

Converting Colors

`RYB(167, 224, 50)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(167, 224, 50) contains.

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Color

R_YB(167, 224, 50)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	E09A32
RGB	224, 154, 50
RGB Percent	88%, 60%, 20%
CMY	0.1216, 0.3959, 0.8039
CMYK	0.00, 0.31, 0.78, 0.12
HSL	36°, 74%, 54%
HSV	36°, 78%, 88%
XYZ	42.8786, 39.2024, 8.3245
YIQ	163.0740, 75.1040, -17.5040

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

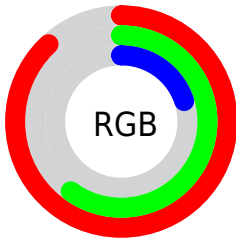
Format	Color
RYB	167, 224, 50
Decimal	14719538
CIELab	68.90, 17.54, 61.49
CIELCh	69, 63.943, 74.082
Yxy	39.2024, 0.4743, 0.4336
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292909618 (0xFFE09A32)
YUV	163.0740, -55.7455, 53.4321
Hunter-Lab	62.6118, 12.6719, 35.9454

Details

The RYB color **167, 224, 50** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9933**. The color can be described as middle washed orange. A complement of this color would be **50, 100, 224**, and the grayscale version is **164, 164, 164**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **172, 255, 104**, and **97, 164, 0** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **160, 224, 28**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **174, 224, 72**.

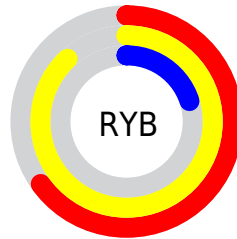
Distribution



Red (88%)

Green (60%)

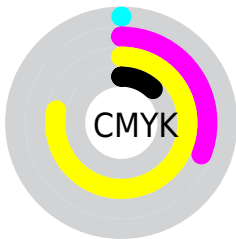
Blue (20%)



Red (65%)

Yellow (88%)

Blue (20%)

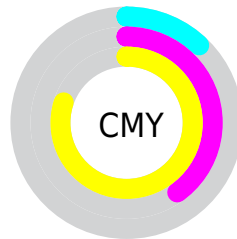


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (31%)

Yellow (78%)

Black (12%)



Cyan (12%)

Magenta (40%)

Yellow (80%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 167, 224, 50 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, 224, 50 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 167, 224, 50

 167, 224, 50

255, 255, 255

 125, 194, 19

 172, 255, 104

 97, 164, 0

 152, 255, 131

 93, 134, 0


 158, 255, 158

 92, 105, 0

 186, 255, 186

 77, 61, 0

 214, 255, 214

 51, 19, 0

 243, 255, 243

 26, 0, 1

 0, 0, 0

 167, 224, 50

 167, 224, 50

160, 224, 28

174, 224, 72

152, 224, 5

182, 224, 95

150, 224, 0

189, 224, 117

197, 224, 140

204, 224, 162

211, 224, 184

219, 224, 207

224, 225, 229

224, 232, 252

Harmonies

Analogous

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



255, 145, 90



167, 224, 50



43, 174, 44

Triad

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



167, 224, 50



0, 98, 196



206, 141, 252

Complementary

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



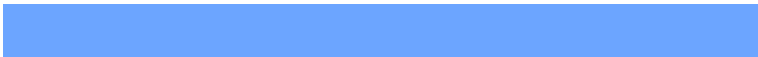
167, 224, 50



50, 100, 224

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.



108, 149, 255



167, 224, 50



0, 108, 247

Square

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



167, 224, 50



0, 115, 194



0, 107, 255



255, 119, 201

Rectangle

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



167, 224, 50



65, 183, 117



0, 107, 255



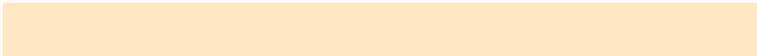
180, 149, 255

Sweetspot

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



167, 224, 50



236, 255, 196



224, 50, 122



118, 128, 92



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



167, 224, 50



177, 255, 18



50, 224, 64



107, 112, 101



119, 176, 0



31, 48, 0

Inverse Universe

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



50, 100, 224



18, 86, 255



65, 50, 224



101, 104, 112



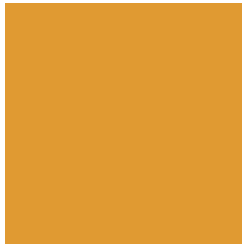
0, 51, 176



0, 14, 48

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 167, 224, 50 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, 224, 50 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 167, 224, 50 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 167, 224, 50.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 167, 224, 50.

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, 224, 50

Protanopia
77, 189, 54

Deuteranopia
122, 211, 48



Tritanopia
230, 144, 155

Trichromacy



Original Color
167, 224, 50

Protanomaly
104, 202, 53

Deuteranomaly
138, 216, 49

Tritanomaly
228, 160, 117

Monochromacy



Original Color
167, 224, 50

Achromatopsia
163, 163, 163

Achromatomaly
163, 185, 122

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 167, 224, 50 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(224, 154, 50)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(224, 154, 50)  
}
```

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(224, 154, 50) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(224, 154, 50) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 167, 224, 50 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(224, 154, 50) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(224, 154, 50) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(224, 154, 50)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(224, 154, 50); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(224, 154, 50);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(224, 154,  
50) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 167, 224, 50 is called "background".

The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(224, 154, 50) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(224,  
154, 50) }
```

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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