

Converting Colors

`RYB(196, 250, 147)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(196, 250, 147) contains.

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Color

R_YB(196, 250, 147)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FAD993
RGB	250, 217, 147
RGB Percent	98%, 85%, 58%
CMY	0.0196, 0.1498, 0.4235
CMYK	0.00, 0.13, 0.41, 0.02
HSL	41°, 91%, 78%
HSV	41°, 41%, 98%
XYZ	69.4511, 71.9512, 37.8313
YIQ	218.8870, 42.1380, -14.7740

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

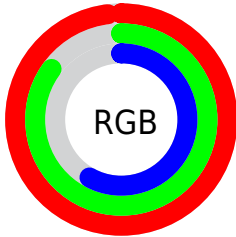
Format	Color
R _Y B	196, 250, 147
Decimal	16439699
CIE Lab	87.95, 2.31, 38.61
CIE LCh	88, 38.682, 86.575
Yxy	71.9512, 0.3875, 0.4014
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294629779 (0xFFFA D993)
YUV	218.8870, -35.4403, 27.2861
Hunter-Lab	84.8241, -2.2922, 32.9337

Details

The RYB color **196, 250, 147** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFCC99**. A complement of this color would be **147, 172, 250**, and the grayscale version is **219, 219, 219**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **202, 255, 202**, and **138, 192, 95** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **182, 250, 122**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **209, 250, 172**.

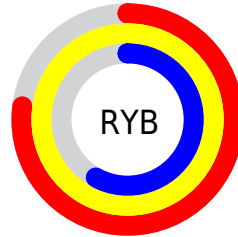
Distribution



Red (98%)

Green (85%)

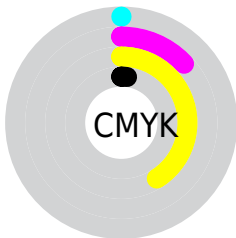
Blue (58%)



Red (77%)

Yellow (98%)

Blue (58%)

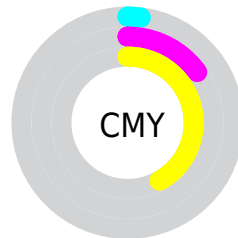


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (13%)

Yellow (41%)

Black (2%)



Cyan (2%)

Magenta (15%)

Yellow (42%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 196, 250, 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 196, 250, 147 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 196, 250, 147

255, 255, 255


 202, 255, 202


 230, 255, 230

 196, 250, 147

 168, 221, 121

 138, 192, 95

 111, 164, 71

 81, 136, 46

 53, 109, 22

 26, 83, 0

 22, 58, 0

 17, 33, 0

 0, 0, 0

196, 250, 147

196, 250, 147

182, 250, 122

209, 250, 172

169, 250, 97

222, 250, 197

156, 250, 72

235, 250, 222

143, 250, 47

249, 250, 247

129, 250, 22

250, 253, 255

120, 250, 0

Harmonies

Analogous

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



255, 242, 160



196, 250, 147



154, 228, 170

Triad

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



196, 250, 147



97, 171, 252



255, 200, 255

Complementary

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



196, 250, 147



147, 172, 250

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.



220, 213, 255



196, 250, 147



114, 179, 255

Square

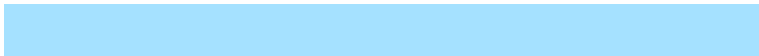
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



196, 250, 147



126, 190, 240



165, 201, 255



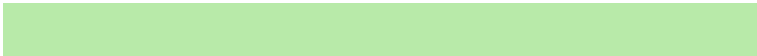
255, 193, 226

Rectangle

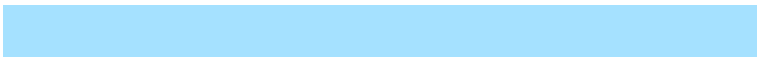
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



196, 250, 147



169, 234, 219



165, 201, 255



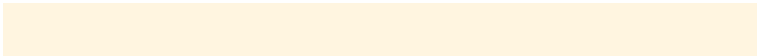
251, 204, 255

Sweetspot

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



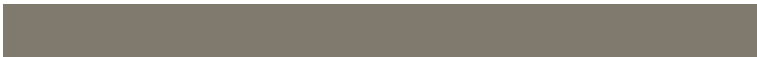
196, 250, 147



239, 255, 224



250, 147, 181



119, 128, 110



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



196, 250, 147



189, 255, 130



147, 250, 164



118, 125, 112



90, 189, 0



30, 61, 0

Inverse Universe

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



147, 172, 250



130, 160, 255



164, 147, 250



112, 115, 125



0, 46, 189



0, 15, 61

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 196, 250, 147 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

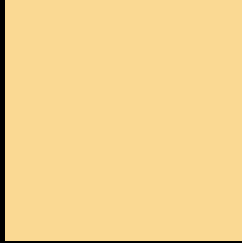
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 196, 250, 147 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

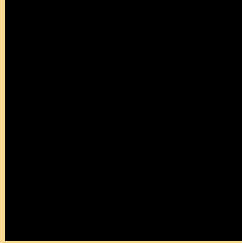
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 196, 250, 147 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 196, 250, 147.

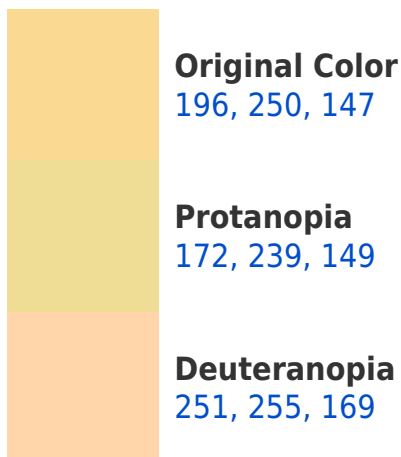


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 196, 250, 147.

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





Tritanopia
255, 208, 223

Trichromacy



Original Color

196, 250, 147

Protanomaly

180, 243, 148

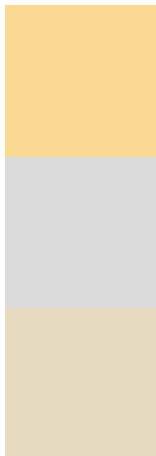
Deuteranomaly

229, 253, 161

Tritanomaly

253, 217, 195

Monochromacy



Original Color

196, 250, 147

Achromatopsia

219, 219, 219

Achromatomaly

211, 230, 193

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 196, 250, 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(250, 217, 147) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(250, 217, 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(250, 217, 147) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(250, 217, 147) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 196, 250, 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(250, 217, 147) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(250, 217, 147) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(250, 217, 147)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(250, 217, 147); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(250, 217, 147);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(250, 217,  
147) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 196, 250, 147 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(250, 217, 147) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(250,  
217, 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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