

Converting Colors

`RYB(119, 197, 100)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(119, 197, 100) contains.

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Color

R_YB(119, 197, 100)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C5B564
RGB	197, 181, 100
RGB Percent	77%, 71%, 39%
CMY	0.2275, 0.2898, 0.6078
CMYK	0.00, 0.08, 0.49, 0.23
HSL	50°, 46%, 58%
HSV	50°, 49%, 77%
XYZ	41.8729, 45.8838, 18.7061
YIQ	176.5500, 35.5370, -21.7990

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

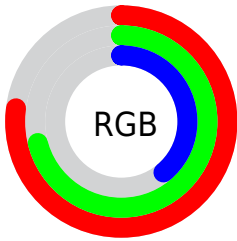
Format	Color
RYB	119, 197, 100
Decimal	12957028
CIELab	73.47, -5.19, 43.08
CIELCh	73, 43.388, 96.875
Yxy	45.8838, 0.3933, 0.4310
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291147108 (0xFFC5B564)
YUV	176.5500, -37.7392, 17.9346
Hunter-Lab	67.7376, -8.1985, 31.0430

Details

The RYB color **119, 197, 100** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCC66**. A complement of this color would be **100, 114, 197**, and the grayscale version is **177, 177, 177**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **174, 255, 152**, and **65, 141, 50** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **103, 197, 80**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **136, 197, 120**.

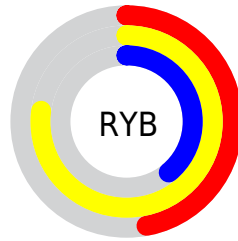
Distribution



Red (77%)

Green (71%)

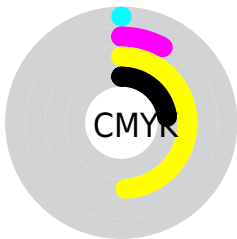
Blue (39%)



Red (47%)

Yellow (77%)

Blue (39%)

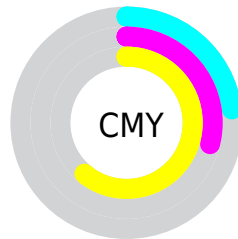


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (8%)

Yellow (49%)

Black (23%)



Cyan (23%)

Magenta (29%)

Yellow (61%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 119, 197, 100 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, 197, 100 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 119, 197, 100

255, 255, 255

 174, 255, 152

 180, 255, 180


 208, 255, 208

 236, 255, 236

 119, 197, 100

 93, 169, 75

 64, 141, 50

 36, 114, 25

 9, 88, 0


 7, 63, 0

 2, 38, 0

 0, 15, 9

 0, 0, 0

 119, 197, 100

 119, 197, 100

■ 103, 197, 80

■ 136, 197, 120

■ 87, 197, 61

■ 150, 197, 139

■ 72, 197, 41

■ 166, 197, 159

■ 56, 197, 21

■ 183, 197, 179

■ 39, 197, 1

■ 197, 197, 199

■ 38, 197, 0

■ 197, 200, 218

■ 197, 203, 238

■ 197, 206, 255

■ 197, 208, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



231, 221, 108



119, 197, 100



115, 192, 153

Triad

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



119, 197, 100



0, 106, 227



238, 154, 213

Complementary

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



119, 197, 100



100, 114, 197

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.



197, 167, 244



119, 197, 100



50, 134, 253

Square

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



119, 197, 100



26, 117, 202



136, 169, 255



255, 149, 173

Rectangle

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



119, 197, 100



122, 185, 197



136, 169, 255



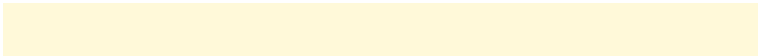
226, 157, 224

Sweetspot

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



119, 197, 100



224, 255, 217



197, 100, 116



110, 128, 105



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



119, 197, 100



135, 255, 105



100, 197, 132



91, 99, 90



32, 163, 0



7, 36, 0

Inverse Universe

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



100, 114, 197



105, 126, 255



132, 100, 197



90, 91, 99



0, 23, 163



0, 5, 36

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 119, 197, 100 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, 197, 100 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

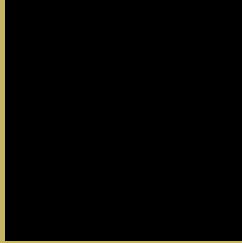
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 197, 100 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 119, 197, 100.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 119, 197, 100.

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, 197, 100

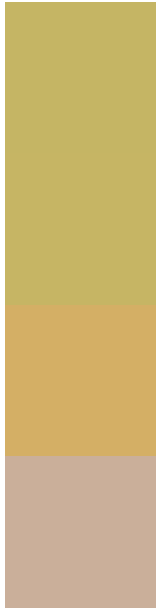
Protanopia
121, 198, 100

Deuteranopia
183, 220, 102



Tritanopia
205, 171, 185

Trichromacy



Original Color
119, 197, 100

Protanomaly
121, 198, 100

Deuteranomaly
157, 212, 101

Tritanomaly
202, 191, 154

Monochromacy



Original Color
119, 197, 100

Achromatopsia
177, 177, 177

Achromatomaly
156, 184, 149

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 119, 197, 100 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(197, 181, 100)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(197, 181, 100)  
}
```

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(197, 181, 100) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(197, 181, 100) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 119, 197, 100 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(197, 181, 100) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(197, 181, 100) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(197, 181, 100)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(197, 181, 100); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(197, 181, 100);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(197, 181,  
100) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 119, 197, 100 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(197, 181, 100) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(197,  
181, 100) }
```

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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