

Converting Colors

`RYB(128, 230, 101)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(128, 230, 101) contains.

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Color

R_YB(128, 230, 101)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	E6D065
RGB	230, 208, 101
RGB Percent	90%, 82%, 40%
CMY	0.0980, 0.1856, 0.6039
CMYK	0.00, 0.10, 0.56, 0.10
HSL	50°, 72%, 65%
HSV	50°, 56%, 90%
XYZ	57.4583, 62.7151, 21.3888
YIQ	202.3800, 47.4590, -28.6130

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

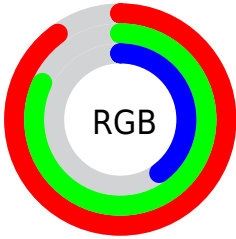
Format	Color
RYB	128, 230, 101
Decimal	15126629
CIELab	83.29, -5.21, 54.93
CIELCh	83, 55.178, 95.418
Yxy	62.7151, 0.4059, 0.4430
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293316709 (0xFFE6D065)
YUV	202.3800, -49.9803, 24.2227
Hunter-Lab	79.1928, -9.0769, 39.4217

Details

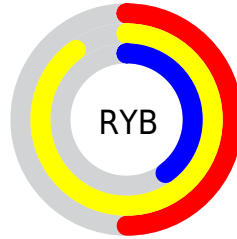
The RYB color **128, 230, 101** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCC66**. A complement of this color would be **101, 120, 230**, and the grayscale version is **203, 203, 203**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **155, 255, 155**, and **69, 172, 48** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **109, 230, 78**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **146, 230, 124**.

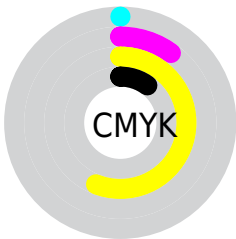
Distribution



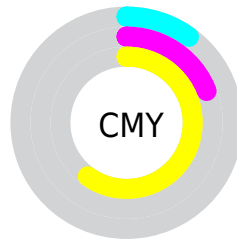
- Red (90%)
- Green (82%)
- Blue (40%)



- Red (50%)
- Yellow (90%)
- Blue (40%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (10%)
- Yellow (56%)
- Black (10%)



- Cyan (10%)
- Magenta (19%)
- Yellow (60%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 128, 230, 101 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 128, 230, 101 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 128, 230, 101

255, 255, 255

 155, 255, 155

 183, 255, 183

 211, 255, 211

 240, 255, 240


 128, 230, 101

 100, 201, 75

 69, 172, 48


 36, 144, 18

 15, 116, 0

 11, 89, 0

 7, 63, 0

 3, 38, 0

 0, 15, 10

 0, 0, 0

128, 230, 101

128, 230, 101

109, 230, 78

146, 230, 124

91, 230, 55

164, 230, 147

73, 230, 32

182, 230, 170

55, 230, 9

200, 230, 193

48, 230, 0

218, 230, 216

230, 232, 239

230, 235, 255

230, 237, 255

230, 239, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



236, 255, 113



128, 230, 101



120, 222, 167

Triad

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



128, 230, 101



0, 121, 255



255, 172, 252

Complementary

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



128, 230, 101



101, 120, 230

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.



224, 190, 255



128, 230, 101



0, 119, 255

Square

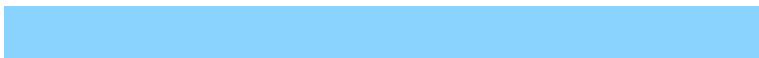
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



128, 230, 101



0, 122, 234



138, 183, 255



255, 164, 200

Rectangle

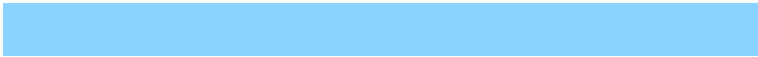
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



128, 230, 101



132, 216, 228



138, 183, 255



255, 177, 255

Sweetspot

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



128, 230, 101



222, 255, 212



230, 101, 125



108, 128, 102



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



128, 230, 101



120, 255, 84



101, 230, 142



105, 115, 103



37, 179, 0



11, 51, 0

Inverse Universe

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



101, 120, 230



84, 110, 255



142, 101, 230



103, 105, 115



0, 26, 179



0, 8, 51

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 128, 230, 101 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

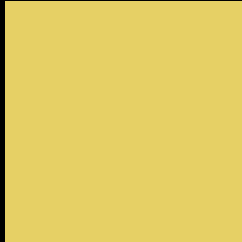
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 128, 230, 101 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 128, 230, 101 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 128, 230, 101.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 128, 230, 101.

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
128, 230, 101

Protanopia
128, 230, 101

Deuteranopia
197, 255, 105



Tritanopia
240, 196, 211

Trichromacy



Original Color
128, 230, 101

Protanomaly
128, 230, 101

Deuteranomaly
168, 246, 104

Tritanomaly
236, 223, 171

Monochromacy



Original Color
128, 230, 101

Achromatopsia
202, 202, 202

Achromatomaly
175, 212, 165

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 128, 230, 101 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(230, 208, 101) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(230, 208, 101)  
}
```

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(230, 208, 101) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(230, 208, 101) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 128, 230, 101 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(230, 208, 101) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(230, 208, 101) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(230, 208, 101)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(230, 208, 101); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(230, 208, 101);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(230, 208,  
101) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 128, 230, 101 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(230, 208, 101) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(230,  
208, 101) }
```

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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