

Converting Colors

`RYB(134, 216, 148)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(134, 216, 148) contains.

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Color

R_YB(134, 216, 148)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	CAD886
RGB	202, 216, 134
RGB Percent	79%, 85%, 53%
CMY	0.2078, 0.1529, 0.4745
CMYK	0.06, 0.00, 0.38, 0.15
HSL	70°, 51%, 69%
HSV	70°, 38%, 85%
XYZ	53.2161, 63.3895, 31.9849
YIQ	202.4660, 17.9780, -28.4700

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

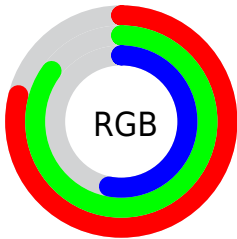
Format	Color
RYB	134, 216, 148
Decimal	13293702
CIELab	83.65, -17.41, 38.85
CIELCh	84, 42.577, 114.137
Yxy	63.3895, 0.3581, 0.4266
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291483782 (0xFFCAD886)
YUV	202.4660, -33.7537, -0.4087
Hunter-Lab	79.6175, -20.0220, 31.9136

Details

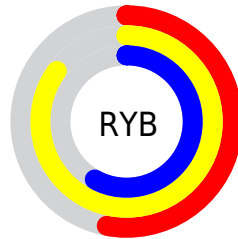
The RYB color **134, 216, 148** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCC66**. A complement of this color would be **148, 134, 216**, and the grayscale version is **203, 203, 203**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **188, 255, 188**, and **83, 161, 97** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **112, 216, 130**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **156, 216, 166**.

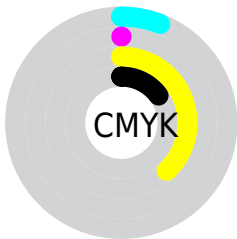
Distribution



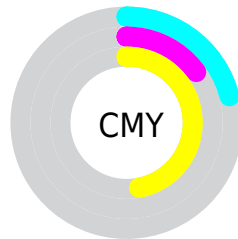
- Red (79%)
- Green (85%)
- Blue (53%)



- Red (53%)
- Yellow (85%)
- Blue (58%)



- Cyan (6%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (38%)
- Black (15%)



- Cyan (21%)
- Magenta (15%)
- Yellow (47%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 134, 216, 148 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 134, 216, 148 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 134, 216, 148

255, 255, 255


 188, 255, 188


 216, 255, 216

 245, 255, 245

 134, 216, 148

 108, 188, 122

 83, 161, 97

 58, 135, 73

 34, 110, 50

 6, 85, 22

 0, 62, 16

 0, 40, 19

 0, 21, 21

 0, 0, 0

 134, 216, 148

 134, 216, 148

 112, 216, 130

 156, 216, 166

 91, 216, 112

 177, 216, 184

 69, 216, 94

 199, 216, 202

 48, 216, 77

 217, 216, 220

 26, 216, 58

 220, 216, 242

 4, 216, 40

 224, 216, 255

 0, 216, 37

 228, 216, 255

 232, 216, 255

 235, 216, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



187, 242, 128



134, 216, 148



155, 220, 225

Triad

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



134, 216, 148



70, 154, 255



255, 178, 218

Complementary

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



134, 216, 148



148, 134, 216

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.



252, 187, 255



134, 216, 148



138, 184, 255

Square

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



134, 216, 148



52, 143, 240



202, 201, 255



255, 179, 178

Rectangle

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



134, 216, 148



121, 189, 229



202, 201, 255



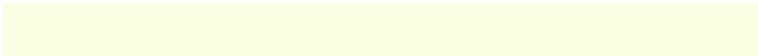
255, 180, 231

Sweetspot

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



134, 216, 148



227, 255, 232



216, 151, 134



111, 128, 114



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



134, 216, 148



138, 255, 158



134, 216, 189



96, 107, 98



0, 171, 29



0, 43, 7

Inverse Universe

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



148, 134, 216



158, 138, 255



189, 134, 216



98, 96, 107



29, 0, 171



7, 0, 43

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 134, 216, 148 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 134, 216, 148 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

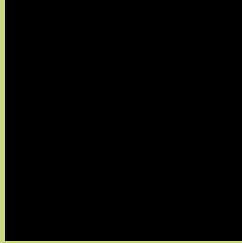
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

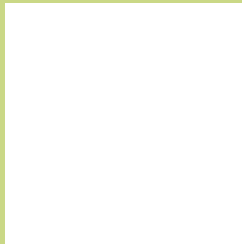
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

RYB 134, 216, 148 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 134, 216, 148.

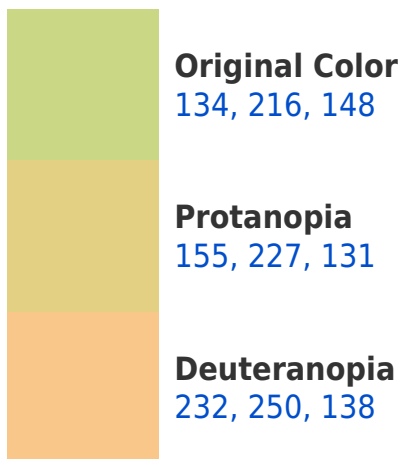


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 134, 216, 148.

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
213, 205, 222

Trichromacy



Original Color
134, 216, 148

Protanomaly
140, 218, 132

Deuteranomaly
177, 233, 137

Tritanomaly
190, 209, 190

Monochromacy



Original Color
134, 216, 148

Achromatopsia
202, 202, 202

Achromatomaly
177, 207, 182

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 134, 216, 148 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(202, 216, 134)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(202, 216, 134)  
}
```

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(202, 216, 134) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(202, 216, 134) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 134, 216, 148 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(202, 216, 134) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(202, 216, 134) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(202, 216, 134)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(202, 216, 134); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(202, 216, 134);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(202, 216,  
134) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 134, 216, 148 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(202, 216, 134) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(202,  
216, 134) }
```

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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