

Converting Colors

`RYB(149, 227, 161)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(149, 227, 161) contains.

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Color

R_YB(149, 227, 161)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D7E395
RGB	215, 227, 149
RGB Percent	84%, 89%, 58%
CMY	0.1569, 0.1098, 0.4157
CMYK	0.05, 0.00, 0.34, 0.11
HSL	69°, 58%, 74%
HSV	69°, 34%, 89%
XYZ	60.9182, 71.5552, 39.0346
YIQ	214.5200, 17.8860, -26.8020

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

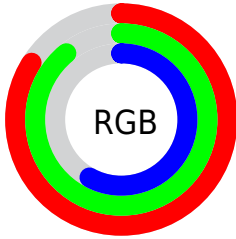
Format	Color
RYB	149, 227, 161
Decimal	14148501
CIELab	87.75, -16.12, 36.81
CIELCh	88, 40.184, 113.652
Yxy	71.5552, 0.3552, 0.4172
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292338581 (0xFFD7E395)
YUV	214.5200, -32.3014, 0.4210
Hunter-Lab	84.5903, -19.4851, 31.8536

Details

The RYB color **149, 227, 161** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCC99**. A complement of this color would be **161, 149, 227**, and the grayscale version is **215, 215, 215**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **204, 255, 204**, and **97, 172, 110** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **126, 227, 141**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **172, 227, 181**.

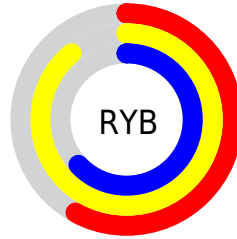
Distribution



Red (84%)

Green (89%)

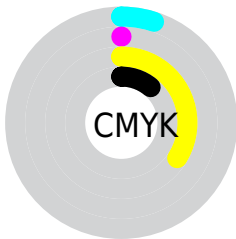
Blue (58%)



Red (58%)

Yellow (89%)

Blue (63%)

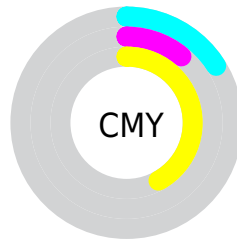


Cyan (5%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (34%)

Black (11%)



Cyan (16%)

Magenta (11%)

Yellow (42%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 149, 227, 161 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 149, 227, 161 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 149, 227, 161


255, 255, 255


 204, 255, 204

 232, 255, 232

 149, 227, 161

 123, 199, 135

 97, 172, 110

 72, 145, 85

 48, 119, 61

 24, 95, 38

 0, 71, 15

 0, 49, 16

 0, 29, 27

 0, 0, 0

 149, 227, 161

 149, 227, 161

 126, 227, 141

 172, 227, 181

 104, 227, 123

 194, 227, 199

 81, 227, 103

 217, 227, 219

 58, 227, 84

 229, 227, 240

 36, 227, 65

 232, 227, 255

 13, 227, 46

 236, 227, 255

 0, 227, 35

 239, 227, 255

 243, 227, 255

 246, 227, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



204, 254, 144



149, 227, 161



171, 233, 236

Triad

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



149, 227, 161



101, 173, 255



255, 192, 230

Complementary

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



149, 227, 161



161, 149, 227

Split Complementary

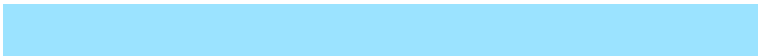
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



255, 200, 255



149, 227, 161



155, 197, 255

Square

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



149, 227, 161



89, 167, 249



214, 213, 255



255, 193, 191

Rectangle

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



149, 227, 161



140, 203, 239



214, 213, 255



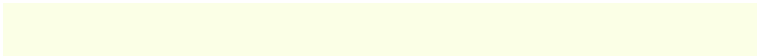
255, 194, 243

Sweetspot

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



149, 227, 161



230, 255, 234



227, 163, 149



112, 128, 115



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



149, 227, 161



150, 255, 166



149, 227, 200



103, 115, 105



0, 179, 28



0, 51, 8

Inverse Universe

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



161, 149, 227



167, 150, 255



200, 149, 227



105, 103, 115



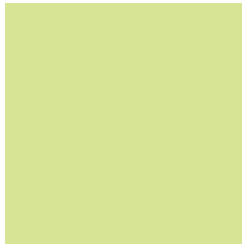
27, 0, 179



8, 0, 51

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 149, 227, 161 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 149, 227, 161 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

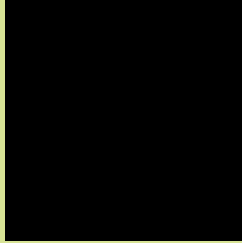
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 149, 227, 161 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 149, 227, 161.

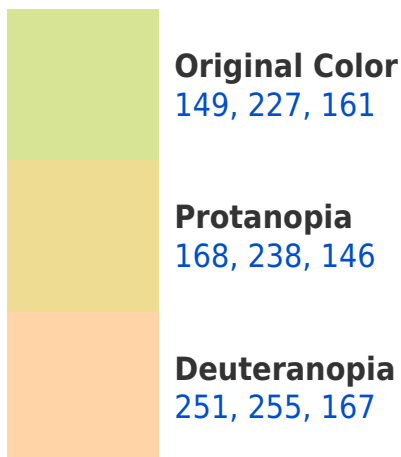


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 149, 227, 161.

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](#).

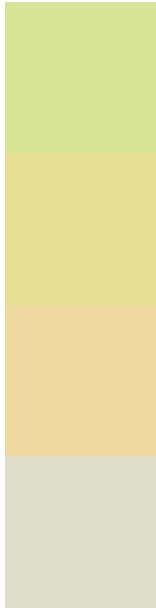
Dichromacy





Tritanopia
226, 217, 234

Trichromacy



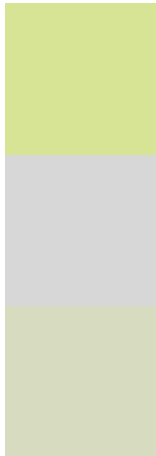
Original Color
149, 227, 161

Protanomaly
155, 230, 147

Deuteranomaly
192, 240, 160

Tritanomaly
204, 222, 203

Monochromacy



Original Color
149, 227, 161

Achromatopsia
215, 215, 215

Achromatomaly
191, 219, 195

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 149, 227, 161 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(149, 227, 161) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(149, 227, 161)  
}
```

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(215, 227, 149) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(215, 227, 149) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 149, 227, 161 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(215, 227, 149) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(215, 227, 149) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(215, 227, 149)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(215, 227, 149); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(215, 227, 149);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(215, 227,  
149) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 149, 227, 161 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(215, 227, 149) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(215,  
227, 149) }
```

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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