

Converting Colors

`RYB(167, 216, 101)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(167, 216, 101) contains.

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Color

R_YB(167, 216, 101)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D8AE65
RGB	216, 174, 101
RGB Percent	85%, 68%, 40%
CMY	0.1529, 0.3174, 0.6039
CMYK	0.00, 0.19, 0.53, 0.15
HSL	38°, 60%, 62%
HSV	38°, 53%, 85%
XYZ	45.8167, 45.8362, 18.7444
YIQ	178.2360, 48.4650, -13.7990

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

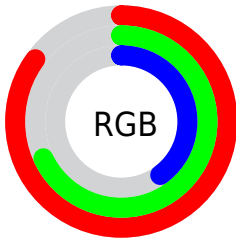
Format	Color
RYB	167, 216, 101
Decimal	14200421
CIELab	73.44, 6.53, 42.95
CIELCh	73, 43.440, 81.357
Yxy	45.8362, 0.4150, 0.4152
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292390501 (0xFFD8AE65)
YUV	178.2360, -38.0773, 33.1190
Hunter-Lab	67.7025, 2.3181, 30.9764

Details

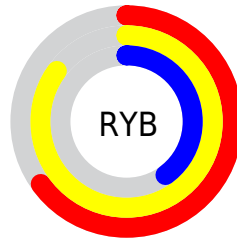
The RYB color **167, 216, 101** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9966**. A complement of this color would be **101, 132, 216**, and the grayscale version is **179, 179, 179**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **188, 255, 153**, and **107, 159, 51** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **158, 216, 79**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **177, 216, 123**.

Distribution



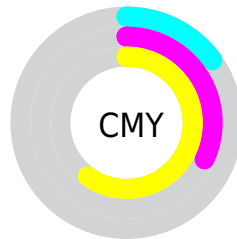
- Red (85%)
- Green (68%)
- Blue (40%)



- Red (65%)
- Yellow (85%)
- Blue (40%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (19%)
- Yellow (53%)
- Black (15%)



- Cyan (15%)
- Magenta (32%)
- Yellow (60%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 167, 216, 101 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 167, 216, 101 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 167, 216, 101

255, 255, 255

 188, 255, 153

 181, 255, 181

 209, 255, 209

 237, 255, 237

 167, 216, 101

 136, 187, 76

 107, 159, 51

 76, 131, 26

 40, 103, 0

 39, 77, 0

 36, 51, 0

 27, 9, 0

 0, 0, 0

 167, 216, 101

 167, 216, 101

158, 216, 79

177, 216, 123

150, 216, 58

185, 216, 144

140, 216, 36

194, 216, 166

130, 216, 15

202, 216, 187

125, 216, 0

214, 216, 209

216, 220, 231

216, 226, 252

216, 230, 255

216, 233, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



244, 179, 120



167, 216, 101



104, 187, 114

Triad

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



167, 216, 101



0, 102, 208



219, 160, 231

Complementary

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



167, 216, 101



101, 132, 216

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.



167, 173, 254



167, 216, 101



0, 109, 242

Square

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



167, 216, 101



73, 147, 201



96, 154, 255



250, 150, 194

Rectangle

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



167, 216, 101



119, 193, 165



96, 154, 255



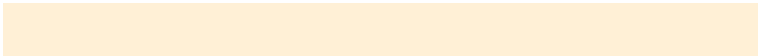
204, 164, 240

Sweetspot

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



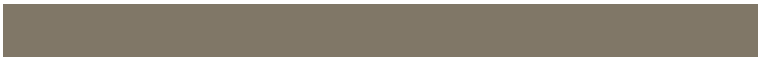
167, 216, 101



238, 255, 214



216, 101, 143



117, 128, 103



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



167, 216, 101



187, 255, 92



101, 216, 116



102, 107, 96



97, 171, 0



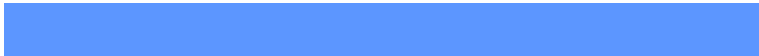
23, 43, 0

Inverse Universe

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



101, 132, 216



92, 135, 255



116, 101, 216



96, 99, 107



0, 46, 171



0, 12, 43

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 167, 216, 101 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

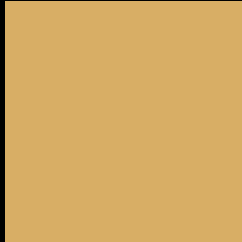
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 167, 216, 101 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 167, 216, 101 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 167, 216, 101.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 167, 216, 101.

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
167, 216, 101

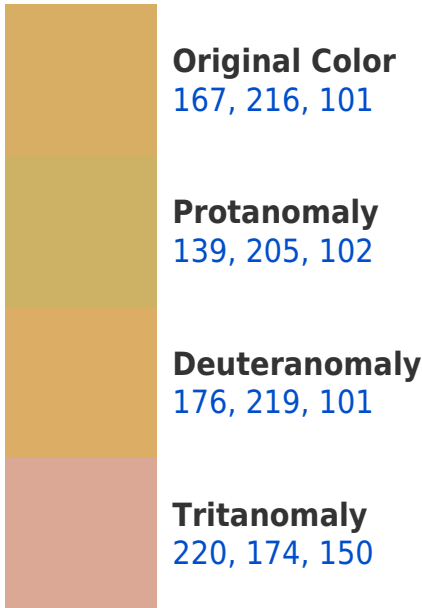
Protanopia
124, 198, 103

Deuteranopia
181, 220, 101

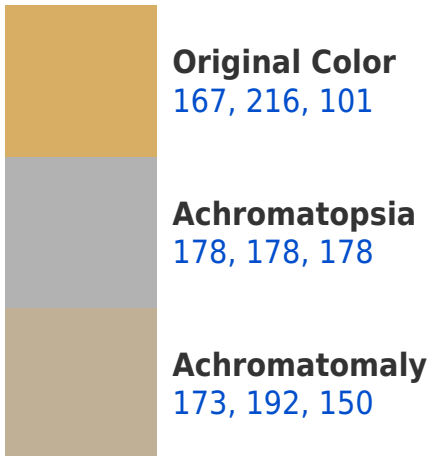


Tritanopia
223, 165, 178

Trichromacy



Monochromacy



CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 167, 216, 101 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(216, 174, 101)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(216, 174, 101)  
}
```

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(216, 174, 101) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(216, 174, 101) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 167, 216, 101 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(216, 174, 101) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(216, 174, 101) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(216, 174, 101)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(216, 174, 101); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(216, 174, 101);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(216, 174,  
101) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 167, 216, 101 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(216, 174, 101) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(216,  
174, 101) }
```

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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