

Converting Colors

`RYB(100, 188, 112)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(100, 188, 112) contains.

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Color

R_YB(100, 188, 112)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B0BC64
RGB	176, 188, 100
RGB Percent	69%, 74%, 39%
CMY	0.3098, 0.2627, 0.6078
CMYK	0.06, 0.00, 0.47, 0.26
HSL	68°, 40%, 56%
HSV	68°, 47%, 74%
XYZ	38.1880, 46.1166, 18.9453
YIQ	174.3800, 21.0960, -29.9120

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

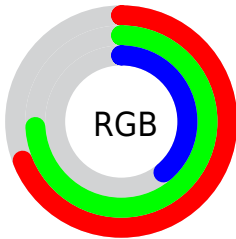
Format	Color
RYB	100, 188, 112
Decimal	11582564
CIELab	73.62, -17.35, 42.86
CIELCh	74, 46.243, 112.036
Yxy	46.1166, 0.3699, 0.4467
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289772644 (0xFFB0BC64)
YUV	174.3800, -36.6693, 1.4207
Hunter-Lab	67.9092, -18.4638, 30.9958

Details

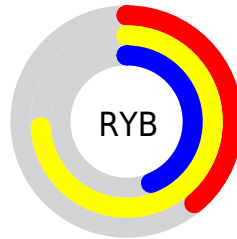
The RYB color **100, 188, 112** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCC66**. A complement of this color would be **112, 100, 188**, and the grayscale version is **175, 175, 175**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **153, 244, 164**, and **50, 135, 63** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **81, 188, 96**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **119, 188, 128**.

Distribution



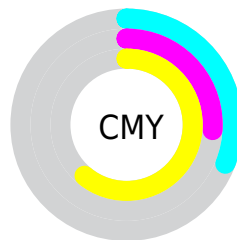
- Red (69%)
- Green (74%)
- Blue (39%)



- Red (39%)
- Yellow (74%)
- Blue (44%)



- Cyan (6%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (47%)
- Black (26%)




- Cyan (31%)
- Magenta (26%)
- Yellow (61%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 100, 188, 112 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 100, 188, 112 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 100, 188, 112


255, 255, 255


 153, 244, 164


 180, 255, 180


 208, 255, 208


 237, 255, 237

 100, 188, 112

 75, 161, 88

 50, 135, 63

 24, 110, 38

 0, 85, 15


 0, 62, 16

 0, 40, 19

 0, 21, 21

 0, 0, 0

 100, 188, 112

 100, 188, 112

81, 188, 96

119, 188, 128

62, 188, 79

138, 188, 145

44, 188, 64

156, 188, 160

25, 188, 47

175, 188, 177

6, 188, 31

189, 188, 194

0, 188, 26

191, 188, 213

194, 188, 232

197, 188, 250

199, 188, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



160, 217, 96



100, 188, 112



126, 196, 197

Triad

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



100, 188, 112



0, 110, 247



255, 148, 194

Complementary

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



100, 188, 112



112, 100, 188

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.



223, 158, 234



100, 188, 112



88, 151, 255

Square

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



100, 188, 112



0, 103, 211



168, 174, 255



255, 148, 151

Rectangle

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



100, 188, 112



86, 159, 201



168, 174, 255



247, 150, 208

Sweetspot

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



100, 188, 112



211, 245, 216



188, 114, 100



102, 122, 104



250, 250, 250



122, 122, 122

Same Dimension

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



100, 188, 112



108, 245, 127



100, 188, 156



85, 94, 86



0, 158, 21



0, 31, 5

Inverse Universe

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



112, 100, 188



126, 108, 245



156, 100, 188



86, 85, 94



22, 0, 158



4, 0, 31

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 100, 188, 112 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 100, 188, 112 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

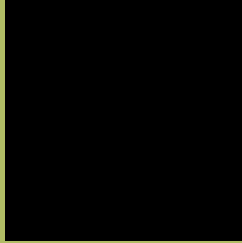
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 100, 188, 112 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 100, 188, 112.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 100, 188, 112.

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
100, 188, 112

Protanopia
119, 199, 97

Deuteranopia
186, 220, 104



Tritanopia
187, 178, 192

Trichromacy



Original Color
100, 188, 112

Protanomaly
106, 191, 98

Deuteranomaly
138, 204, 103

Tritanomaly
160, 183, 159

Monochromacy



Original Color
100, 188, 112

Achromatopsia
174, 174, 174

Achromatomaly
147, 179, 151

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 100, 188, 112 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, 188, 100)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(176, 188, 100)  
}
```

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, 188, 100) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(176, 188, 100) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 100, 188, 112 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, 188, 100) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(176, 188, 100) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(176, 188, 100)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(176, 188, 100); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(176, 188, 100);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(176, 188,  
100) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 100, 188, 112 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(176, 188, 100) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(176,  
188, 100) }
```

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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