

Converting Colors

`RYB(112, 176, 121)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(112, 176, 121) contains.

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Color

R_YB(112, 176, 121)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A7B070
RGB	167, 176, 112
RGB Percent	65%, 69%, 44%
CMY	0.3451, 0.3098, 0.5608
CMYK	0.05, 0.00, 0.36, 0.31
HSL	68°, 29%, 56%
HSV	68°, 36%, 69%
XYZ	34.3863, 40.4360, 21.3218
YIQ	166.0130, 15.1800, -21.8120

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

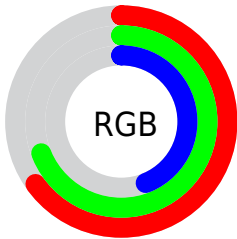
Format	Color
RYB	112, 176, 121
Decimal	10989680
CIELab	69.78, -13.46, 31.75
CIELCh	70, 34.490, 112.974
Yxy	40.4360, 0.3577, 0.4206
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289179760 (0xFFA7B070)
YUV	166.0130, -26.6284, 0.8656
Hunter-Lab	63.5893, -14.7563, 24.6323

Details

The RYB color **112, 176, 121** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999966**. A complement of this color would be **121, 112, 176**, and the grayscale version is **166, 166, 166**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **164, 232, 173**, and **63, 124, 73** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **94, 176, 105**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **130, 176, 137**.

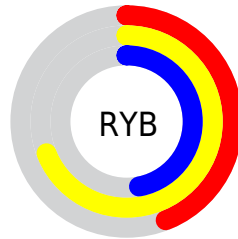
Distribution



Red (65%)

Green (69%)

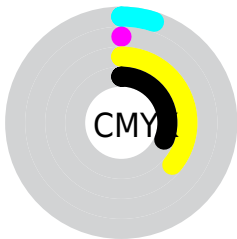
Blue (44%)



Red (44%)

Yellow (69%)

Blue (47%)

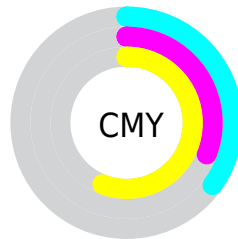


Cyan (5%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (36%)

Black (31%)



Cyan (35%)


Magenta (31%)

Yellow (56%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 112, 176, 121 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 112, 176, 121 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 112, 176, 121


255, 255, 255

 164, 232, 173

 192, 255, 195

 220, 255, 220

 249, 255, 249

 112, 176, 121


 87, 149, 96

 63, 124, 73

 39, 99, 49


 16, 75, 27


 0, 52, 10


 0, 31, 14

 0, 0, 0

 112, 176, 121

 94, 176, 105

 112, 176, 121

 130, 176, 137

■ 77, 176, 91

■ 147, 176, 151

■ 59, 176, 75

■ 165, 176, 167

■ 42, 176, 61

■ 177, 176, 182

■ 24, 176, 45

■ 179, 176, 200

■ 6, 176, 30

■ 182, 176, 218

■ 0, 176, 25

■ 184, 176, 235

■ 187, 176, 253

■ 189, 176, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



158, 198, 108



112, 176, 121



131, 182, 183

Triad

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



112, 176, 121



69, 134, 220



226, 147, 179

Complementary

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



112, 176, 121



121, 112, 176

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.



203, 154, 209



112, 176, 121



115, 155, 232

Square

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



112, 176, 121



60, 125, 194



164, 165, 228



232, 148, 148

Rectangle

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



112, 176, 121



105, 157, 186



164, 165, 228



221, 149, 190

Sweetspot

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



112, 176, 121



204, 230, 208



176, 122, 112



100, 115, 102



242, 242, 242



115, 115, 115

Same Dimension

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



112, 176, 121



129, 230, 144



112, 176, 153



80, 89, 81



0, 153, 22



0, 26, 4

Inverse Universe

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



121, 112, 176



143, 129, 230



153, 112, 176



82, 80, 89



22, 0, 153



4, 0, 26

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 112, 176, 121 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 112, 176, 121 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

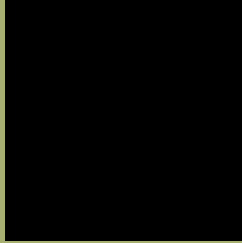
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 112, 176, 121 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 112, 176, 121.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 112, 176, 121.

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
112, 176, 121

Protanopia
129, 185, 110

Deuteranopia
191, 204, 115



Tritanopia
176, 168, 181

Trichromacy



Original Color
112, 176, 121

Protanomaly
118, 178, 111

Deuteranomaly
147, 191, 114

Tritanomaly
158, 173, 156

Monochromacy



Original Color
112, 176, 121

Achromatopsia
166, 166, 166

Achromatomaly
146, 170, 150

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 112, 176, 121 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(167, 176, 112)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(167, 176, 112)  
}
```

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(167, 176, 112) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(167, 176, 112) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 112, 176, 121 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(167, 176, 112) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(167, 176, 112) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(167, 176, 112)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(167, 176, 112); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(167, 176, 112);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(167, 176,  
112) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 112, 176, 121 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(167, 176, 112) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(167,  
176, 112) }
```

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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