

Converting Colors

`RYB(119, 176, 111)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(119, 176, 111) contains.

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Color

$\text{RYB}(119, 176, 111)$

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B0A96F
RGB	176, 169, 111
RGB Percent	69%, 66%, 44%
CMY	0.3098, 0.3377, 0.5647
CMYK	0.00, 0.04, 0.37, 0.31
HSL	53°, 29%, 56%
HSV	53°, 37%, 69%
XYZ	34.9388, 38.7079, 20.6688
YIQ	164.4810, 22.7900, -16.5540

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

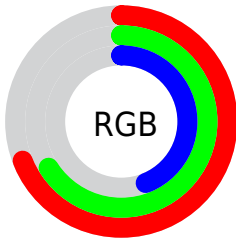
Format	Color
RYB	119, 176, 111
Decimal	11577711
CIELab	68.54, -6.22, 30.81
CIELCh	69, 31.436, 101.411
Yxy	38.7079, 0.3704, 0.4104
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289767791 (0xFFB0A96F)
YUV	164.4810, -26.3661, 10.1022
Hunter-Lab	62.2157, -8.6362, 23.8541

Details

The RYB color **119, 176, 111** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999966**. A complement of this color would be **111, 117, 176**, and the grayscale version is **165, 165, 165**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **172, 232, 163**, and **67, 122, 62** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **103, 176, 93**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **135, 176, 129**.

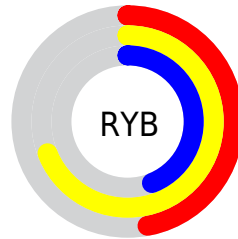
Distribution



Red (69%)

Green (66%)

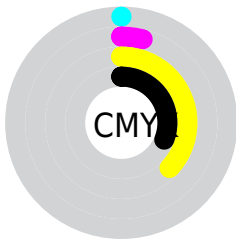
Blue (44%)



Red (47%)

Yellow (69%)

Blue (44%)

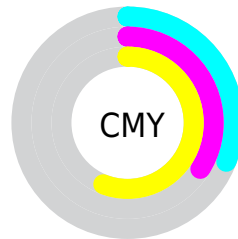


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (4%)

Yellow (37%)

Black (31%)



Cyan (31%)

Magenta (34%)

Yellow (56%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 119, 176, 111 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 119, 176, 111 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 119, 176, 111

255, 255, 255


 172, 232, 163

 193, 255, 191

 219, 255, 219

 247, 255, 247

 119, 176, 111

 94, 149, 86

 67, 122, 62

 44, 97, 39

 19, 72, 16

 2, 49, 0


 0, 26, 1

 0, 0, 0

 119, 176, 111

 103, 176, 93

 119, 176, 111

 135, 176, 129

■ 88, 176, 76

■ 149, 176, 146

■ 73, 176, 58

■ 165, 176, 164

■ 58, 176, 41

■ 176, 177, 181

■ 42, 176, 23

■ 176, 179, 199

■ 26, 176, 5

■ 176, 180, 217

■ 21, 176, 0

■ 176, 181, 234

■ 176, 183, 252

■ 176, 185, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



198, 202, 114



119, 176, 111



124, 177, 157

Triad

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



119, 176, 111



73, 132, 204



212, 148, 186

Complementary

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



119, 176, 111



111, 117, 176

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.



185, 156, 210



119, 176, 111



103, 148, 220

Square

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



119, 176, 111



81, 134, 183



146, 162, 223



223, 146, 157

Rectangle

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



119, 176, 111



122, 167, 180



146, 162, 223



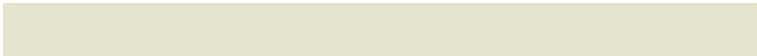
204, 150, 195

Sweetspot

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



119, 176, 111



207, 230, 204



176, 111, 119



102, 115, 100



242, 242, 242



115, 115, 115

Same Dimension

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



119, 176, 111



143, 230, 129



111, 176, 136



81, 89, 80



19, 153, 0



3, 26, 0

Inverse Universe

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



111, 117, 176



129, 139, 230



136, 111, 176



80, 81, 89



0, 15, 153



0, 3, 26

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 119, 176, 111 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 119, 176, 111 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

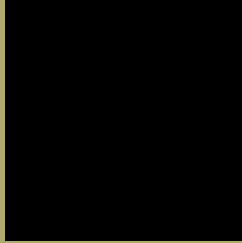
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 119, 176, 111 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 119, 176, 111.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 119, 176, 111.

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
119, 176, 111

Protanopia
127, 181, 110

Deuteranopia
187, 200, 113



Tritanopia
183, 161, 174

Trichromacy



Original Color
119, 176, 111

Protanomaly
123, 179, 110

Deuteranomaly
155, 191, 112

Tritanomaly
180, 175, 151

Monochromacy



Original Color
119, 176, 111

Achromatopsia
164, 164, 164

Achromatomaly
147, 168, 145

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 119, 176, 111 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(176, 169, 111)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(176, 169, 111)  
}
```

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(176, 169, 111) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(176, 169, 111) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 119, 176, 111 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(176, 169, 111) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(176, 169, 111) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(176, 169, 111)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(176, 169, 111); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(176, 169, 111);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(176, 169,  
111) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 119, 176, 111 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(176, 169, 111) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(176,  
169, 111) }
```

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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