

Converting Colors

`RYB(118, 222, 146)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(118, 222, 146) contains.

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Color

R_YB(118, 222, 146)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C2DE76
RGB	194, 222, 118
RGB Percent	76%, 87%, 46%
CMY	0.2392, 0.1294, 0.5373
CMYK	0.13, 0.00, 0.47, 0.13
HSL	76°, 61%, 67%
HSV	76°, 47%, 87%
XYZ	51.6394, 65.0199, 26.9679
YIQ	201.7720, 16.6960, -38.2800

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

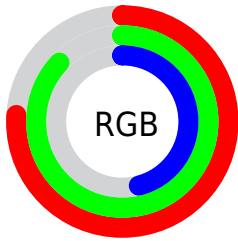
Format	Color
RYB	118, 222, 146
Decimal	12770934
CIELab	84.49, -25.17, 47.66
CIELCh	84, 53.903, 117.839
Yxy	65.0199, 0.3595, 0.4527
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290961014 (0xFFC2DE76)
YUV	201.7720, -41.2996, -6.8160
Hunter-Lab	80.6349, -26.7979, 36.6152

Details

The RYB color **118, 222, 146** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC66**. A complement of this color would be **146, 118, 222**, and the grayscale version is **202, 202, 202**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **172, 255, 175**, and **66, 167, 95** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **96, 222, 130**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **140, 222, 162**.

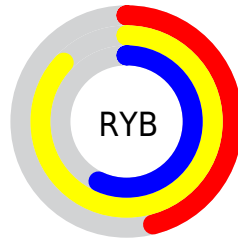
Distribution



Red (76%)

Green (87%)

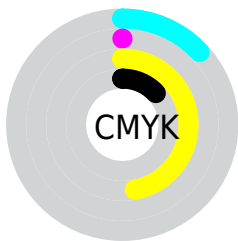
Blue (46%)



Red (46%)

Yellow (87%)

Blue (57%)

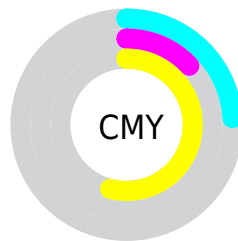


Cyan (13%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (47%)

Black (13%)



Cyan (24%)

Magenta (13%)

Yellow (54%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 118, 222, 146 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, 222, 146 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 118, 222, 146


255, 255, 255

 172, 255, 175


 200, 255, 200


 229, 255, 229

 118, 222, 146

 92, 194, 120

 66, 167, 95

 40, 140, 68

 9, 115, 39

 0, 90, 30

 0, 66, 31

 0, 44, 39

 0, 24, 24

 0, 0, 0

■ 118, 222, 146

■ 118, 222, 146

■ 96, 222, 130

■ 140, 222, 162

■ 74, 222, 114

■ 162, 222, 178

■ 51, 222, 97

■ 185, 222, 195

■ 29, 222, 81

■ 207, 222, 211

■ 7, 222, 65

■ 224, 222, 229

■ 0, 222, 60

■ 230, 222, 251

■ 236, 222, 255

■ 242, 222, 255

■ 248, 222, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



159, 245, 107



118, 222, 146



132, 213, 232

Triad

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



118, 222, 146



0, 121, 255



255, 169, 217

Complementary

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



118, 222, 146



146, 118, 222

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, 180, 255



118, 222, 146



118, 175, 255

Square

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



118, 222, 146



0, 123, 255



210, 199, 255



255, 174, 166

Rectangle

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



118, 222, 146



75, 170, 236



210, 199, 255



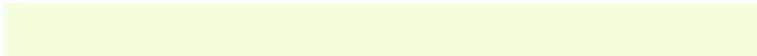
255, 172, 234

Sweetspot

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



118, 222, 146



219, 255, 229



222, 156, 118



106, 128, 112



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



118, 222, 146



112, 255, 150



118, 222, 198



101, 112, 104



0, 176, 47



0, 48, 13

Inverse Universe

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



146, 118, 222



151, 112, 255



198, 118, 222



104, 101, 112



47, 0, 176



13, 0, 48

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 118, 222, 146 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, 222, 146 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

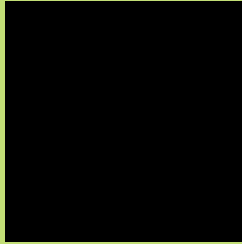
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 222, 146 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 118, 222, 146.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 118, 222, 146.

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
118, 222, 146

Protanopia
140, 232, 114

Deuteranopia
219, 255, 126



Tritanopia
207, 210, 226

Trichromacy



Original Color

118, 222, 146

Protanomaly

118, 218, 115

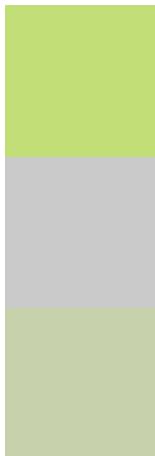
Deuteranomaly

154, 233, 123

Tritanomaly

187, 214, 199

Monochromacy



Original Color

118, 222, 146

Achromatopsia

202, 202, 202

Achromatomaly

171, 209, 181

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 118, 222, 146 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(194, 222, 118)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(194, 222, 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(194, 222, 118) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(194, 222, 118) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 118, 222, 146 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(194, 222, 118) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(194, 222, 118) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(194, 222, 118)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(194, 222, 118); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(194, 222, 118);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(194, 222,  
118) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 118, 222, 146 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(194, 222, 118) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(194,  
222, 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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