

Converting Colors

`RYB(116, 194, 166)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(116, 194, 166) contains.

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Color

R_YB(116, 194, 166)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	90C274
RGB	144, 194, 116
RGB Percent	56%, 76%, 45%
CMY	0.4353, 0.2392, 0.5451
CMYK	0.26, 0.00, 0.40, 0.24
HSL	98°, 39%, 61%
HSV	98°, 40%, 76%
XYZ	33.9458, 45.7738, 23.5691
YIQ	170.1580, -4.7620, -34.8580

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

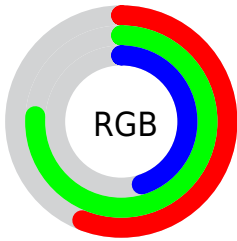
Format	Color
RYB	116, 194, 166
Decimal	9486964
CIELab	73.40, -30.59, 34.05
CIElCh	73, 45.773, 131.937
Yxy	45.7738, 0.3286, 0.4432
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287677044 (0xFF90C274)
YUV	170.1580, -26.6999, -22.9406
Hunter-Lab	67.6564, -28.8384, 26.7049

Details

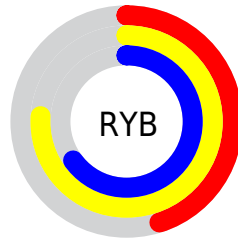
The RYB color **116, 194, 166** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC66**. A complement of this color would be **166, 116, 194**, and the grayscale version is **170, 170, 170**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **169, 251, 221**, and **66, 140, 115** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **97, 194, 159**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **135, 194, 173**.

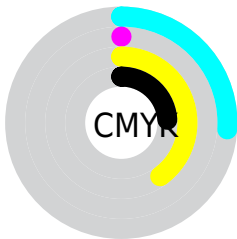
Distribution



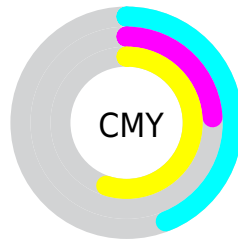
- Red (56%)
- Green (76%)
- Blue (45%)



- Red (45%)
- Yellow (76%)
- Blue (65%)



- Cyan (26%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (40%)
- Black (24%)



- Cyan (44%)
- Magenta (24%)
- Yellow (55%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 116, 194, 166 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, 194, 166 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 116, 194, 166

255, 255, 255

 169, 251, 221

 197, 255, 224


 225, 255, 225

254, 255, 254

 116, 194, 166

 116, 194, 166

 91, 167, 141

 66, 140, 115

 42, 114, 90

 18, 89, 67


 0, 66, 53

 0, 43, 43


 0, 20, 20

 0, 0, 0


 116, 194, 166


 97, 194, 159


 135, 194, 173

 77, 194, 152


 155, 194, 180

 58, 194, 145

 174, 194, 187

 38, 194, 138


 194, 194, 194

 19, 194, 131

 206, 194, 213

 0, 194, 124

 219, 194, 232

 231, 194, 252

 243, 194, 255

 255, 194, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



104, 190, 96



116, 194, 166



87, 158, 200

Triad

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



116, 194, 166



50, 134, 255



255, 146, 165

Complementary

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



116, 194, 166



166, 116, 194

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.



245, 150, 207



116, 194, 166



144, 171, 255

Square

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



116, 194, 166



0, 108, 235



206, 163, 243



253, 164, 126

Rectangle

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



116, 194, 166



16, 114, 202



206, 163, 243



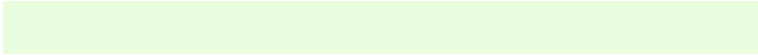
255, 146, 179

Sweetspot

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



116, 194, 166



222, 252, 241



162, 194, 116



110, 128, 122



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



116, 194, 166



131, 252, 208



116, 185, 194



87, 97, 93



0, 161, 103



0, 33, 21

Inverse Universe

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



166, 116, 194



209, 131, 252



194, 116, 184



93, 87, 97



103, 0, 161



21, 0, 33

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 116, 194, 166 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, 194, 166 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, 194, 166 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 116, 194, 166.

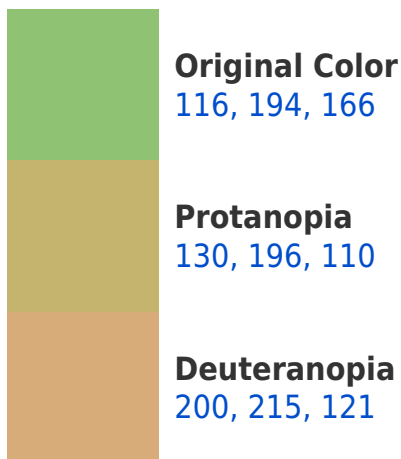


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 116, 194, 166.

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
157, 173, 199

Trichromacy



Original Color

116, 194, 166

Protanomaly

112, 185, 120

Deuteranomaly

129, 189, 119

Tritanomaly

152, 176, 188

Monochromacy



Original Color

116, 194, 166

Achromatopsia

170, 170, 170

Achromatomaly

150, 179, 168

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 116, 194, 166 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(144, 194, 116)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(144, 194, 116)  
}
```

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(144, 194, 116) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(144, 194, 116) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 116, 194, 166 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(144, 194, 116) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(144, 194, 116) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(144, 194, 116)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(144, 194, 116); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(144, 194, 116);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(144, 194,  
116) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 116, 194, 166 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(144, 194, 116) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(144,  
194, 116) }
```

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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