

Converting Colors

`RYB(133, 200, 140)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(133, 200, 140) contains.

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Color

`RYB(133, 200, 140)`

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C1C885
RGB	193, 200, 133
RGB Percent	76%, 78%, 52%
CMY	0.2431, 0.2157, 0.4784
CMYK	0.04, 0.00, 0.33, 0.22
HSL	66°, 38%, 65%
HSV	66°, 34%, 78%
XYZ	46.8802, 54.3395, 30.2080
YIQ	190.2690, 17.3350, -22.3210

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

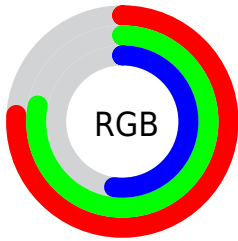
Format	Color
RYB	133, 200, 140
Decimal	12699781
CIELab	78.66, -12.96, 32.76
CIElCh	79, 35.235, 111.586
Yxy	54.3395, 0.3567, 0.4135
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290889861 (0xFFC1C885)
YUV	190.2690, -28.2336, 2.3951
Hunter-Lab	73.7153, -15.4823, 27.3041

Details

The RYB color **133, 200, 140** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCC99**. A complement of this color would be **140, 133, 200**, and the grayscale version is **191, 191, 191**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **187, 255, 192**, and **82, 146, 90** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **113, 200, 122**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **153, 200, 158**.

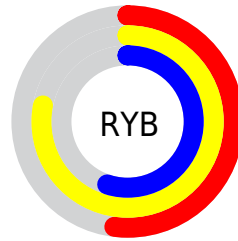
Distribution



Red (76%)

Green (78%)

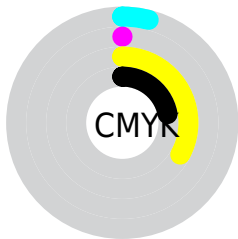
Blue (52%)



Red (52%)

Yellow (78%)

Blue (55%)

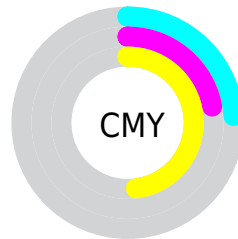


Cyan (4%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (33%)

Black (22%)



Cyan (24%)

Magenta (22%)

Yellow (48%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 133, 200, 140 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, 200, 140 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 133, 200, 140

255, 255, 255

 187, 255, 192

 215, 255, 215

 243, 255, 243


 133, 200, 140

 107, 173, 115

 82, 146, 90

 58, 120, 66

 35, 96, 44

 11, 72, 20

 0, 50, 10

 0, 29, 15

 0, 0, 0

 133, 200, 140

 133, 200, 140

■ 113, 200, 122

■ 153, 200, 158

■ 93, 200, 104

■ 173, 200, 176

■ 73, 200, 86

■ 193, 200, 194

■ 53, 200, 68

■ 201, 200, 213

■ 33, 200, 50

■ 203, 200, 233

■ 13, 200, 33

■ 206, 200, 253

■ 0, 200, 21

■ 208, 200, 255

■ 210, 200, 255

■ 212, 200, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



190, 226, 130



133, 200, 140



153, 208, 206

Triad

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



133, 200, 140



94, 159, 245



253, 171, 205

Complementary

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



133, 200, 140



140, 133, 200

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.



227, 178, 236



133, 200, 140



137, 178, 255

Square

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



133, 200, 140



87, 151, 218



186, 190, 255



255, 171, 172

Rectangle

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



133, 200, 140



129, 182, 211



186, 190, 255



246, 173, 216

Sweetspot

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



133, 200, 140



230, 255, 233



200, 141, 133



112, 128, 114



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



133, 200, 140



153, 255, 164



133, 200, 173



90, 99, 91



0, 163, 17



0, 36, 4

Inverse Universe

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



140, 133, 200



164, 153, 255



173, 133, 200



91, 90, 99



17, 0, 163



4, 0, 36

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 133, 200, 140 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

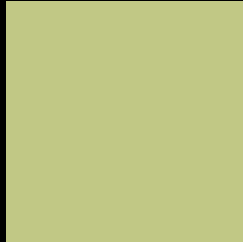
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 200, 140 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

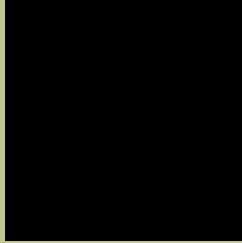
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 200, 140 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 133, 200, 140.

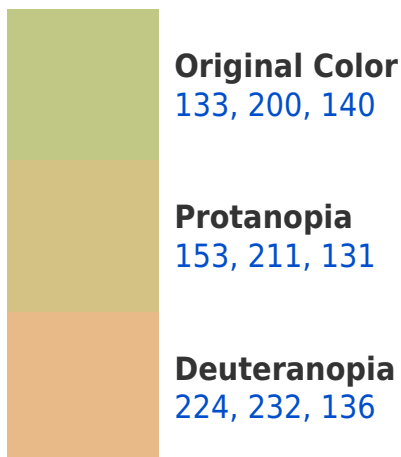



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 133, 200, 140.

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](#).

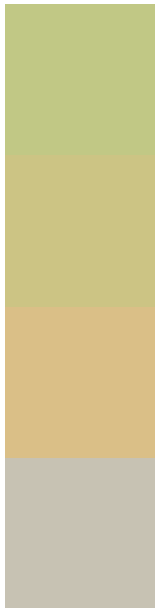
Dichromacy





Tritanopia
202, 191, 206

Trichromacy



Original Color
133, 200, 140

Protanomaly
141, 204, 132

Deuteranomaly
175, 218, 135

Tritanomaly
186, 199, 179

Monochromacy



Original Color
133, 200, 140

Achromatopsia
190, 190, 190

Achromatomaly
169, 194, 172

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 133, 200, 140 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(193, 200, 133)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(193, 200, 133)  
}
```

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(193, 200, 133) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(193, 200, 133) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 133, 200, 140 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(193, 200, 133) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(193, 200, 133) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(193, 200, 133)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(193, 200, 133); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(193, 200, 133);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(193, 200,  
133) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 133, 200, 140 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(193, 200, 133) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(193,  
200, 133) }
```

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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