

Converting Colors

`RYB(168, 224, 102)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(168, 224, 102) contains.

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Color

R_YB(168, 224, 102)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	E0B566
RGB	224, 181, 102
RGB Percent	88%, 71%, 40%
CMY	0.1216, 0.2895, 0.6000
CMYK	0.00, 0.19, 0.54, 0.12
HSL	39°, 66%, 64%
HSV	39°, 54%, 88%
XYZ	49.6972, 49.9236, 19.5873
YIQ	184.8510, 50.9870, -15.4530

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

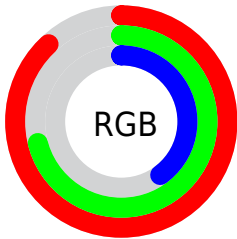
Format	Color
RYB	168, 224, 102
Decimal	14726502
CIELab	76.02, 6.16, 45.76
CIElCh	76, 46.170, 82.329
Yxy	49.9236, 0.4169, 0.4188
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292916582 (0xFFE0B566)
YUV	184.8510, -40.8455, 34.3337
Hunter-Lab	70.6566, 1.9011, 33.0234

Details

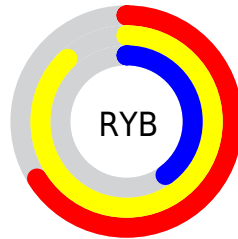
The RYB color **168, 224, 102** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFCC66**. A complement of this color would be **102, 134, 224**, and the grayscale version is **185, 185, 185**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **177, 255, 155**, and **109, 166, 52** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **159, 224, 80**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **178, 224, 124**.

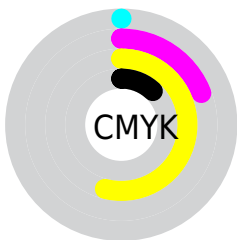
Distribution



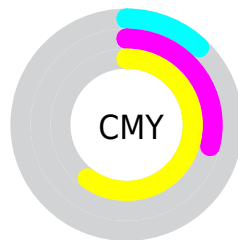
- Red (88%)
- Green (71%)
- Blue (40%)



- Red (66%)
- Yellow (88%)
- Blue (40%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (19%)
- Yellow (54%)
- Black (12%)



- Cyan (12%)
- Magenta (29%)
- Yellow (60%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 168, 224, 102 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 168, 224, 102 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 168, 224, 102

255, 255, 255


 177, 255, 155

 182, 255, 182

 210, 255, 210


 239, 255, 239

 168, 224, 102

 140, 195, 77

 107, 166, 52

 75, 138, 26

 41, 110, 0

 40, 84, 0

 33, 57, 0

 33, 28, 0

 0, 0, 0

 168, 224, 102

 168, 224, 102

159, 224, 80

178, 224, 124

148, 224, 57

189, 224, 147

136, 224, 35

198, 224, 169

126, 224, 12

209, 224, 192

122, 224, 0

221, 224, 214

224, 227, 236

224, 233, 255

224, 236, 255

224, 239, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



255, 189, 121



168, 224, 102



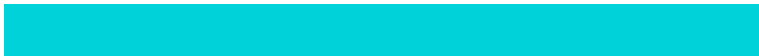
106, 195, 119

Triad

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



168, 224, 102



0, 107, 218



230, 165, 240

Complementary

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



168, 224, 102



102, 134, 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.



175, 180, 255



168, 224, 102



0, 113, 254

Square

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



168, 224, 102



67, 148, 209



97, 157, 255



255, 154, 200

Rectangle

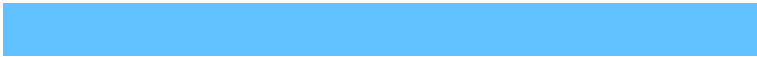
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



168, 224, 102



123, 202, 175



97, 157, 255



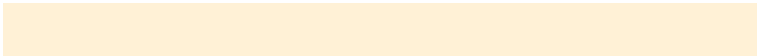
214, 170, 251

Sweetspot

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



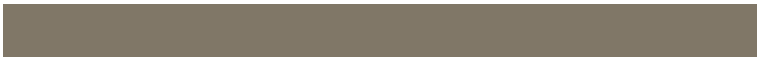
168, 224, 102



235, 255, 214



224, 102, 147



117, 128, 103



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



168, 224, 102



178, 255, 89



102, 224, 118



107, 112, 101



96, 176, 0



26, 48, 0

Inverse Universe

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



102, 134, 224



89, 132, 255



118, 102, 224



101, 104, 112



0, 46, 176



0, 13, 48

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 168, 224, 102 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

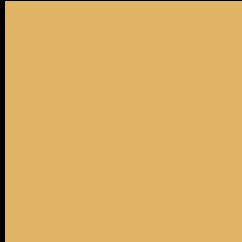
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 168, 224, 102 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 168, 224, 102 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 168, 224, 102.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 168, 224, 102.

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 168, 224, 102
	Protanopia 126, 206, 104
	Deuteranopia 186, 229, 103



Tritanopia
231, 172, 185

Trichromacy



Original Color
168, 224, 102

Protanomaly
139, 213, 103

Deuteranomaly
179, 227, 103

Tritanomaly
228, 183, 155

Monochromacy



Original Color
168, 224, 102

Achromatopsia
185, 185, 185

Achromatomaly
178, 199, 155

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 168, 224, 102 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, 181, 102)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(224, 181, 102)  
}
```

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, 181, 102) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(224, 181, 102) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 168, 224, 102 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, 181, 102) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(224, 181, 102) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(224, 181, 102)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(224, 181, 102); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(224, 181, 102);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(224, 181,  
102) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 168, 224, 102 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(224, 181, 102) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(224,  
181, 102) }
```

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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