

Converting Colors

`RYB(100, 206, 141)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(100, 206, 141) contains.

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Color

R_YB(100, 206, 141)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A5CE64
RGB	165, 206, 100
RGB Percent	65%, 81%, 39%
CMY	0.3529, 0.1922, 0.6078
CMYK	0.20, 0.00, 0.51, 0.19
HSL	83°, 52%, 60%
HSV	83°, 51%, 81%
XYZ	39.8886, 53.0620, 20.1962
YIQ	181.6570, 9.5900, -41.6580

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

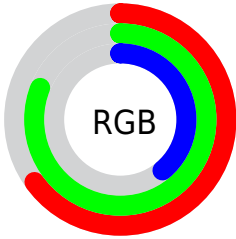
Format	Color
RYB	100, 206, 141
Decimal	10866276
CIELab	77.91, -30.45, 47.86
CIELCh	78, 56.720, 122.464
Yxy	53.0620, 0.3525, 0.4690
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289056356 (0xFFA5CE64)
YUV	181.6570, -40.2569, -14.6082
Hunter-Lab	72.8437, -29.7314, 34.5522

Details

The RYB color **100, 206, 141** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC66**. A complement of this color would be **141, 100, 206**, and the grayscale version is **182, 182, 182**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **153, 255, 186**, and **48, 152, 89** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **79, 206, 128**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **121, 206, 154**.

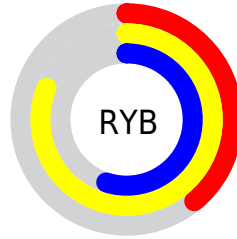
Distribution



Red (65%)

Green (81%)

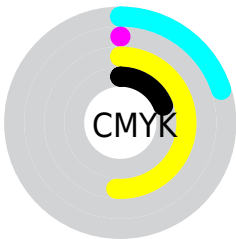
Blue (39%)



Red (39%)

Yellow (81%)

Blue (55%)

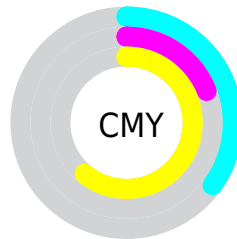


Cyan (20%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (51%)

Black (19%)



Cyan (35%)

Magenta (19%)

Yellow (61%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 100, 206, 141 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, 206, 141 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 100, 206, 141

255, 255, 255


 153, 255, 186

 181, 255, 185


 209, 255, 209


 238, 255, 238

 100, 206, 141

 74, 178, 115

 48, 152, 89

 20, 125, 61

 0, 100, 42

 0, 76, 43

 0, 53, 53

 0, 33, 33

 0, 0, 0

 100, 206, 141

 100, 206, 141

■ 79, 206, 128

■ 121, 206, 154

■ 59, 206, 116

■ 141, 206, 166

■ 38, 206, 103

■ 162, 206, 179

■ 18, 206, 91

■ 182, 206, 191

■ 0, 206, 80

■ 203, 206, 204

■ 213, 206, 224

■ 221, 206, 244

■ 229, 206, 255

■ 237, 206, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



118, 219, 83



100, 206, 141



94, 181, 215

Triad

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



100, 206, 141



0, 115, 255



255, 148, 190

Complementary

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



100, 206, 141



141, 100, 206

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, 157, 242



100, 206, 141



104, 162, 255

Square

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



100, 206, 141



0, 116, 248



202, 177, 255



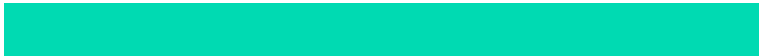
255, 156, 139

Rectangle

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



100, 206, 141



0, 120, 218



202, 177, 255



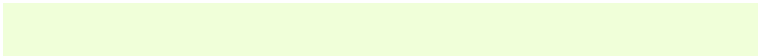
255, 149, 208

Sweetspot

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



100, 206, 141



217, 255, 232



206, 167, 100



105, 128, 114



0, 0, 0



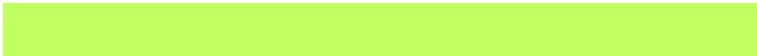
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



100, 206, 141



97, 255, 158



100, 206, 194



92, 102, 96



0, 166, 64



0, 38, 15

Inverse Universe

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



141, 100, 206



158, 97, 255



194, 100, 206



96, 92, 102



64, 0, 166



15, 0, 38

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 100, 206, 141 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, 206, 141 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](#).

R Y B 100, 206, 141 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the R Y B color 100, 206, 141.

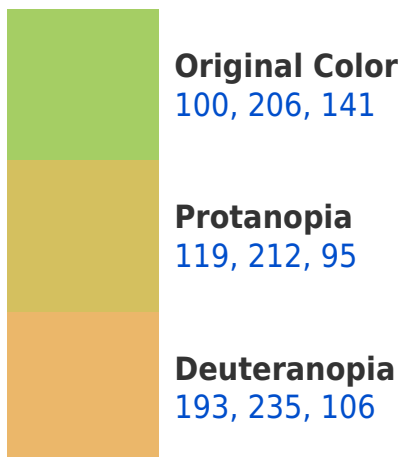


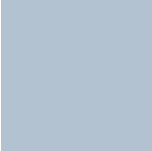
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the R Y B color 100, 206, 141.

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
179, 189, 209

Trichromacy



Original Color
100, 206, 141

Protanomaly
97, 197, 99

Deuteranomaly
127, 210, 104

Tritanomaly
169, 198, 193

Monochromacy



Original Color
100, 206, 141

Achromatopsia
182, 182, 182

Achromatomaly
152, 191, 167

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 100, 206, 141 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(165, 206, 100)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(165, 206, 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(165, 206, 100) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(165, 206, 100) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 100, 206, 141 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(165, 206, 100) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(165, 206, 100) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(165, 206, 100)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(165, 206, 100); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(165, 206, 100);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(165, 206,  
100) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 100, 206, 141 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(165, 206, 100) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(165,  
206, 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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