Inverse Universe

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



148, 148, 176



186, 186, 230



162, 148, 176



80, 80, 89



0, 0, 153



0, 0, 26

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 148, 176, 148 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

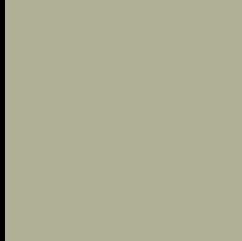
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 148, 176, 148 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

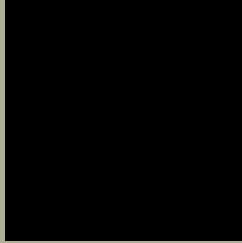
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 148, 176, 148 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 148, 176, 148.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 148, 176, 148.

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](#).

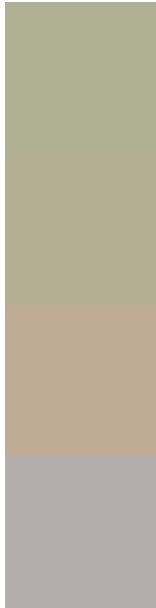
Dichromacy





Tritanopia
181, 171, 184

Trichromacy



Original Color
148, 176, 148

Protanomaly
153, 180, 147

Deuteranomaly
187, 191, 149

Tritanomaly
179, 174, 171

Monochromacy



Original Color
148, 176, 148

Achromatopsia
173, 173, 173

Achromatomaly
164, 174, 164

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 148, 176, 148 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(176, 176, 148) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(176, 176, 148)  
}
```

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(176, 176, 148) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(176, 176, 148) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 148, 176, 148 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

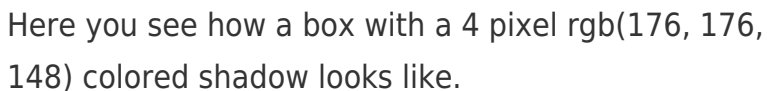
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(176, 176, 148) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(176, 176, 148) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(176, 176, 148)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(176, 176, 148); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(176, 176, 148); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(176, 176, 148) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 148, 176, 148 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(176, 176, 148) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(176,  
176, 148) }
```

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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