

# Converting Colors

`RYB(116, 192, 110)`

Have a look what the booklet for  
RYB(116, 192, 110) contains.

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# Color

**R<sub>Y</sub>B(116, 192, 110)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C0BA6E
RGB	192, 186, 110
RGB Percent	75%, 73%, 43%
CMY	0.2471, 0.2690, 0.5686
CMYK	0.00, 0.03, 0.43, 0.25
HSL	56°, 39%, 59%
HSV	56°, 43%, 75%
XYZ	42.1979, 47.6227, 21.7199
YIQ	179.1300, 27.9720, -22.3640

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

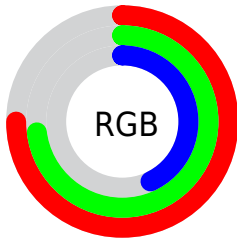
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	116, 192, 110
Decimal	12630638
CIELab	74.59, -9.02, 39.32
CIELCh	75, 40.346, 102.923
Yxy	47.6227, 0.3783, 0.4270
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290820718 (0xFFC0BA6E)
YUV	179.1300, -34.0811, 11.2870
Hunter-Lab	69.0092, -11.6165, 29.6456

# Details

The RYB color **116, 192, 110** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCC66**. A complement of this color would be **110, 116, 192**, and the grayscale version is **180, 180, 180**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **172, 250, 163**, and **64, 137, 60** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **99, 192, 91**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **133, 192, 129**.

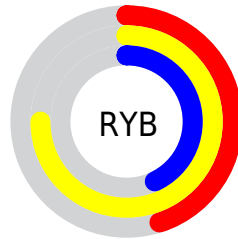
# Distribution



Red (75%)

Green (73%)

Blue (43%)



Red (45%)

Yellow (75%)

Blue (43%)

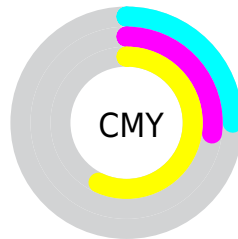


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (3%)

Yellow (43%)

Black (25%)



Cyan (25%)

Magenta (27%)

Yellow (57%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 116, 192, 110 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 116, 192, 110 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 116, 192, 110


255, 255, 255


 172, 250, 163


 190, 255, 190


 218, 255, 218

 247, 255, 247

 116, 192, 110

 89, 164, 85

 64, 137, 60

 38, 110, 36

 10, 85, 9


 0, 61, 1

 0, 39, 3

 0, 20, 18

 0, 0, 0

 116, 192, 110

 116, 192, 110

■ 99, 192, 91

■ 133, 192, 129

■ 81, 192, 72

■ 151, 192, 148

■ 63, 192, 52

■ 170, 192, 168

■ 45, 192, 33

■ 187, 192, 187

■ 27, 192, 14

■ 192, 193, 206

■ 14, 192, 0

■ 192, 194, 225

■ 192, 196, 244

■ 192, 197, 255

■ 192, 197, 255

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



209, 226, 113



116, 192, 110



128, 196, 173

# Triad

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



116, 192, 110



18, 117, 233



242, 157, 206

# Complementary

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



116, 192, 110



110, 116, 192

# 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.



208, 168, 238



116, 192, 110



91, 154, 254

# Square

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



116, 192, 110



47, 126, 203



156, 177, 255



255, 155, 169

# Rectangle

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



116, 192, 110



120, 179, 200



156, 177, 255



233, 160, 218

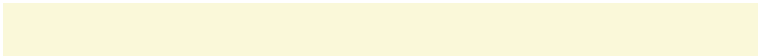


# Sweetspot

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



116, 192, 110



219, 250, 217



192, 110, 117



106, 125, 105



252, 252, 252



125, 125, 125



# Same Dimension

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



116, 192, 110



132, 250, 122



110, 192, 144



88, 97, 87



12, 161, 0



2, 33, 0



# Inverse Universe

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



110, 116, 192



122, 130, 250



144, 110, 192



87, 88, 97



0, 10, 161



0, 2, 33



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 116, 192, 110 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

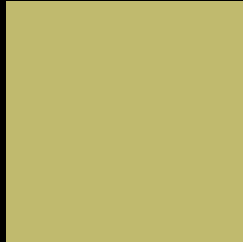
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 116, 192, 110 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

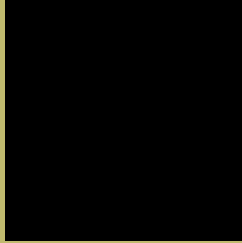
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



## **RYB 116, 192, 110 Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 116, 192, 110.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 116, 192, 110.

# 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**  
116, 192, 110

**Protanopia**  
130, 201, 109

**Deuteranopia**  
196, 222, 113



**Tritanopia**  
201, 177, 191

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
116, 192, 110

**Protanomaly**  
124, 198, 109

**Deuteranomaly**  
159, 211, 112

**Tritanomaly**  
198, 198, 162

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
116, 192, 110

**Achromatopsia**  
179, 179, 179

**Achromatomaly**  
156, 184, 154

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 116, 192, 110 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(192, 186, 110)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(192, 186, 110)  
}
```

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(192, 186, 110) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(192, 186, 110) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 116, 192, 110 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(192, 186, 110) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(192, 186, 110) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(192, 186, 110)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(192, 186, 110); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(192, 186, 110);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(192, 186,  
110) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 116, 192, 110 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(192, 186, 110) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(192,  
186, 110) }
```

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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