

Converting Colors

`RYB(133, 230, 188)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(133, 230, 188) contains.

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Color

R_YB(133, 230, 188)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	AFE685
RGB	175, 230, 133
RGB Percent	69%, 90%, 52%
CMY	0.3137, 0.0980, 0.4784
CMYK	0.24, 0.00, 0.42, 0.10
HSL	94°, 66%, 71%
HSV	94°, 42%, 90%
XYZ	50.2096, 67.4010, 32.5537
YIQ	202.4970, -1.6430, -41.8270

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

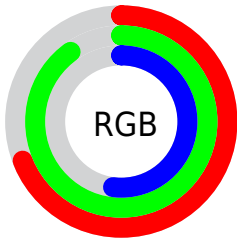
Format	Color
RYB	133, 230, 188
Decimal	11527813
CIELab	85.71, -34.20, 41.62
CIELCh	86, 53.868, 129.408
Yxy	67.4010, 0.3344, 0.4488
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289717893 (0xFFAFE685)
YUV	202.4970, -34.2620, -24.1149
Hunter-Lab	82.0981, -34.5046, 33.9589

Details

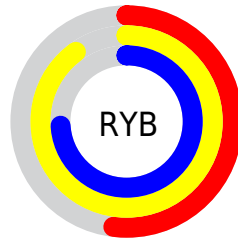
The RYB color **133, 230, 188** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCFF99**. A complement of this color would be **188, 133, 230**, and the grayscale version is **203, 203, 203**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **187, 255, 210**, and **81, 174, 135** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **110, 230, 178**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **156, 230, 198**.

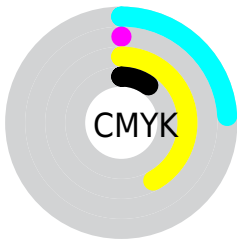
Distribution



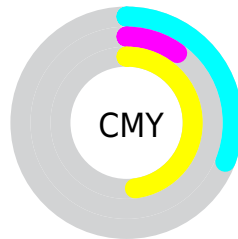
- Red (69%)
- Green (90%)
- Blue (52%)



- Red (52%)
- Yellow (90%)
- Blue (74%)



- Cyan (24%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (42%)
- Black (10%)



- Cyan (31%)
- Magenta (10%)
- Yellow (48%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 133, 230, 188 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, 230, 188 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 133, 230, 188

255, 255, 255


 187, 255, 210

 216, 255, 216


 244, 255, 244


 133, 230, 188

 107, 202, 162

 81, 174, 135

 56, 147, 109

 31, 121, 84

 1, 96, 56

 0, 72, 60

 0, 49, 49

 0, 28, 28

 0, 0, 0

133, 230, 188

133, 230, 188

110, 230, 178

156, 230, 198

87, 230, 168

179, 230, 208

64, 230, 158

202, 230, 218

41, 230, 148

225, 230, 228

18, 230, 138

240, 230, 248

0, 230, 130

253, 230, 255

255, 230, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



126, 230, 111



133, 230, 188



106, 192, 238

Triad

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



133, 230, 188



4, 123, 255



255, 173, 200

Complementary

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



133, 230, 188



188, 133, 230

Split Complementary

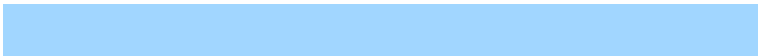
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



255, 178, 251



133, 230, 188



161, 195, 255

Square

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



133, 230, 188



0, 123, 255



240, 195, 255



255, 194, 152

Rectangle

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



133, 230, 188



8, 132, 241



240, 195, 255



255, 173, 217

Sweetspot

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



133, 230, 188



222, 255, 241



207, 230, 133



107, 128, 119



0, 0, 0



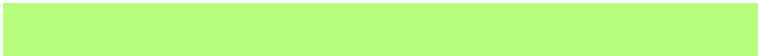
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



133, 230, 188



125, 255, 199



133, 224, 230



103, 115, 110



0, 179, 102



0, 51, 29

Inverse Universe

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



188, 133, 230



199, 125, 255



230, 133, 224



110, 103, 115



101, 0, 179



29, 0, 51

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 133, 230, 188 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

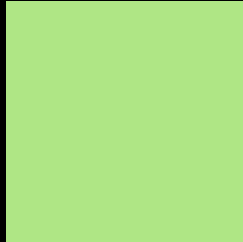
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 230, 188 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](#).

R Y B 133, 230, 188 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 133, 230, 188.

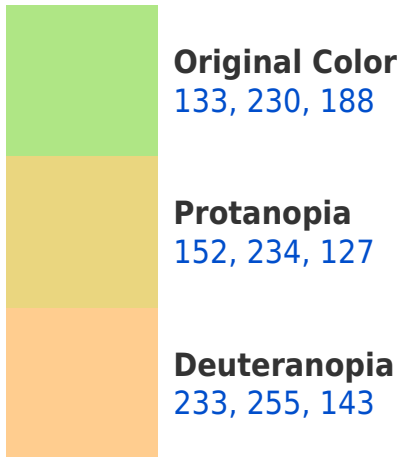


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 133, 230, 188.

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
190, 207, 235

Trichromacy



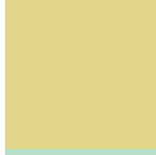
Original Color

133, 230, 188



Protanomaly

129, 220, 136



Deuteranomaly

153, 226, 139



Tritanomaly

185, 212, 222

Monochromacy



Original Color

133, 230, 188



Achromatopsia

202, 202, 202



Achromatomaly

177, 212, 197

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 133, 230, 188 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(175, 230, 133)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(175, 230, 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(175, 230, 133) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(175, 230, 133) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 133, 230, 188 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(175, 230, 133) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(175, 230, 133) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(175, 230, 133)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(175, 230, 133); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(175, 230, 133);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(175, 230,  
133) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 133, 230, 188 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(175, 230, 133) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(175,  
230, 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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