

# Converting Colors

`RYB(118, 214, 166)`

Have a look what the booklet for  
RYB(118, 214, 166) contains.

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# Color

**R<sub>Y</sub>B(118, 214, 166)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	A6D676
RGB	166, 214, 118
RGB Percent	65%, 84%, 46%
CMY	0.3490, 0.1608, 0.5373
CMYK	0.22, 0.00, 0.45, 0.16
HSL	90°, 54%, 65%
HSV	90°, 45%, 84%
XYZ	43.0425, 57.5081, 25.9711
YIQ	188.7040, 2.2080, -40.0320

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

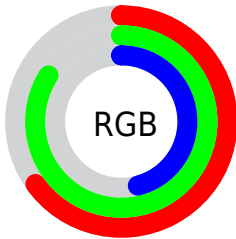
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">118, 214, 166</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">10933878</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">80.46, -31.83, 42.28</a>
CIElCh	<a href="#">80, 52.927, 126.973</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">57.5081, 0.3402, 0.4545</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4289123958</a> ( <a href="#">0xFFA6D676</a> )
YUV	<a href="#">188.7040, -34.8571, -19.9114</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">75.8341, -31.3954, 32.7787</a>

# Details

The RYB color **118, 214, 166** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC66**. A complement of this color would be **166, 118, 214**, and the grayscale version is **189, 189, 189**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **172, 255, 204**, and **67, 159, 114** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **97, 214, 156**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **139, 214, 176**.

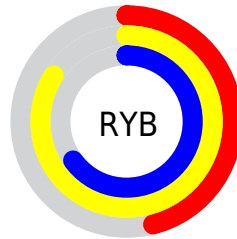
# Distribution



Red (65%)

Green (84%)

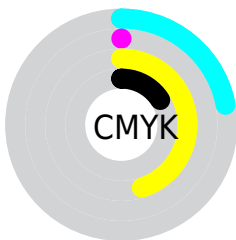
Blue (46%)



Red (46%)

Yellow (84%)

Blue (65%)

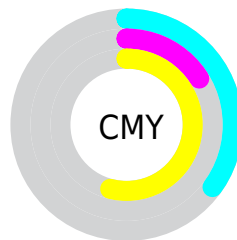


Cyan (22%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (45%)

Black (16%)



Cyan (35%)

Magenta (16%)

Yellow (54%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 118, 214, 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 118, 214, 166 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 118, 214, 166


255, 255, 255


 172, 255, 204


 199, 255, 202


 228, 255, 228


 118, 214, 166

 92, 186, 139

 67, 159, 114

 42, 133, 89

 14, 107, 61

 0, 83, 50

 0, 59, 56

 0, 38, 38

 0, 3, 3

 0, 0, 0


 118, 214, 166

 118, 214, 166

 97, 214, 156

 139, 214, 176

 75, 214, 144

 161, 214, 188

 54, 214, 134

 182, 214, 198

 32, 214, 123


 204, 214, 209

 11, 214, 112

 220, 214, 225

 0, 214, 107

 230, 214, 246

 241, 214, 255

 252, 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.



120, 219, 99



118, 214, 166



99, 182, 222

# Triad

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



118, 214, 166



0, 117, 255



255, 159, 190

# Complementary

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



118, 214, 166



166, 118, 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, 165, 239



118, 214, 166



139, 179, 255

# Square

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



118, 214, 166



0, 119, 255



219, 182, 255



255, 174, 143

# Rectangle

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



118, 214, 166



0, 121, 225



219, 182, 255



255, 159, 207



# Sweetspot

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



118, 214, 166



222, 255, 239



214, 214, 118



107, 128, 118



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

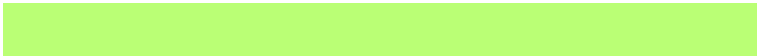


# Same Dimension

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



118, 214, 166



117, 255, 186



118, 214, 214



96, 107, 101



0, 171, 86



0, 43, 21



# Inverse Universe

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



166, 118, 214



186, 117, 255



214, 118, 214



102, 96, 107



85, 0, 171



22, 0, 43



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 118, 214, 166 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

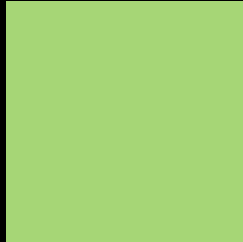
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 118, 214, 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 118, 214, 166 Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 118, 214, 166.

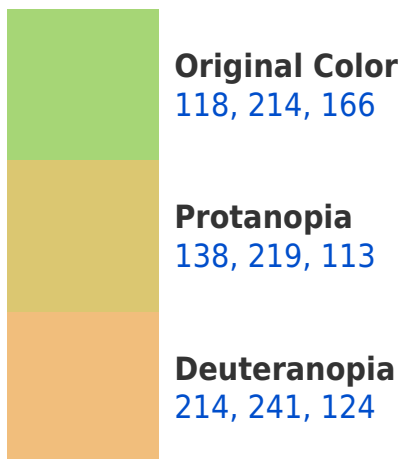


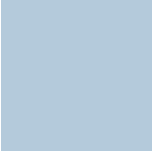
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 118, 214, 166.

# 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**  
180, 194, 219

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**

118, 214, 166



**Protanomaly**

115, 204, 119



**Deuteranomaly**

140, 214, 122



**Tritanomaly**

175, 200, 206

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**

118, 214, 166



**Achromatopsia**

189, 189, 189



**Achromatomaly**

163, 198, 180

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 118, 214, 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(166, 214, 118)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(166, 214, 118)  
}
```

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(166, 214, 118) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(166, 214, 118) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 118, 214, 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(166, 214, 118) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(166, 214, 118) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(166, 214, 118)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(166, 214, 118); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 214, 118);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 214,  
118) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 118, 214, 166 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(166, 214, 118) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(166,  
214, 118) }
```

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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