

Converting Colors

`RYB(120, 181, 86)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(120, 181, 86) contains.

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Color

$\text{RYB}(120, 181, 86)$

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B59C56
RGB	181, 156, 86
RGB Percent	71%, 61%, 34%
CMY	0.2902, 0.3884, 0.6627
CMYK	0.00, 0.14, 0.52, 0.29
HSL	44°, 39%, 52%
HSV	44°, 52%, 71%
XYZ	32.6177, 34.2596, 13.6977
YIQ	155.4950, 37.3700, -16.4700

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

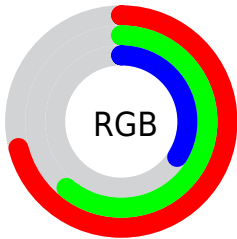
Format	Color
RYB	120, 181, 86
Decimal	11902038
CIELab	65.17, 0.20, 39.73
CIELCh	65, 39.732, 89.716
Yxy	34.2596, 0.4048, 0.4252
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290092118 (0xFFB59C56)
YUV	155.4950, -34.2610, 22.3679
Hunter-Lab	58.5317, -2.9584, 27.0970

Details

The RYB color **120, 181, 86** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9966**. A complement of this color would be **86, 106, 181**, and the grayscale version is **156, 156, 156**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **178, 239, 137**, and **64, 126, 37** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **109, 181, 68**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **131, 181, 104**.

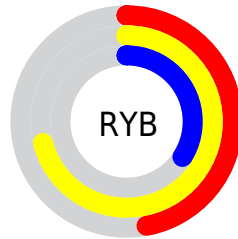
Distribution



Red (71%)

Green (61%)

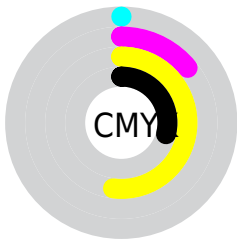
Blue (34%)



Red (47%)

Yellow (71%)

Blue (34%)

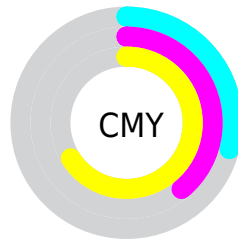


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (14%)

Yellow (52%)

Black (29%)



Cyan (29%)

Magenta (39%)

Yellow (66%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RYB color 120, 181, 86 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 120, 181, 86 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 120, 181, 86  120, 181, 86

255, 255, 255  92, 153, 61

 178, 239, 137  64, 126, 37

 183, 255, 164  34, 99, 11

 192, 255, 192  20, 74, 0

 220, 255, 220  16, 49, 0

 249, 255, 249  10, 24, 0

 0, 0, 0

 120, 181, 86  120, 181, 86

 109, 181, 68  131, 181, 104

■ 98, 181, 50

■ 142, 181, 122

■ 85, 181, 32

■ 155, 181, 140

■ 74, 181, 14

■ 166, 181, 158

■ 65, 181, 0

■ 178, 181, 177

■ 181, 184, 195

■ 181, 187, 213

■ 181, 191, 231

■ 181, 195, 249

Harmonies

Analogous

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



209, 174, 98



120, 181, 86



95, 167, 118

Triad

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



120, 181, 86



0, 92, 192



202, 136, 195

Complementary

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



120, 181, 86



86, 106, 181

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.



161, 149, 220



120, 181, 86



0, 96, 219

Square

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



120, 181, 86



42, 115, 177



102, 143, 229



224, 130, 160

Rectangle

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



120, 181, 86



111, 172, 167



102, 143, 229



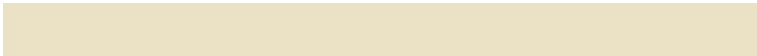
191, 140, 204

Sweetspot

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



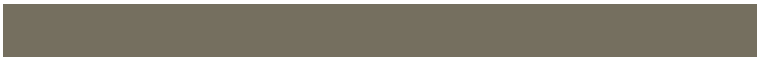
120, 181, 86



211, 235, 197



181, 86, 111



103, 117, 95



245, 245, 245



117, 117, 117

Same Dimension

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



120, 181, 86



140, 235, 87



86, 181, 108



83, 89, 80



54, 153, 0



10, 26, 0

Inverse Universe

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



86, 106, 181



87, 118, 235



108, 86, 181



80, 82, 89



0, 32, 153



0, 6, 26

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 120, 181, 86 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

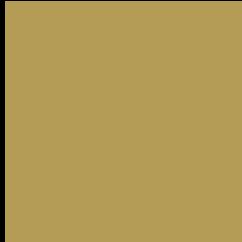
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 120, 181, 86 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](#).

R Y B 120, 181, 86 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 120, 181, 86.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 120, 181, 86.

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
120, 181, 86

Protanopia
107, 174, 87

Deuteranopia
157, 193, 87



Tritanopia
188, 148, 159

Trichromacy



Original Color

120, 181, 86

Protanomaly

113, 177, 87

Deuteranomaly

143, 189, 87

Tritanomaly

185, 162, 132

Monochromacy



Original Color

120, 181, 86

Achromatopsia

155, 155, 155

Achromatomaly

142, 164, 130

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 120, 181, 86 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(181, 156, 86)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(181, 156, 86)  
}
```

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(181, 156, 86) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(181, 156, 86) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 120, 181, 86 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(181, 156, 86) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(181, 156, 86) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(181, 156, 86)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(181, 156, 86); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(181, 156, 86);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(181, 156,  
86) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 120, 181, 86 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(120, 181, 86) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(120,  
181, 86) }
```

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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