

Converting Colors

`RYB(166, 188, 62)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(166, 188, 62) contains.

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Color

R_YB(166, 188, 62)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	BC833E
RGB	188, 131, 62
RGB Percent	74%, 51%, 24%
CMY	0.2627, 0.4862, 0.7569
CMYK	0.00, 0.30, 0.67, 0.26
HSL	33°, 50%, 49%
HSV	33°, 67%, 74%
XYZ	29.7283, 27.2788, 8.2559
YIQ	140.1770, 56.1210, -9.3750

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

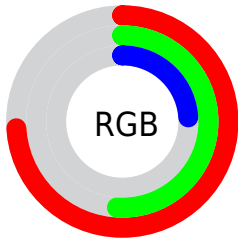
Format	Color
R_{YB}	166, 188, 62
Decimal	12354366
CIE _{Lab}	59.23, 15.13, 45.06
CIE _{LCh}	59, 47.530, 71.441
Yxy	27.2788, 0.4555, 0.4180
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290544446 (0xFFBC833E)
YUV	140.1770, -38.5413, 41.9408
Hunter-Lab	52.2291, 10.1998, 27.1883

Details

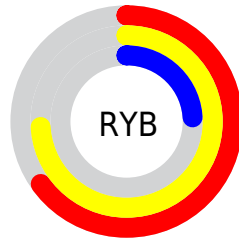
The RYB color **166, 188, 62** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9966**. A complement of this color would be **62, 101, 188**, and the grayscale version is **141, 141, 141**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **233, 248, 112**, and **92, 131, 10** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **161, 188, 43**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **168, 188, 81**.

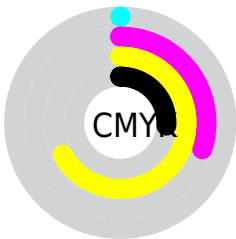
Distribution



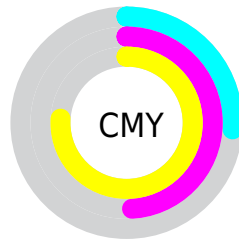
- Red (74%)
- Green (51%)
- Blue (24%)



- Red (65%)
- Yellow (74%)
- Blue (24%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (30%)
- Yellow (67%)
- Black (26%)



- Cyan (26%)
- Magenta (49%)
- Yellow (76%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 166, 188, 62 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 166, 188, 62 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 166, 188, 62  166, 188, 62

255, 255, 255  131, 159, 37

 233, 248, 112  92, 131, 10

 207, 255, 139  77, 103, 0

 183, 255, 165  76, 72, 0

 193, 255, 193  49, 24, 0

 221, 255, 221  24, 0, 1

 250, 255, 250  0, 0, 0

 166, 188, 62  166, 188, 62

 161, 188, 43  168, 188, 81

■ 159, 188, 24

■ 173, 188, 100

■ 155, 188, 6

■ 174, 188, 118

■ 155, 188, 0

■ 179, 188, 137

■ 181, 188, 156

■ 186, 188, 175

■ 188, 190, 194

■ 188, 196, 212

■ 188, 202, 231

Harmonies

Analogous

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



213, 124, 89



166, 188, 62



62, 151, 56

Triad

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



166, 188, 62



0, 84, 164



166, 125, 205

Complementary

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



166, 188, 62



62, 101, 188

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.



99, 131, 224



166, 188, 62



0, 89, 197

Square

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



166, 188, 62



33, 112, 162



0, 91, 221



206, 111, 170

Rectangle

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



166, 188, 62



68, 153, 99



0, 91, 221



147, 131, 214

Sweetspot

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



166, 188, 62



236, 245, 196



188, 62, 121



117, 122, 93



250, 250, 250



122, 122, 122

Same Dimension

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



166, 188, 62



212, 245, 49



62, 188, 66



92, 94, 85



129, 158, 0



26, 31, 0

Inverse Universe

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



62, 101, 188



49, 110, 245



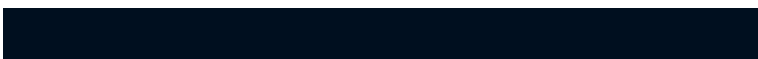
66, 62, 188



85, 88, 94



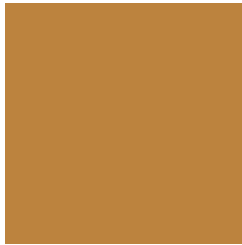
0, 49, 158



0, 10, 31

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 166, 188, 62 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

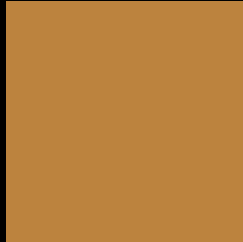
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 166, 188, 62 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

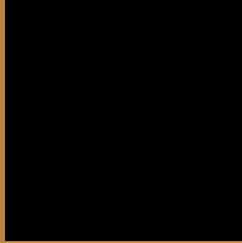
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

R Y B 166, 188, 62 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 166, 188, 62.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 166, 188, 62.

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
166, 188, 62

Protanopia
85, 159, 66

Deuteranopia
124, 177, 61



Tritanopia
193, 123, 133

Trichromacy



Original Color

166, 188, 62

Protanomaly

109, 170, 65

Deuteranomaly

138, 181, 61

Tritanomaly

191, 132, 107

Monochromacy



Original Color

166, 188, 62

Achromatopsia

140, 140, 140

Achromatomaly

148, 157, 112

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 166, 188, 62 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(188, 131, 62)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(188, 131, 62)  
}
```

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(188, 131, 62) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(188, 131, 62) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 166, 188, 62 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(188, 131, 62) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(188, 131, 62) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(188, 131, 62) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(188, 131, 62); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(188, 131, 62);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(188, 131,  
62) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 166, 188, 62 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(188, 131, 62) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(188,  
131, 62) }
```

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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