

Converting Colors

`RYB(116, 200, 144)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(116, 200, 144) contains.

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Color

R_YB(116, 200, 144)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	ACC874
RGB	172, 200, 116
RGB Percent	67%, 78%, 45%
CMY	0.3255, 0.2157, 0.5451
CMYK	0.14, 0.00, 0.42, 0.22
HSL	80°, 43%, 62%
HSV	80°, 42%, 78%
XYZ	40.8199, 51.3402, 24.2812
YIQ	182.0520, 10.2760, -32.0600

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

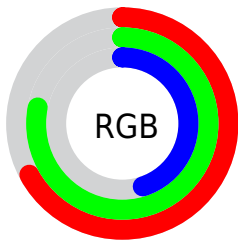
Format	Color
R _{YB}	116, 200, 144
Decimal	11323508
CIE Lab	76.88, -23.13, 38.86
CIE LCh	77, 45.224, 120.757
Yxy	51.3402, 0.3506, 0.4409
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289513588 (0xFFACC874)
YUV	182.0520, -32.5636, -8.8156
Hunter-Lab	71.6521, -23.7003, 30.0644

Details

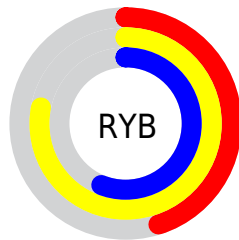
The RYB color **116, 200, 144** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC66**. A complement of this color would be **144, 116, 200**, and the grayscale version is **182, 182, 182**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **169, 255, 196**, and **66, 146, 94** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **96, 200, 131**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **136, 200, 157**.

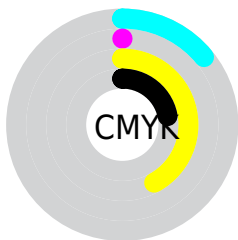
Distribution



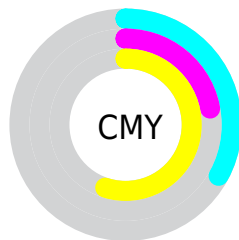
- Red (67%)
- Green (78%)
- Blue (45%)



- Red (45%)
- Yellow (78%)
- Blue (56%)



- Cyan (14%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (42%)
- Black (22%)



- Cyan (33%)
- Magenta (22%)
- Yellow (55%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 116, 200, 144 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, 200, 144 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 116, 200, 144

255, 255, 255

 169, 255, 196


 197, 255, 197

 225, 255, 225


254, 255, 254

 116, 200, 144

 116, 200, 144

 90, 173, 118

 66, 146, 94

 41, 120, 69

 15, 95, 43

 0, 71, 28

 0, 49, 31

 0, 30, 30

 0, 0, 0

 116, 200, 144

■ 96, 200, 131

■ 136, 200, 157

■ 76, 200, 117

■ 156, 200, 171

■ 56, 200, 104

■ 176, 200, 184

■ 36, 200, 91

■ 196, 200, 197

■ 16, 200, 77

■ 205, 200, 216

■ 0, 200, 67

■ 212, 200, 236

■ 219, 200, 255

■ 225, 200, 255

■ 232, 200, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



141, 215, 105



116, 200, 144



121, 188, 208

Triad

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



116, 200, 144



15, 121, 255



255, 156, 190

Complementary

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



116, 200, 144



144, 116, 200

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.



243, 164, 231



116, 200, 144



127, 171, 255

Square

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



116, 200, 144



0, 110, 231



195, 179, 255



255, 161, 149

Rectangle

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



116, 200, 144



79, 155, 211



195, 179, 255



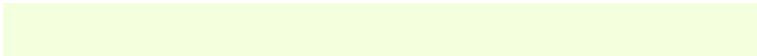
255, 158, 205

Sweetspot

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



116, 200, 144



222, 255, 233



200, 158, 116



107, 128, 114



0, 0, 0



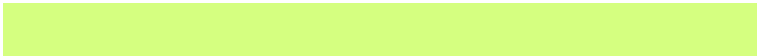
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



116, 200, 144



128, 255, 170



116, 200, 185



90, 99, 93



0, 163, 54



0, 36, 12

Inverse Universe

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



144, 116, 200



170, 128, 255



186, 116, 200



93, 90, 99



54, 0, 163



12, 0, 36

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 116, 200, 144 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

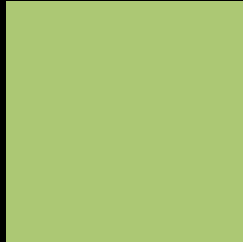
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 200, 144 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, 200, 144 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 116, 200, 144.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 116, 200, 144.

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](#).

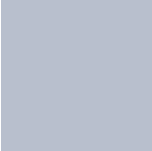
Dichromacy



Original Color
116, 200, 144

Protanopia
134, 207, 112

Deuteranopia
203, 228, 120



Tritanopia
184, 189, 205

Trichromacy



Original Color

116, 200, 144

Protanomaly

114, 194, 113

Deuteranomaly

145, 208, 119

Tritanomaly

173, 194, 187

Monochromacy



Original Color

116, 200, 144

Achromatopsia

182, 182, 182

Achromatomaly

158, 189, 169

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 116, 200, 144 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(172, 200, 116)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(172, 200, 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(172, 200, 116) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(172, 200, 116) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 116, 200, 144 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(172, 200, 116) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(172, 200, 116) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(172, 200, 116)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(172, 200, 116); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(172, 200, 116); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(172, 200, 116) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 116, 200, 144 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(172, 200, 116) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(172,  
200, 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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