

Converting Colors

`RYB(166, 226, 125)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(166, 226, 125) contains.

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Color

$\text{RYB}(166, 226, 125)$

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	E2C57D
RGB	226, 197, 125
RGB Percent	89%, 77%, 49%
CMY	0.1137, 0.2281, 0.5098
CMYK	0.00, 0.13, 0.45, 0.11
HSL	43°, 64%, 69%
HSV	43°, 45%, 89%
XYZ	54.9952, 57.5084, 27.6037
YIQ	197.4630, 40.3960, -16.2440

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

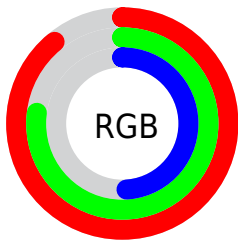
Format	Color
R _Y B	166, 226, 125
Decimal	14861693
CIE Lab	80.46, 0.85, 39.74
CIE LCh	80, 39.747, 88.777
Yxy	57.5084, 0.3925, 0.4105
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293051773 (0xFFE2C57D)
YUV	197.4630, -35.7243, 25.0269
Hunter-Lab	75.8343, -3.2614, 31.5024

Details

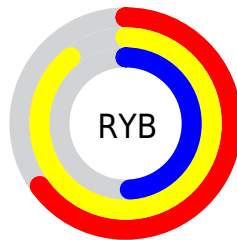
The RYB color **166, 226, 125** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFCC99**. A complement of this color would be **125, 148, 226**, and the grayscale version is **198, 198, 198**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **180, 255, 179**, and **110, 169, 74** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **153, 226, 102**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **181, 226, 148**.

Distribution



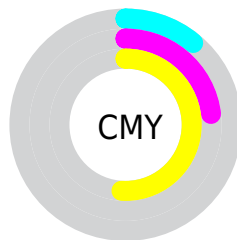
- Red (89%)
- Green (77%)
- Blue (49%)



- Red (65%)
- Yellow (89%)
- Blue (49%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (13%)
- Yellow (45%)
- Black (11%)



- Cyan (11%)
- Magenta (23%)
- Yellow (51%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 166, 226, 125 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, 226, 125 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 166, 226, 125

255, 255, 255

 181, 255, 179


 206, 255, 206

 235, 255, 235

 166, 226, 125

 136, 197, 99

 110, 169, 74

 81, 141, 50

 54, 114, 26

 23, 88, 0

 20, 63, 0

 15, 38, 0


 5, 1, 0

 0, 0, 0

 166, 226, 125

 166, 226, 125

 153, 226, 102


 181, 226, 148

 139, 226, 80

 192, 226, 170

 126, 226, 57


 207, 226, 193

 112, 226, 35

 219, 226, 215

 99, 226, 12

 226, 228, 238

 91, 226, 0

 226, 233, 255

 226, 237, 255

 226, 239, 255

 226, 241, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



255, 215, 137



166, 226, 125



133, 208, 154

Triad

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



166, 226, 125



60, 143, 234



245, 178, 239

Complementary

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



166, 226, 125



125, 148, 226

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.



202, 191, 255



166, 226, 125



85, 158, 255

Square

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



166, 226, 125



97, 165, 220



145, 183, 255



255, 171, 203

Rectangle

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



166, 226, 125



150, 214, 205



145, 183, 255



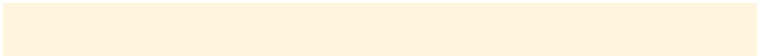
233, 182, 249

Sweetspot

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



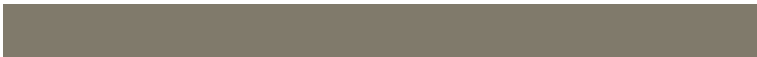
166, 226, 125



236, 255, 222



226, 125, 155



115, 128, 107



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



166, 226, 125



173, 255, 117



125, 226, 145



105, 112, 101



72, 176, 0



20, 48, 0

Inverse Universe

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



125, 148, 226



117, 148, 255



145, 125, 226



101, 103, 112



0, 40, 176



0, 11, 48

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 166, 226, 125 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

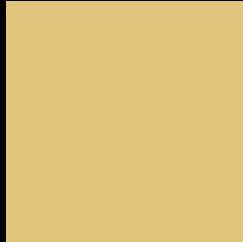
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 166, 226, 125 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 166, 226, 125 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 166, 226, 125.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 166, 226, 125.

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





Tritanopia
234, 187, 202

Trichromacy



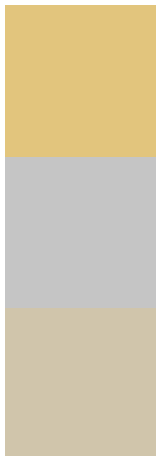
Original Color
166, 226, 125

Protanomaly
155, 221, 126

Deuteranomaly
197, 236, 126

Tritanomaly
231, 198, 174

Monochromacy



Original Color
166, 226, 125

Achromatopsia
197, 197, 197

Achromatomaly
187, 208, 171

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 166, 226, 125 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(226, 197, 125)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(226, 197, 125)  
}
```

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(226, 197, 125) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(226, 197, 125) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 166, 226, 125 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(226, 197, 125) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(226, 197, 125) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(226, 197, 125)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(226, 197, 125); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(226, 197, 125); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(226, 197, 125) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 166, 226, 125 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(226, 197, 125) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(226,  
197, 125) }
```

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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