

Converting Colors

`RYB(156, 250, 133)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(156, 250, 133) contains.

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Color

R_YB(156, 250, 133)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FAE785
RGB	250, 231, 133
RGB Percent	98%, 91%, 52%
CMY	0.0196, 0.0950, 0.4784
CMYK	0.00, 0.08, 0.47, 0.02
HSL	50°, 92%, 75%
HSV	50°, 47%, 98%
XYZ	72.1720, 79.0454, 33.6437
YIQ	225.5090, 42.7820, -26.4500

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

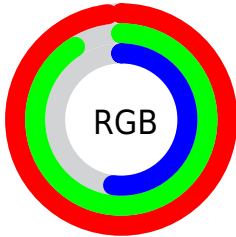
Format	Color
RYB	156, 250, 133
Decimal	16443269
CIELab	91.25, -6.15, 49.71
CIELCh	91, 50.090, 97.052
Yxy	79.0454, 0.3904, 0.4276
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294633349 (0xFFFAE785)
YUV	225.5090, -45.6069, 21.4786
Hunter-Lab	88.9075, -10.6881, 39.7991

Details

The RYB color **156, 250, 133** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFFF99**. A complement of this color would be **133, 149, 250**, and the grayscale version is **226, 226, 226**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **188, 255, 188**, and **98, 191, 81** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **135, 250, 108**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **176, 250, 158**.

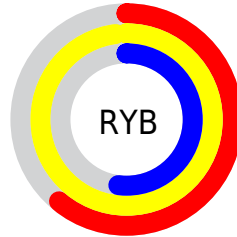
Distribution



Red (98%)

Green (91%)

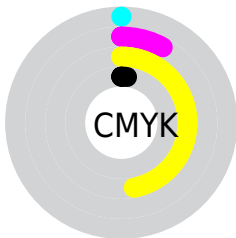
Blue (52%)



Red (61%)

Yellow (98%)

Blue (52%)

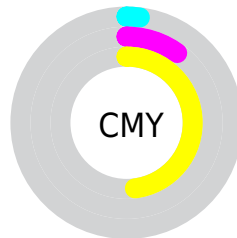


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (8%)

Yellow (47%)

Black (2%)



Cyan (2%)

Magenta (10%)

Yellow (48%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 156, 250, 133 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 156, 250, 133 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 156, 250, 133

255, 255, 255

 188, 255, 188


 216, 255, 216


 245, 255, 245

 156, 250, 133

 127, 220, 107

 100, 191, 81

 71, 163, 55

 42, 135, 28

 10, 108, 0

 8, 82, 0

 3, 56, 0

 0, 32, 1

 0, 9, 9

156, 250, 133

156, 250, 133

135, 250, 108

176, 250, 158

115, 250, 83

196, 250, 183

96, 250, 58

216, 250, 208

76, 250, 33

237, 250, 233

56, 250, 8

250, 251, 255

49, 250, 0

250, 253, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

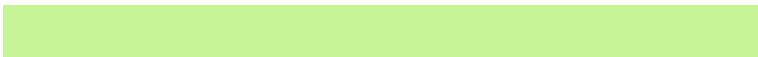
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



206, 255, 142



156, 250, 133



151, 244, 197

Triad

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



156, 250, 133



0, 127, 255



255, 198, 255

Complementary

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



156, 250, 133



133, 149, 250

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.



250, 213, 255



156, 250, 133



83, 166, 255

Square

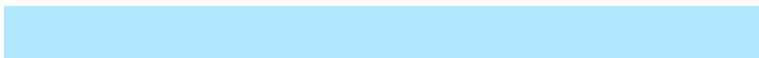
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



156, 250, 133



58, 160, 255



177, 209, 255



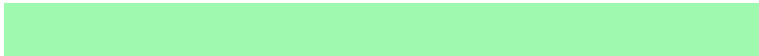
255, 192, 220

Rectangle

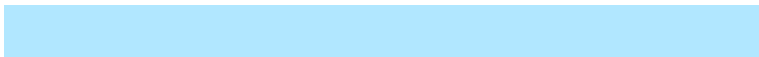
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



156, 250, 133



159, 236, 250



177, 209, 255



255, 202, 255

Sweetspot

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



156, 250, 133



226, 255, 219



250, 133, 153



111, 128, 106



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



156, 250, 133



139, 255, 112



133, 250, 172



114, 125, 112



37, 189, 0



12, 61, 0

Inverse Universe

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



133, 149, 250



112, 133, 255



172, 133, 250



112, 114, 125



0, 27, 189



0, 9, 61

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 156, 250, 133 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

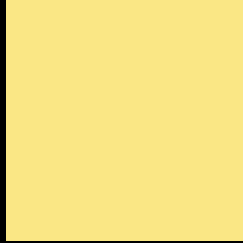
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 156, 250, 133 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 156, 250, 133 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 156, 250, 133.

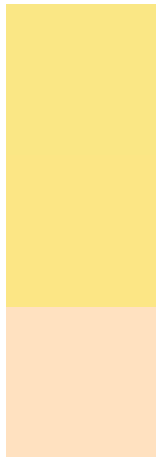


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 156, 250, 133.

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
156, 250, 133

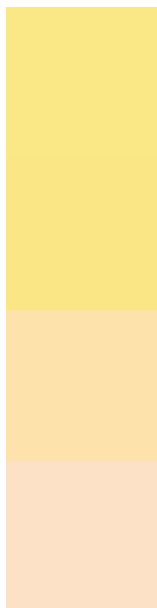
Protanopia
160, 252, 133

Deuteranopia
249, 255, 192



Tritanopia
255, 221, 235

Trichromacy



Original Color

156, 250, 133

Protanomaly

159, 251, 133

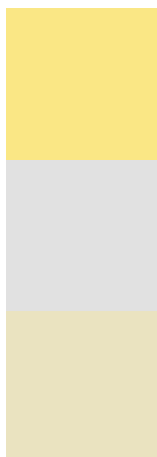
Deuteranomaly

209, 253, 171

Tritanomaly

253, 251, 198

Monochromacy



Original Color

156, 250, 133

Achromatopsia

225, 225, 225

Achromatomaly

200, 234, 192

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 156, 250, 133 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(250, 231, 133)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(250, 231, 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(250, 231, 133) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(250, 231, 133) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 156, 250, 133 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(250, 231, 133) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(250, 231, 133) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(250, 231, 133)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(250, 231, 133); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(250, 231, 133);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(250, 231,  
133) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 156, 250, 133 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(250, 231, 133) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(250,  
231, 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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