

Converting Colors

`RYB(111, 189, 160)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(111, 189, 160) contains.

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Color

R_YB(111, 189, 160)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8CBD6F
RGB	140, 189, 111
RGB Percent	55%, 74%, 44%
CMY	0.4510, 0.2588, 0.5647
CMYK	0.26, 0.00, 0.41, 0.26
HSL	98°, 37%, 59%
HSV	98°, 41%, 74%
XYZ	31.8821, 43.1183, 21.6812
YIQ	165.4570, -4.1660, -34.6460

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

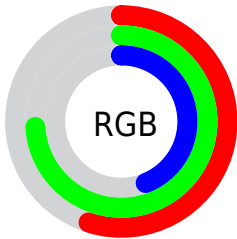
Format	Color
RYB	111, 189, 160
Decimal	9223535
CIELab	71.64, -30.33, 34.31
CIELCh	72, 45.791, 131.481
Yxy	43.1183, 0.3298, 0.4460
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287413615 (0xFF8CBD6F)
YUV	165.4570, -26.8473, -22.3258
Hunter-Lab	65.6646, -28.2460, 26.3887

Details

The RYB color **111, 189, 160** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC66**. A complement of this color would be **160, 111, 189**, and the grayscale version is **166, 166, 166**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **164, 246, 215**, and **61, 135, 108** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **92, 189, 153**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **130, 189, 167**.

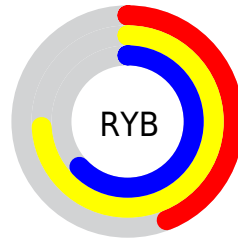
Distribution



Red (55%)

Green (74%)

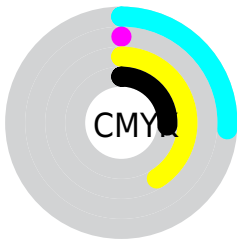
Blue (44%)



Red (44%)

Yellow (74%)

Blue (63%)

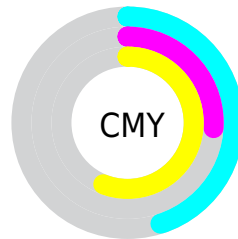


Cyan (26%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (41%)

Black (26%)



Cyan (45%)

Magenta (26%)

Yellow (56%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 111, 189, 160 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 111, 189, 160 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 111, 189, 160

255, 255, 255


 164, 246, 215


 191, 255, 222

 219, 255, 221

 248, 255, 248

 111, 189, 160

 86, 162, 135

 61, 135, 108

 38, 110, 86

 13, 85, 61

 0, 61, 51

 0, 39, 39

 0, 11, 11

 0, 0, 0

 111, 189, 160

 111, 189, 160

■ 92, 189, 153

■ 130, 189, 167

■ 73, 189, 146

■ 149, 189, 174

■ 54, 189, 139

■ 168, 189, 181

■ 35, 189, 131

■ 187, 189, 189

■ 17, 189, 125

■ 199, 189, 206

■ 0, 189, 119

■ 211, 189, 224

■ 223, 189, 243

■ 235, 189, 255

■ 247, 189, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



100, 186, 91



111, 189, 160



82, 153, 195

Triad

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



111, 189, 160



37, 126, 254



255, 142, 161

Complementary

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



111, 189, 160



160, 111, 189

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.



240, 145, 203



111, 189, 160



138, 166, 255

Square

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



111, 189, 160



0, 106, 230



200, 158, 238



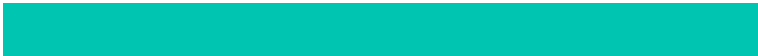
248, 158, 122

Rectangle

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



111, 189, 160



0, 104, 197



200, 158, 238



253, 141, 175

Sweetspot

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



111, 189, 160



215, 245, 234



160, 189, 111



105, 122, 115



250, 250, 250



122, 122, 122

Same Dimension

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



111, 189, 160



122, 245, 199



111, 181, 189



85, 94, 91



0, 158, 99



0, 31, 20

Inverse Universe

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



160, 111, 189



199, 122, 245



189, 111, 180



91, 85, 94



99, 0, 158



19, 0, 31

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 111, 189, 160 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

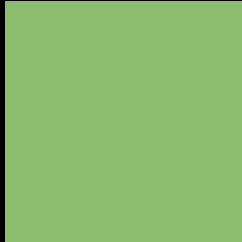
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 111, 189, 160 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 111, 189, 160 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 111, 189, 160.

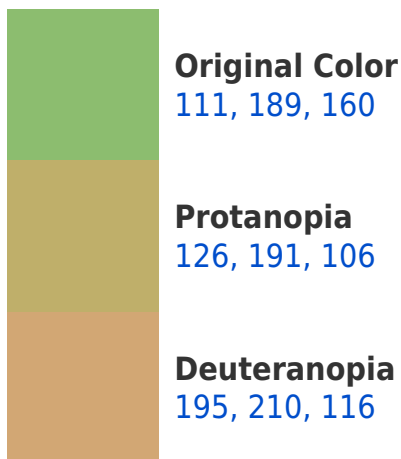


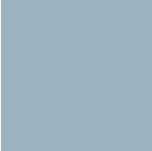
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 111, 189, 160.

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
153, 169, 194

Trichromacy



Original Color

111, 189, 160

Protanomaly

108, 180, 116

Deuteranomaly

126, 185, 114

Tritanomaly

148, 172, 183

Monochromacy



Original Color

111, 189, 160

Achromatopsia

165, 165, 165

Achromatomaly

145, 174, 163

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 111, 189, 160 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(140, 189, 111)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(140, 189, 111)  
}
```

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(140, 189, 111) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(140, 189, 111) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 111, 189, 160 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(140, 189, 111) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(140, 189, 111) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(140, 189, 111)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(140, 189, 111); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(140, 189, 111);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(140, 189,  
111) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 111, 189, 160 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(140, 189, 111) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(140,  
189, 111) }
```

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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