

Converting Colors

`RYB(133, 203, 102)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(133, 203, 102) contains.

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Color

R_YB(133, 203, 102)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	CBB366
RGB	203, 179, 102
RGB Percent	80%, 70%, 40%
CMY	0.2039, 0.2969, 0.6000
CMYK	0.00, 0.12, 0.50, 0.20
HSL	46°, 49%, 60%
HSV	46°, 50%, 80%
XYZ	43.2032, 46.0085, 19.1738
YIQ	177.3980, 39.0210, -18.8590

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

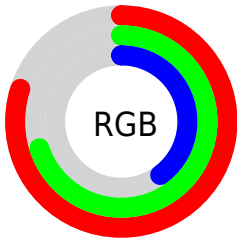
Format	Color
RYB	133, 203, 102
Decimal	13349734
CIELab	73.55, -1.56, 42.30
CIELCh	74, 42.325, 92.106
Yxy	46.0085, 0.3986, 0.4245
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291539814 (0xFFCBB366)
YUV	177.3980, -37.1712, 22.4530
Hunter-Lab	67.8296, -5.0083, 30.7208

Details

The RYB color **133, 203, 102** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCC66**. A complement of this color would be **102, 121, 203**, and the grayscale version is **178, 178, 178**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **179, 255, 154**, and **77, 147, 52** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **118, 203, 82**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **147, 203, 122**.

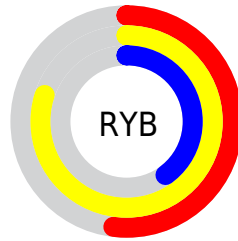
Distribution



Red (80%)

Green (70%)

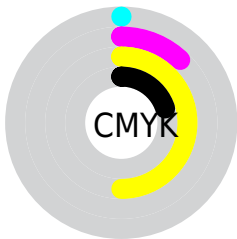
Blue (40%)



Red (52%)

Yellow (80%)

Blue (40%)

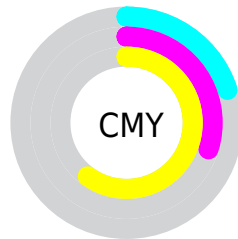


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (12%)

Yellow (50%)

Black (20%)



Cyan (20%)

Magenta (30%)

Yellow (60%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 133, 203, 102 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, 203, 102 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 133, 203, 102

255, 255, 255

 179, 255, 154

 182, 255, 182

 210, 255, 210

 238, 255, 238

 133, 203, 102


 105, 175, 77

 77, 147, 52

 49, 120, 27

 18, 93, 0

 16, 68, 0

 11, 43, 0

 2, 15, 0

 0, 0, 0

 133, 203, 102

 133, 203, 102

■ 118, 203, 82

■ 147, 203, 122

■ 104, 203, 61

■ 161, 203, 143

■ 91, 203, 41

■ 175, 203, 163

■ 77, 203, 21

■ 190, 203, 183

■ 64, 203, 1

■ 203, 203, 204

■ 63, 203, 0

■ 203, 207, 224

■ 203, 211, 244

■ 203, 214, 255

■ 203, 217, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



235, 207, 113



133, 203, 102



113, 191, 142

Triad

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



133, 203, 102



0, 105, 221



232, 156, 218

Complementary

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



133, 203, 102



102, 121, 203

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.



188, 170, 246



133, 203, 102



43, 130, 248

Square

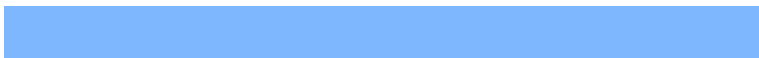
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



133, 203, 102



53, 132, 201



127, 166, 255



253, 150, 179

Rectangle

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



133, 203, 102



132, 196, 196



127, 166, 255



220, 160, 229

Sweetspot

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



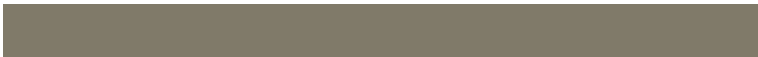
133, 203, 102



229, 255, 217



203, 102, 127



113, 128, 105



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



133, 203, 102



149, 255, 102



102, 203, 127



95, 102, 92



51, 166, 0



12, 38, 0

Inverse Universe

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



102, 121, 203



102, 131, 255



127, 102, 203



92, 94, 102



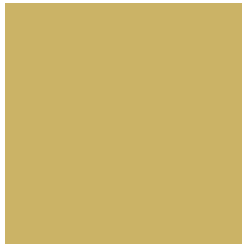
0, 32, 166



0, 7, 38

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 133, 203, 102 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

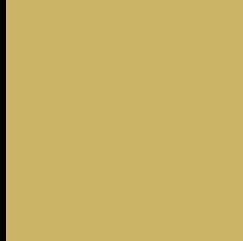
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 203, 102 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, 203, 102 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 133, 203, 102.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 133, 203, 102.

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, 203, 102

Protanopia

124, 198, 103

Deuteranopia

186, 220, 104



Tritanopia
211, 170, 183

Trichromacy



Original Color
133, 203, 102

Protanomaly
128, 200, 103

Deuteranomaly
163, 214, 103

Tritanomaly
208, 183, 154

Monochromacy



Original Color
133, 203, 102

Achromatopsia
178, 178, 178

Achromatomaly
162, 187, 150

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 133, 203, 102 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(203, 179, 102) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(203, 179, 102)  
}
```

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(203, 179, 102) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(203, 179, 102) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 133, 203, 102 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(203, 179, 102) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(203, 179, 102) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(203, 179, 102)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(203, 179, 102); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(203, 179, 102);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(203, 179,  
102) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 133, 203, 102 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(203, 179, 102) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(203,  
179, 102) }
```

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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