

Converting Colors

`RYB(160, 213, 128)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(160, 213, 128) contains.

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Color

R_YB(160, 213, 128)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D5BE80
RGB	213, 190, 128
RGB Percent	84%, 75%, 50%
CMY	0.1647, 0.2559, 0.4980
CMYK	0.00, 0.11, 0.40, 0.16
HSL	44°, 50%, 67%
HSV	44°, 40%, 84%
XYZ	49.6967, 52.4243, 27.9217
YIQ	189.8090, 33.6100, -14.4060

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

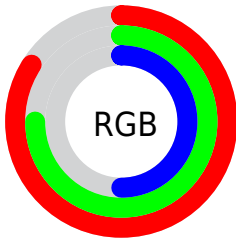
Format	Color
RYB	160, 213, 128
Decimal	14007936
CIELab	77.53, -0.35, 34.20
CIELCh	78, 34.203, 90.593
Yxy	52.4243, 0.3822, 0.4031
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292198016 (0xFFD5BE80)
YUV	189.8090, -30.4718, 20.3385
Hunter-Lab	72.4046, -4.1902, 27.8190

Details

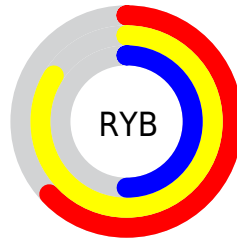
The RYB color **160, 213, 128** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCC99**. A complement of this color would be **128, 146, 213**, and the grayscale version is **190, 190, 190**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **191, 255, 181**, and **105, 157, 78** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **147, 213, 107**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **172, 213, 149**.

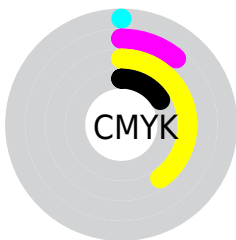
Distribution



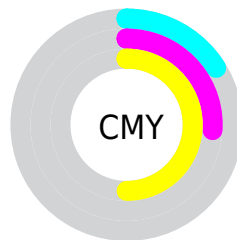
- Red (84%)
- Green (75%)
- Blue (50%)



- Red (63%)
- Yellow (84%)
- Blue (50%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (11%)
- Yellow (40%)
- Black (16%)



- Cyan (16%)
- Magenta (26%)
- Yellow (50%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 160, 213, 128 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 160, 213, 128 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 160, 213, 128


255, 255, 255

 191, 255, 181


 209, 255, 209


 238, 255, 238

 160, 213, 128


 132, 185, 102

 105, 157, 78

 79, 130, 54

 52, 103, 31

 23, 78, 6

 15, 54, 0

 9, 29, 0

 0, 0, 0

 160, 213, 128

 160, 213, 128

■ 147, 213, 107

■ 172, 213, 149

■ 133, 213, 85

■ 188, 213, 171

■ 121, 213, 64

■ 200, 213, 192

■ 108, 213, 43

■ 213, 213, 213

■ 92, 213, 21

■ 213, 218, 235

■ 80, 213, 0

■ 213, 222, 255

■ 213, 226, 255

■ 213, 228, 255

■ 213, 230, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



239, 208, 137



160, 213, 128



136, 199, 156

Triad

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



160, 213, 128



86, 151, 223



232, 173, 223

Complementary

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



160, 213, 128



128, 146, 213

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.



197, 183, 246



160, 213, 128



105, 163, 246

Square

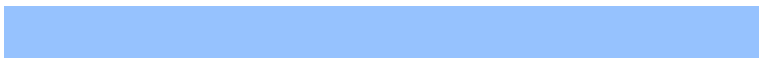
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



160, 213, 128



106, 162, 209



150, 181, 254



252, 168, 192

Rectangle

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



160, 213, 128



150, 204, 199



150, 181, 254



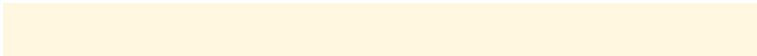
222, 176, 232

Sweetspot

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



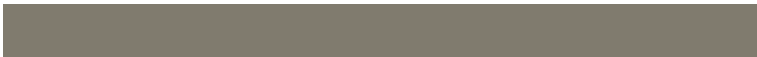
160, 213, 128



235, 255, 224



213, 128, 152



117, 128, 110



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



160, 213, 128



178, 255, 133



128, 213, 146



100, 107, 96



65, 171, 0



17, 43, 0

Inverse Universe

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



128, 146, 213



133, 159, 255



146, 128, 213



96, 98, 107



0, 37, 171



0, 9, 43

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 160, 213, 128 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 160, 213, 128 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 160, 213, 128 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 160, 213, 128.

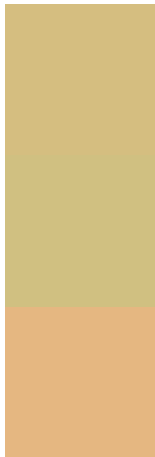


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 160, 213, 128.

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
160, 213, 128

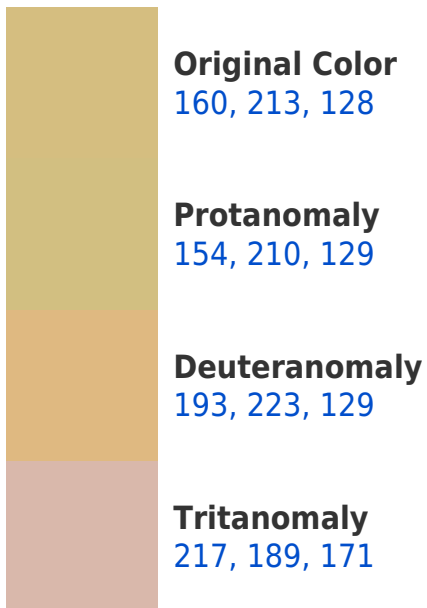
Protanopia
149, 208, 129

Deuteranopia
214, 229, 129



Tritanopia
220, 181, 195

Trichromacy



Monochromacy



CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 160, 213, 128 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(213, 190, 128)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(213, 190, 128)  
}
```

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(213, 190, 128) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(213, 190, 128) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 160, 213, 128 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(213, 190, 128) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(213, 190, 128) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(213, 190, 128)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(213, 190, 128); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(213, 190, 128);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(213, 190,  
128) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 160, 213, 128 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(213, 190, 128) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(213,  
190, 128) }
```

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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