

Converting Colors

`RYB(116, 214, 180)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(116, 214, 180) contains.

RYB(116, 214, 180)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	11
<i>Previews</i>	23
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	26
<i>CSS Examples</i>	29

Color

R_YB(116, 214, 180)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	96D674
RGB	150, 214, 116
RGB Percent	59%, 84%, 45%
CMY	0.4118, 0.1608, 0.5451
CMYK	0.30, 0.00, 0.46, 0.16
HSL	99°, 54%, 65%
HSV	99°, 46%, 84%
XYZ	39.7766, 55.8381, 25.2044
YIQ	183.6920, -6.6860, -44.0460

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

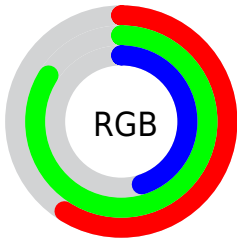
Format	Color
RYB	116, 214, 180
Decimal	9885300
CIELab	79.52, -37.74, 41.89
CIElCh	80, 56.381, 132.012
Yxy	55.8381, 0.3292, 0.4622
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288075380 (0xFF96D674)
YUV	183.6920, -33.3722, -29.5479
Hunter-Lab	74.7249, -35.7517, 32.3092

Details

The RYB color **116, 214, 180** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC66**. A complement of this color would be **180, 116, 214**, and the grayscale version is **184, 184, 184**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **170, 255, 219**, and **65, 159, 128** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **95, 214, 173**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **137, 214, 187**.

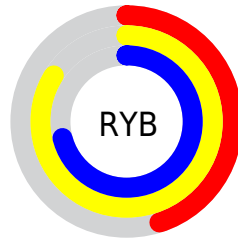
Distribution



Red (59%)

Green (84%)

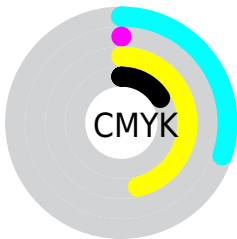
Blue (45%)



Red (45%)

Yellow (84%)

Blue (71%)

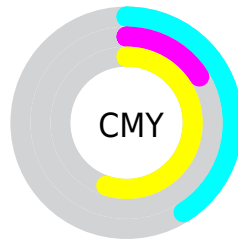


Cyan (30%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (46%)

Black (16%)



Cyan (41%)

Magenta (16%)

Yellow (55%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 116, 214, 180 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, 214, 180 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 116, 214, 180


255, 255, 255


 170, 255, 219


 197, 255, 217

 226, 255, 226

 116, 214, 180

 90, 186, 153

 65, 159, 128

 40, 132, 103

 12, 107, 77

 0, 82, 75

 0, 58, 58

 0, 38, 38

 0, 0, 0

 116, 214, 180

 116, 214, 180

■ 95, 214, 173

■ 137, 214, 187

■ 73, 214, 165

■ 159, 214, 195

■ 52, 214, 158

■ 180, 214, 202

■ 30, 214, 150

■ 202, 214, 210

■ 9, 214, 143

■ 220, 214, 223

■ 0, 214, 140

■ 234, 214, 244

■ 248, 214, 255

■ 255, 214, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



97, 208, 90



116, 214, 180



67, 163, 222

Triad

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



116, 214, 180



0, 115, 255



255, 153, 178

Complementary

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



116, 214, 180



180, 116, 214

Split Complementary

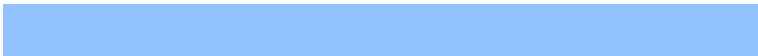
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



255, 157, 231



116, 214, 180



147, 180, 255

Square

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



116, 214, 180



0, 118, 255



229, 175, 255



255, 177, 129

Rectangle

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



116, 214, 180



0, 119, 224



229, 175, 255



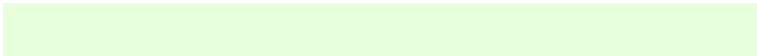
255, 152, 196

Sweetspot

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



116, 214, 180



219, 255, 242



168, 214, 116



106, 128, 121



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



116, 214, 180



115, 255, 207



116, 201, 214



96, 107, 103



0, 171, 112



0, 43, 28

Inverse Universe

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



180, 116, 214



206, 115, 255



214, 116, 199



103, 96, 107



112, 0, 171



28, 0, 43

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 116, 214, 180 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, 214, 180 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, 214, 180 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 116, 214, 180.

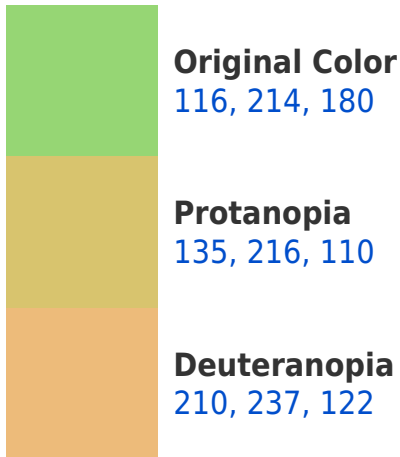


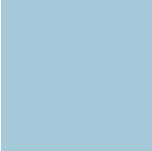
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 116, 214, 180.

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
166, 187, 218

Trichromacy



Original Color

116, 214, 180



Protanomaly

112, 203, 123



Deuteranomaly

129, 205, 120



Tritanomaly

160, 192, 206

Monochromacy



Original Color

116, 214, 180



Achromatopsia

184, 184, 184



Achromatomaly

159, 195, 182

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 116, 214, 180 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(150, 214, 116)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(150, 214, 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(150, 214, 116) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(150, 214, 116) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 116, 214, 180 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(150, 214, 116) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(150, 214, 116) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(150, 214, 116)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(150, 214, 116); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(150, 214, 116);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(150, 214,  
116) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 116, 214, 180 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(150, 214, 116) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(150,  
214, 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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