

Converting Colors

`RYB(133, 196, 110)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(133, 196, 110) contains.

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Color

R_YB(133, 196, 110)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C4B26E
RGB	196, 178, 110
RGB Percent	77%, 70%, 43%
CMY	0.2314, 0.3025, 0.5686
CMYK	0.00, 0.09, 0.44, 0.23
HSL	47°, 42%, 60%
HSV	47°, 44%, 77%
XYZ	41.4706, 44.6440, 21.1833
YIQ	175.6300, 32.5560, -17.3320

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

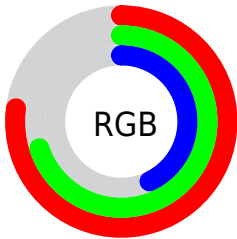
Format	Color
RYB	133, 196, 110
Decimal	12890734
CIELab	72.66, -2.91, 36.97
CIElCh	73, 37.082, 94.501
Yxy	44.6440, 0.3865, 0.4161
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291080814 (0xFFC4B26E)
YUV	175.6300, -32.3556, 17.8645
Hunter-Lab	66.8161, -6.1390, 27.9741

Details

The RYB color **133, 196, 110** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCC99**. A complement of this color would be **110, 125, 196**, and the grayscale version is **176, 176, 176**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **189, 254, 163**, and **79, 141, 61** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **118, 196, 90**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **148, 196, 130**.

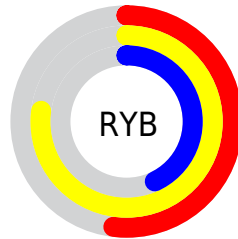
Distribution



Red (77%)

Green (70%)

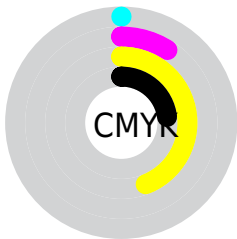
Blue (43%)



Red (52%)

Yellow (77%)

Blue (43%)

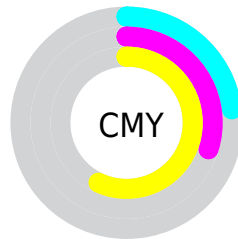


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (9%)

Yellow (44%)

Black (23%)



Cyan (23%)

Magenta (30%)

Yellow (57%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 133, 196, 110 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 133, 196, 110 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 133, 196, 110

255, 255, 255

 190, 254, 163


 190, 255, 190


 218, 255, 218

 247, 255, 247

 133, 196, 110

 106, 168, 85

 81, 141, 61

 53, 114, 37

 25, 88, 12

 12, 64, 0

 7, 39, 0

 0, 11, 4

 0, 0, 0

 133, 196, 110

 133, 196, 110

■ 118, 196, 90

■ 148, 196, 130

■ 104, 196, 71

■ 162, 196, 149

■ 90, 196, 51

■ 177, 196, 169

■ 76, 196, 32

■ 191, 196, 188

■ 61, 196, 12

■ 196, 198, 208

■ 52, 196, 0

■ 196, 202, 228

■ 196, 205, 247

■ 196, 208, 255

■ 196, 210, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



225, 205, 118



133, 196, 110



121, 188, 149

Triad

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



133, 196, 110



47, 126, 216



225, 157, 208

Complementary

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



133, 196, 110



110, 125, 196

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.



189, 168, 234



133, 196, 110



82, 146, 239

Square

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



133, 196, 110



75, 140, 197



139, 169, 245



243, 152, 174

Rectangle

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



133, 196, 110



133, 187, 192



139, 169, 245



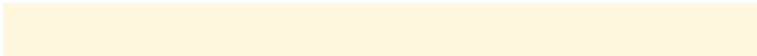
215, 160, 218

Sweetspot

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



133, 196, 110



231, 255, 222



196, 110, 129



114, 128, 107



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



133, 196, 110



157, 255, 120



110, 196, 134



90, 97, 87



43, 161, 0



9, 33, 0

Inverse Universe

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



110, 125, 196



120, 143, 255



134, 110, 196



87, 89, 97



0, 28, 161



0, 6, 33

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 133, 196, 110 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

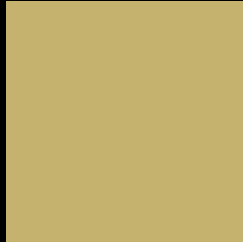
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 133, 196, 110 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

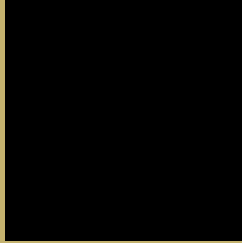
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 133, 196, 110 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 133, 196, 110.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 133, 196, 110.

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
133, 196, 110

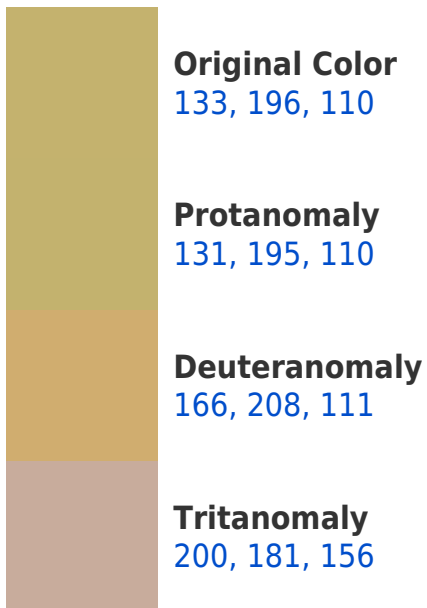
Protanopia
131, 195, 110

Deuteranopia
192, 215, 112



Tritanopia
203, 169, 182

Trichromacy



Monochromacy



CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 133, 196, 110 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(196, 178, 110)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(196, 178, 110)  
}
```

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(196, 178, 110) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(196, 178, 110) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 133, 196, 110 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(196, 178, 110) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(196, 178, 110) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(196, 178, 110)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(196, 178, 110); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(196, 178, 110);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(196, 178,  
110) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 133, 196, 110 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(196, 178, 110) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(196,  
178, 110) }
```

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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