

Converting Colors

`RYB(148, 186, 100)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(148, 186, 100) contains.

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Color

R_YB(148, 186, 100)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	BA9B64
RGB	186, 155, 100
RGB Percent	73%, 61%, 39%
CMY	0.2706, 0.3914, 0.6078
CMYK	0.00, 0.17, 0.46, 0.27
HSL	39°, 38%, 56%
HSV	39°, 46%, 73%
XYZ	34.3036, 34.8665, 16.9785
YIQ	157.9990, 36.1310, -10.5330

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

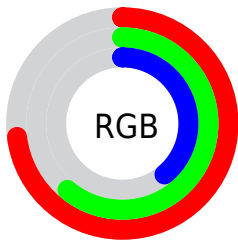
Format	Color
R_{YB}	148, 186, 100
Decimal	12229476
CIE _{Lab}	65.64, 4.07, 33.12
CIE _{LCh}	66, 33.367, 82.989
Yxy	34.8665, 0.3982, 0.4047
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290419556 (0xFFBA9B64)
YUV	157.9990, -28.5935, 24.5569
Hunter-Lab	59.0479, 0.3650, 24.2854

Details

The RYB color **148, 186, 100** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9966**. A complement of this color would be **100, 123, 186**, and the grayscale version is **158, 158, 158**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **208, 244, 152**, and **93, 131, 52** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **138, 186, 81**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **156, 186, 119**.

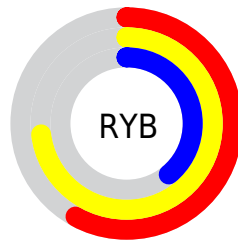
Distribution



Red (73%)

Green (61%)

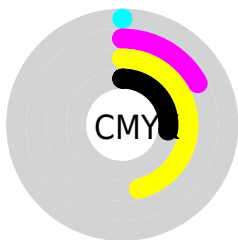
Blue (39%)



Red (58%)

Yellow (73%)

Blue (39%)

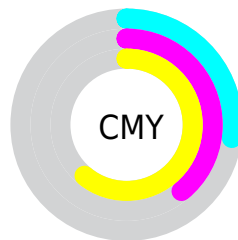


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (17%)

Yellow (46%)

Black (27%)



Cyan (27%)

Magenta (39%)

Yellow (61%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 148, 186, 100 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 148, 186, 100 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 148, 186, 100

255, 255, 255


 206, 244, 152


 201, 255, 179

 206, 255, 206

 235, 255, 235


 148, 186, 100

 138, 186, 81

 148, 186, 100

 120, 158, 75

 93, 131, 52

 64, 104, 29


 36, 79, 5

 27, 54, 0

 26, 30, 0

 0, 0, 0

 148, 186, 100

 156, 186, 119

132, 186, 63

163, 186, 137

124, 186, 44

173, 186, 156

115, 186, 26

180, 186, 174

107, 186, 7

186, 188, 193

105, 186, 0

186, 193, 212

186, 198, 230

186, 202, 249

186, 206, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



208, 161, 113



148, 186, 100



104, 165, 113

Triad

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



148, 186, 100



51, 115, 182



191, 144, 196

Complementary

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



148, 186, 100



100, 123, 186

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.



153, 154, 214



148, 186, 100



61, 124, 206

Square

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



148, 186, 100



84, 136, 175



106, 144, 218



213, 137, 168

Rectangle

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



148, 186, 100



115, 170, 152



106, 144, 218



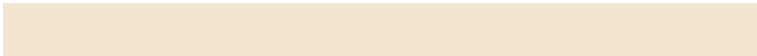
180, 147, 203

Sweetspot

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



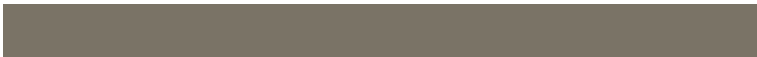
148, 186, 100



227, 242, 208



186, 100, 132



113, 122, 102



250, 250, 250



122, 122, 122

Same Dimension

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



148, 186, 100



182, 242, 109



100, 186, 111



88, 92, 83



87, 156, 0



16, 28, 0

Inverse Universe

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



100, 123, 186



109, 144, 242



111, 100, 186



83, 85, 92



0, 41, 156



0, 7, 28

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 148, 186, 100 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

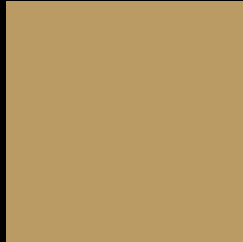
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 148, 186, 100 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

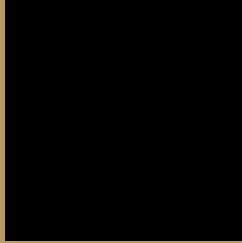
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 148, 186, 100 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 148, 186, 100.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 148, 186, 100.

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
148, 186, 100

Protanopia
119, 174, 102

Deuteranopia
175, 193, 101



Tritanopia
192, 148, 159

Trichromacy



Original Color
148, 186, 100

Protanomaly
128, 178, 101

Deuteranomaly
164, 190, 101

Tritanomaly
190, 155, 138

Monochromacy



Original Color
148, 186, 100

Achromatopsia
158, 158, 158

Achromatomaly
154, 168, 137

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 148, 186, 100 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(186, 155, 100)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(186, 155, 100)  
}
```

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(186, 155, 100) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(186, 155, 100) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 148, 186, 100 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(186, 155, 100) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(186, 155, 100) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(186, 155, 100)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(186, 155, 100); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(186, 155, 100);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(186, 155,  
100) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 148, 186, 100 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(186, 155, 100) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(186,  
155, 100) }
```

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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