

# Converting Colors

`RYB(158, 194, 147)`

Have a look what the booklet for  
RYB(158, 194, 147) contains.

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# **Color**

**R<sub>Y</sub>B(158, 194, 147)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	C2B993
RGB	194, 185, 147
RGB Percent	76%, 73%, 58%
CMY	0.2392, 0.2742, 0.4235
CMYK	0.00, 0.05, 0.24, 0.24
HSL	49°, 28%, 67%
HSV	49°, 24%, 76%
XYZ	44.8816, 48.3099, 34.5630
YIQ	183.3590, 17.5620, -9.9100

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

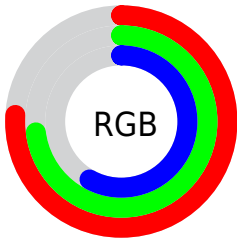
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	158, 194, 147
Decimal	12761491
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	75.02, -2.97, 20.50
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	75, 20.714, 98.248
Yxy	48.3099, 0.3513, 0.3781
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290951571 (0xFFC2B993)
YUV	183.3590, -17.9250, 9.3322
Hunter-Lab	69.5053, -6.3718, 19.1705

# Details

The RYB color **158, 194, 147** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCC99**. A complement of this color would be **147, 155, 194**, and the grayscale version is **184, 184, 184**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **214, 251, 201**, and **106, 140, 96** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **144, 194, 128**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **172, 194, 166**.

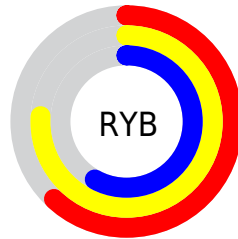
# Distribution



Red (76%)

Green (73%)

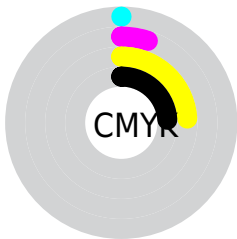
Blue (58%)



Red (62%)

Yellow (76%)

Blue (58%)

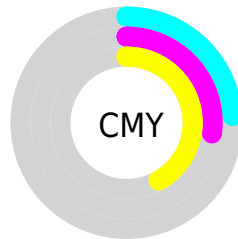


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (5%)

Yellow (24%)

Black (24%)



Cyan (24%)

Magenta (27%)

Yellow (42%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 158, 194, 147 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 158, 194, 147 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 158, 194, 147

255, 255, 255


 214, 251, 201

 229, 255, 229

 158, 194, 147

 132, 167, 121

 106, 140, 96

 80, 114, 72

 56, 89, 49

 34, 65, 28


 9, 43, 3

 0, 18, 0

 0, 0, 0

 158, 194, 147


 158, 194, 147

 144, 194, 128

 172, 194, 166

 128, 194, 108

 189, 194, 186

 114, 194, 89

 194, 196, 205

 99, 194, 69

 194, 199, 225

 83, 194, 50


 194, 202, 244

 69, 194, 31

 194, 205, 255

 54, 194, 11

 194, 207, 255

 46, 194, 0

 194, 210, 255

 194, 211, 255

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



212, 204, 150



158, 194, 147



154, 191, 172

# Triad

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



158, 194, 147



133, 167, 208



214, 173, 199

# Complementary

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



158, 194, 147



147, 155, 194

# 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.



195, 178, 215



158, 194, 147



146, 174, 220

# Square

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



158, 194, 147



136, 168, 196



170, 182, 222



224, 171, 180

# Rectangle

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



158, 194, 147



158, 188, 193



170, 182, 222



208, 174, 205



# Sweetspot

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



158, 194, 147



239, 252, 235



194, 147, 156



119, 128, 117



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128



# Same Dimension

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



158, 194, 147



195, 252, 179



147, 194, 161



90, 97, 87



38, 161, 0



7, 33, 0



# Inverse Universe

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



147, 155, 194



179, 191, 252



161, 147, 194



87, 89, 97



0, 25, 161



0, 5, 33



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 158, 194, 147 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

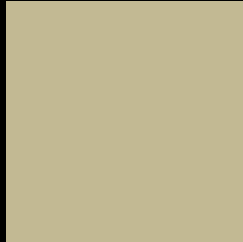
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 158, 194, 147 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

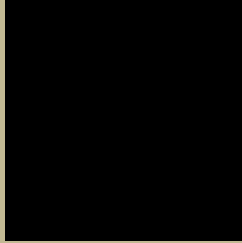
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

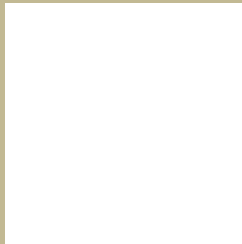
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



## **RYB 158, 194, 147 Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 158, 194, 147.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 158, 194, 147.

# 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**  
158, 194, 147

**Protanopia**  
163, 196, 147

**Deuteranopia**  
215, 198, 149



**Tritanopia**  
200, 179, 193

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

158, 194, 147

## Protanomaly

161, 195, 147

## Deuteranomaly

198, 207, 148

## Tritanomaly

198, 182, 176

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

158, 194, 147

## Achromatopsia

183, 183, 183

## Achromatomaly

174, 187, 170

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 158, 194, 147 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(194, 185, 147) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(194, 185, 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(194, 185, 147) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(194, 185, 147) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 158, 194, 147 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(194, 185, 147) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(194, 185, 147) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(194, 185, 147)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(194, 185, 147); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(194, 185, 147);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(194, 185,  
147) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 158, 194, 147 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(194, 185, 147) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(194,  
185, 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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