

Converting Colors

`RYB(160, 196, 146)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(160, 196, 146) contains.

RYB(160, 196, 146)	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(160, 196, 146)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C4B992
RGB	196, 185, 146
RGB Percent	77%, 73%, 57%
CMY	0.2314, 0.2743, 0.4275
CMYK	0.00, 0.06, 0.26, 0.23
HSL	47°, 30%, 67%
HSV	47°, 26%, 77%
XYZ	45.3153, 48.5352, 34.1740
YIQ	183.8430, 19.0750, -9.7970

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

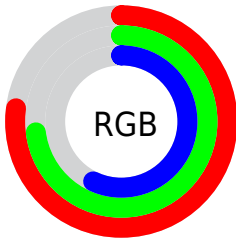
Format	Color
RYB	160, 196, 146
Decimal	12892562
CIELab	75.16, -2.33, 21.26
CIELCh	75, 21.384, 96.256
Yxy	48.5352, 0.3540, 0.3791
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291082642 (0xFFC4B992)
YUV	183.8430, -18.6566, 10.6617
Hunter-Lab	69.6672, -5.8115, 19.6834

Details

The RYB color **160, 196, 146** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCC99**. A complement of this color would be **146, 155, 196**, and the grayscale version is **184, 184, 184**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **216, 253, 200**, and **108, 142, 95** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **145, 196, 126**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **175, 196, 166**.

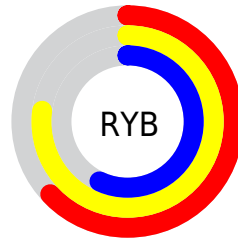
Distribution



Red (77%)

Green (73%)

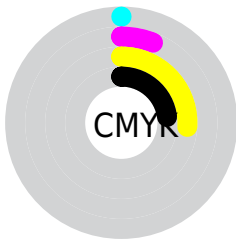
Blue (57%)



Red (63%)

Yellow (77%)

Blue (57%)

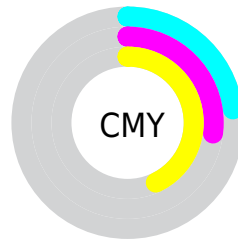


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (6%)

Yellow (26%)

Black (23%)



Cyan (23%)


Magenta (27%)

Yellow (43%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 160, 196, 146 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 160, 196, 146 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 160, 196, 146

255, 255, 255


 216, 253, 200

 228, 255, 228

 160, 196, 146

 133, 168, 120

 108, 142, 95

 82, 116, 71

 58, 91, 48

 34, 66, 27

 9, 44, 2

 2, 20, 0

 0, 0, 0

 160, 196, 146


 160, 196, 146

 145, 196, 126

 175, 196, 166

 133, 196, 107

 187, 196, 185

 118, 196, 87

 196, 198, 205

 104, 196, 68


 196, 201, 224

 89, 196, 48


 196, 205, 244

 75, 196, 28

 196, 208, 255

 62, 196, 9

 196, 210, 255

 55, 196, 0

 196, 213, 255

 196, 215, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



214, 203, 150



160, 196, 146



153, 191, 170

Triad

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



160, 196, 146



131, 166, 208



214, 173, 201

Complementary

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



160, 196, 146



146, 155, 196

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.



194, 179, 217



160, 196, 146



144, 173, 221

Square

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



160, 196, 146



135, 167, 196



168, 181, 224



225, 171, 182

Rectangle

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



160, 196, 146



159, 190, 194



168, 181, 224



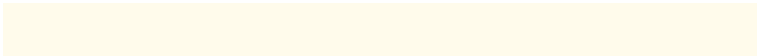
208, 175, 207

Sweetspot

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



160, 196, 146



240, 255, 235



196, 146, 158



119, 128, 115



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



160, 196, 146



198, 255, 176



146, 196, 159



90, 97, 87



45, 161, 0



9, 33, 0

Inverse Universe

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



146, 155, 196



176, 190, 255



159, 146, 196



87, 89, 97



0, 29, 161



0, 6, 33

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 160, 196, 146 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

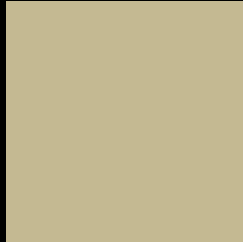
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 160, 196, 146 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

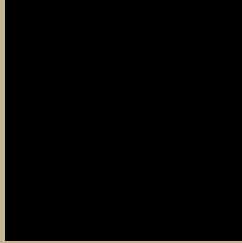
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 160, 196, 146 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 160, 196, 146.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 160, 196, 146.

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


160, 196, 146

Protanopia

162, 197, 146

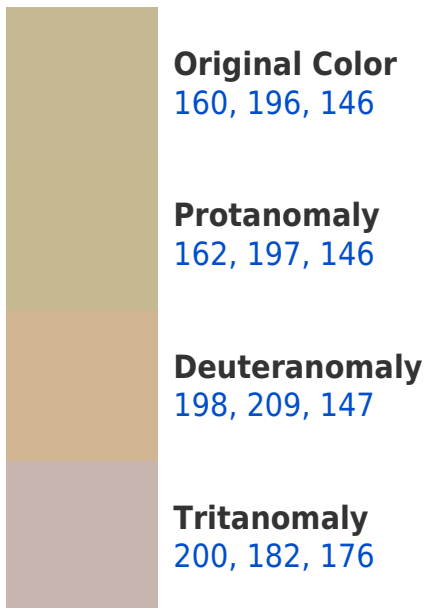
Deuteranopia

216, 203, 147



Tritanopia
202, 179, 193

Trichromacy



Monochromacy



CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 160, 196, 146 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(196, 185, 146)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(196, 185, 146)  
}
```

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(196, 185, 146) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(196, 185, 146) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 160, 196, 146 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

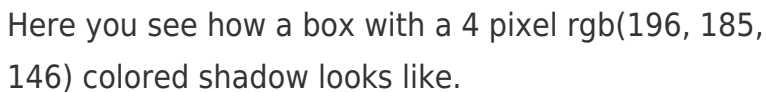
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(196, 185, 146) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(196, 185, 146) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(196, 185, 146)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(196, 185, 146); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(196, 185, 146); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(196, 185, 146) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 160, 196, 146 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(196, 185, 146) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(196,  
185, 146) }
```

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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