

Converting Colors

`RYB(132, 220, 161)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(132, 220, 161) contains.

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Color

R_YB(132, 220, 161)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	BFDC84
RGB	191, 220, 132
RGB Percent	75%, 86%, 52%
CMY	0.2510, 0.1373, 0.4824
CMYK	0.13, 0.00, 0.40, 0.14
HSL	80°, 56%, 69%
HSV	80°, 40%, 86%
XYZ	51.2439, 63.9287, 31.4684
YIQ	201.2970, 10.9640, -33.5160

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

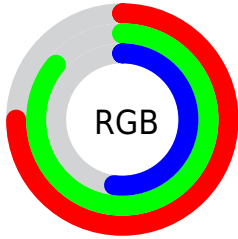
Format	Color
RYB	132, 220, 161
Decimal	12573828
CIELab	83.93, -23.78, 40.06
CIElCh	84, 46.586, 120.694
Yxy	63.9287, 0.3495, 0.4360
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290763908 (0xFFBFDC84)
YUV	201.2970, -34.1634, -9.0305
Hunter-Lab	79.9554, -25.5203, 32.6338

Details

The RYB color **132, 220, 161** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC66**. A complement of this color would be **161, 132, 220**, and the grayscale version is **202, 202, 202**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **186, 255, 193**, and **81, 165, 110** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **110, 220, 146**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **154, 220, 176**.

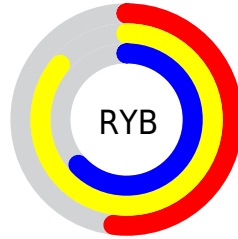
Distribution



Red (75%)

Green (86%)

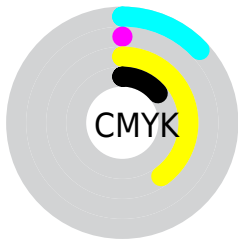
Blue (52%)



Red (52%)

Yellow (86%)

Blue (63%)

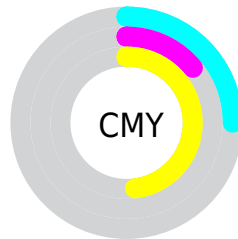


Cyan (13%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (40%)

Black (14%)



Cyan (25%)

Magenta (14%)

Yellow (48%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 132, 220, 161 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 132, 220, 161 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 132, 220, 161


255, 255, 255

 186, 255, 193


 214, 255, 214


 243, 255, 243

 132, 220, 161


 106, 192, 135

 81, 165, 110

 56, 139, 85

 31, 113, 60

 2, 88, 31

 0, 65, 29

 0, 42, 34

 0, 22, 22

 0, 0, 0

 132, 220, 161

 132, 220, 161

 110, 220, 146


 154, 220, 176

 88, 220, 131

 176, 220, 190

 66, 220, 117

 198, 220, 205

 44, 220, 102

 220, 220, 220

 22, 220, 87

 227, 220, 242

 0, 220, 73

 235, 220, 255

 242, 220, 255

 249, 220, 255

 255, 220, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



160, 237, 120



132, 220, 161



138, 208, 229

Triad

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



132, 220, 161



52, 145, 255



255, 175, 210

Complementary

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



132, 220, 161



161, 132, 220

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.



255, 182, 253



132, 220, 161



145, 187, 255

Square

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



132, 220, 161



0, 121, 253



215, 198, 255



255, 181, 167

Rectangle

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



132, 220, 161



96, 175, 232



215, 198, 255



255, 176, 225

Sweetspot

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



132, 220, 161



224, 255, 234



220, 173, 132



110, 128, 116



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



132, 220, 161



133, 255, 173



132, 220, 204



99, 110, 103



0, 173, 57



0, 46, 15

Inverse Universe

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



161, 132, 220



173, 133, 255



204, 132, 220



102, 99, 110



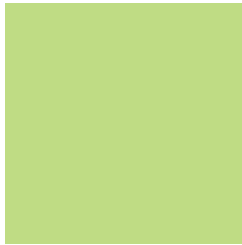
57, 0, 173



15, 0, 46

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 132, 220, 161 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 132, 220, 161 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

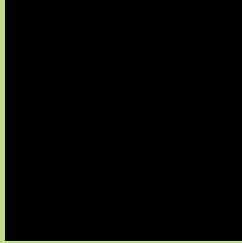
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 132, 220, 161 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 132, 220, 161.

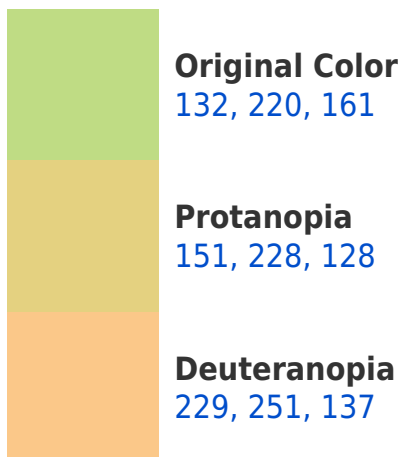


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 132, 220, 161.

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





Tritanopia
203, 208, 225

Trichromacy



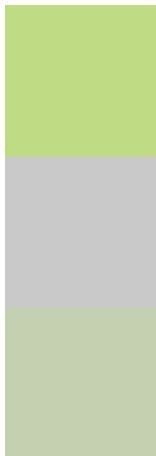
Original Color
132, 220, 161

Protanomaly
131, 215, 129

Deuteranomaly
164, 229, 135

Tritanomaly
191, 213, 205

Monochromacy



Original Color
132, 220, 161

Achromatopsia
201, 201, 201

Achromatomaly
176, 208, 187

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 132, 220, 161 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(191, 220, 132)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(191, 220, 132)  
}
```

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(191, 220, 132) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(191, 220, 132) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 132, 220, 161 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(191, 220, 132) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(191, 220, 132) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(191, 220, 132)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(191, 220, 132); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(191, 220, 132); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(191, 220, 132) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 132, 220, 161 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(191, 220, 132) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(191,  
220, 132) }
```

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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