

Converting Colors

`RYB(130, 194, 148)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(130, 194, 148) contains.

RYB(130, 194, 148)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	11
<i>Previews</i>	23
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	26
<i>CSS Examples</i>	29

Color

R_YB(130, 194, 148)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B0C282
RGB	176, 194, 130
RGB Percent	69%, 76%, 51%
CMY	0.3098, 0.2392, 0.4902
CMYK	0.09, 0.00, 0.33, 0.24
HSL	77°, 34%, 64%
HSV	77°, 33%, 76%
XYZ	41.2255, 49.4254, 28.4863
YIQ	181.3220, 9.8160, -23.7200

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

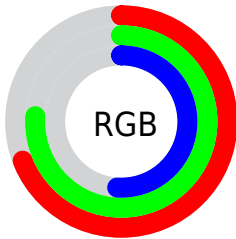
Format	Color
RYB	130, 194, 148
Decimal	11584130
CIELab	75.72, -16.84, 30.21
CIELCh	76, 34.591, 119.135
Yxy	49.4254, 0.3460, 0.4149
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289774210 (0xFFB0C282)
YUV	181.3220, -25.3017, -4.6674
Hunter-Lab	70.3032, -18.3588, 25.1884

Details

The RYB color **130, 194, 148** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCC99**. A complement of this color would be **148, 130, 194**, and the grayscale version is **182, 182, 182**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **184, 251, 203**, and **80, 140, 97** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **111, 194, 134**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **149, 194, 162**.

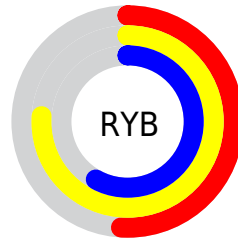
Distribution



Red (69%)

Green (76%)

Blue (51%)



Red (51%)

Yellow (76%)

Blue (58%)

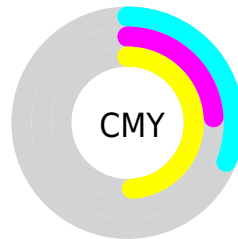


Cyan (9%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (33%)

Black (24%)



Cyan (31%)

Magenta (24%)

Yellow (49%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 130, 194, 148 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 130, 194, 148 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 130, 194, 148


255, 255, 255


 184, 251, 203

 211, 255, 211

 240, 255, 240

 130, 194, 148

 104, 167, 122

 80, 140, 97

 56, 115, 74

 33, 90, 51

 9, 67, 27

 0, 44, 17

 0, 26, 26

 0, 0, 0

 130, 194, 148

 130, 194, 148

■ 111, 194, 134

■ 149, 194, 162

■ 91, 194, 120

■ 169, 194, 176

■ 72, 194, 106

■ 188, 194, 190

■ 52, 194, 92

■ 198, 194, 208

■ 33, 194, 78

■ 203, 194, 227

■ 14, 194, 65

■ 209, 194, 246

■ 0, 194, 55

■ 214, 194, 255

■ 220, 194, 255

■ 225, 194, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



158, 209, 123



130, 194, 148



139, 190, 201

Triad

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



130, 194, 148



96, 156, 240



247, 163, 189

Complementary

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



130, 194, 148



148, 130, 194

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.



226, 168, 220



130, 194, 148



142, 175, 250

Square

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



130, 194, 148



78, 144, 217



190, 179, 242



249, 166, 157

Rectangle

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



130, 194, 148



113, 167, 203



190, 179, 242



242, 164, 200

Sweetspot

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



130, 194, 148



227, 252, 234



194, 153, 130



112, 128, 117



0, 0, 0



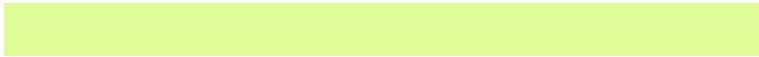
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



130, 194, 148



151, 252, 179



130, 194, 179



87, 97, 90



0, 161, 46



0, 33, 9

Inverse Universe

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



148, 130, 194



180, 151, 252



179, 130, 194



90, 87, 97



45, 0, 161



9, 0, 33

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 130, 194, 148 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 130, 194, 148 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

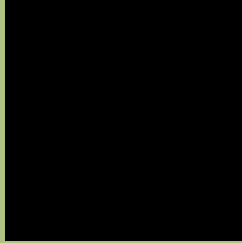
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 130, 194, 148 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 130, 194, 148.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 130, 194, 148.

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
130, 194, 148

Protanopia
147, 202, 127

Deuteranopia
217, 221, 133



Tritanopia
185, 185, 200

Trichromacy



Original Color
130, 194, 148

Protanomaly
132, 193, 128

Deuteranomaly
161, 205, 132

Tritanomaly
175, 188, 181

Monochromacy



Original Color
130, 194, 148

Achromatopsia
181, 181, 181

Achromatomaly
162, 186, 169

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 130, 194, 148 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, 194, 130)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(176, 194, 130)  
}
```

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, 194, 130) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(176, 194, 130) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 130, 194, 148 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, 194, 130) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(176, 194, 130) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(176, 194, 130)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(176, 194, 130); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(176, 194, 130);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(176, 194,  
130) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 130, 194, 148 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(176, 194, 130) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(176,  
194, 130) }
```

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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