

Converting Colors

`RYB(144, 192, 108)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(144, 192, 108) contains.

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Color

R_YB(144, 192, 108)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C0A76C
RGB	192, 167, 108
RGB Percent	75%, 65%, 42%
CMY	0.2471, 0.3459, 0.5765
CMYK	0.00, 0.13, 0.44, 0.25
HSL	42°, 40%, 59%
HSV	42°, 44%, 75%
XYZ	38.2271, 39.8534, 19.8650
YIQ	167.7490, 33.8390, -13.0490

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

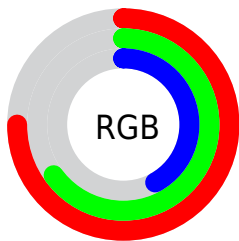
Format	Color
RYB	144, 192, 108
Decimal	12625772
CIELab	69.36, 1.12, 33.75
CIElCh	69, 33.767, 88.095
Yxy	39.8534, 0.3903, 0.4069
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290815852 (0xFFC0A76C)
YUV	167.7490, -29.4563, 21.2681
Hunter-Lab	63.1295, -2.3888, 25.5338

Details

The RYB color **144, 192, 108** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9966**. A complement of this color would be **108, 127, 192**, and the grayscale version is **168, 168, 168**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **201, 250, 160**, and **90, 137, 59** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **133, 192, 89**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **154, 192, 127**.

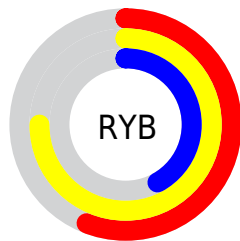
Distribution



Red (75%)

Green (65%)

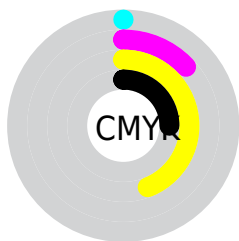
Blue (42%)



Red (56%)

Yellow (75%)

Blue (42%)

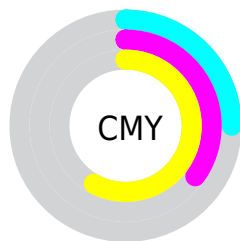


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (13%)

Yellow (44%)

Black (25%)



Cyan (25%)


Magenta (35%)

Yellow (58%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 144, 192, 108 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 144, 192, 108 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 144, 192, 108


255, 255, 255

 201, 250, 160


 192, 255, 187

 215, 255, 215

 244, 255, 244

 144, 192, 108

 117, 164, 83


 90, 137, 59


 62, 110, 36

 34, 84, 12


 20, 60, 0

 14, 35, 0

 0, 0, 0

 144, 192, 108

 133, 192, 89

 144, 192, 108

 154, 192, 127

■ 123, 192, 70

■ 166, 192, 146

■ 110, 192, 50

■ 178, 192, 166

■ 99, 192, 31

■ 188, 192, 185

■ 89, 192, 12

■ 192, 195, 204

■ 83, 192, 0

■ 192, 199, 223

■ 192, 204, 242

■ 192, 208, 255

■ 192, 211, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



216, 180, 118



144, 192, 108



115, 176, 131

Triad

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



144, 192, 108



60, 125, 197



206, 152, 202

Complementary

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



144, 192, 108



108, 127, 192

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.



171, 162, 223



144, 192, 108



78, 138, 220

Square

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



144, 192, 108



87, 142, 186



124, 158, 230



226, 146, 173

Rectangle

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



144, 192, 108



128, 181, 172



124, 158, 230



196, 155, 210

Sweetspot

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



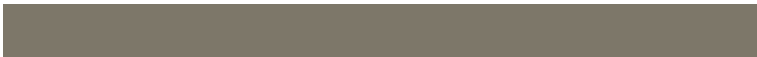
144, 192, 108



231, 250, 217



192, 108, 133



114, 125, 105



252, 252, 252



125, 125, 125

Same Dimension

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



144, 192, 108



174, 250, 117



108, 192, 125



91, 97, 87



70, 161, 0



14, 33, 0

Inverse Universe

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



108, 127, 192



117, 148, 250



125, 108, 192



87, 89, 97



0, 37, 161



0, 8, 33

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 144, 192, 108 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 144, 192, 108 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

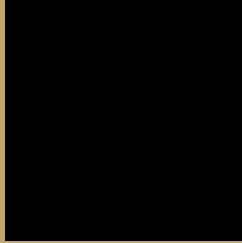
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 144, 192, 108 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 144, 192, 108.

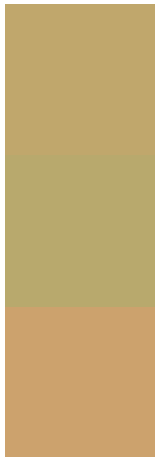


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 144, 192, 108.

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
144, 192, 108

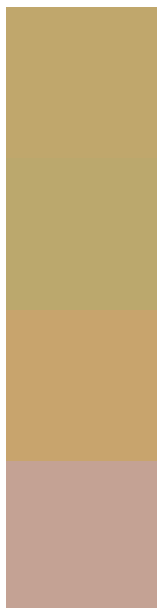
Protanopia
128, 184, 109

Deuteranopia
184, 204, 109



Tritanopia
198, 159, 171

Trichromacy



Original Color

144, 192, 108

Protanomaly

134, 187, 109

Deuteranomaly

169, 200, 109

Tritanomaly

196, 168, 148

Monochromacy



Original Color

144, 192, 108

Achromatopsia

168, 168, 168

Achromatomaly

159, 177, 146

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 144, 192, 108 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(192, 167, 108)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(192, 167, 108)  
}
```

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(192, 167, 108) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(192, 167, 108) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 144, 192, 108 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(192, 167, 108) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(192, 167, 108) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(192, 167, 108)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(192, 167, 108); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(192, 167, 108);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(192, 167,  
108) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 144, 192, 108 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(192, 167, 108) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(192,  
167, 108) }
```

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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