

# Converting Colors

`RYB(178, 214, 112)`

Have a look what the booklet for  
RYB(178, 214, 112) contains.

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# Color

**R<sub>Y</sub>B(178, 214, 112)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D6AE70
RGB	214, 174, 112
RGB Percent	84%, 68%, 44%
CMY	0.1608, 0.3179, 0.5608
CMYK	0.00, 0.19, 0.48, 0.16
HSL	36°, 55%, 64%
HSV	36°, 48%, 84%
XYZ	45.7784, 45.7105, 21.7395
YIQ	178.8920, 43.7420, -10.8020

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

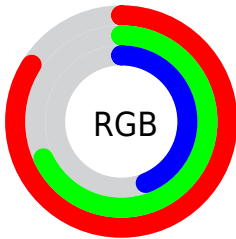
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	178, 214, 112
Decimal	14069360
CIELab	73.36, 6.77, 37.17
CIELCh	73, 37.782, 79.675
Yxy	45.7105, 0.4043, 0.4037
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292259440 (0xFFD6AE70)
YUV	178.8920, -32.9778, 30.7897
Hunter-Lab	67.6095, 2.5457, 28.2623

# Details

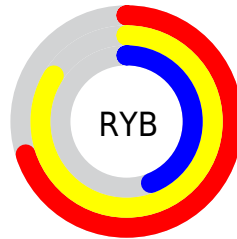
The RYB color **178, 214, 112** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9966**. A complement of this color would be **112, 141, 214**, and the grayscale version is **179, 179, 179**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **202, 255, 165**, and **119, 157, 63** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **170, 214, 91**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **186, 214, 133**.

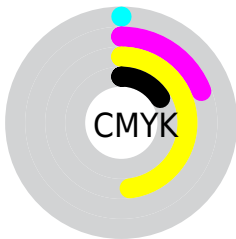
# Distribution



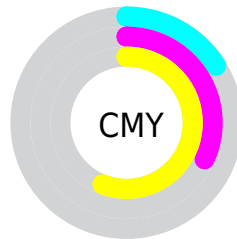
- Red (84%)
- Green (68%)
- Blue (44%)



- Red (70%)
- Yellow (84%)
- Blue (44%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (19%)
- Yellow (48%)
- Black (16%)



- Cyan (16%)
- Magenta (32%)
- Yellow (56%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 178, 214, 112 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 178, 214, 112 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 178, 214, 112

255, 255, 255

 202, 255, 165

 192, 255, 192


 220, 255, 220


 249, 255, 249

 178, 214, 112

 149, 185, 87

 119, 157, 63

 91, 130, 39

 61, 103, 15

 39, 77, 0

 36, 51, 0

 27, 8, 0

 0, 0, 0

 178, 214, 112

 178, 214, 112

170, 214, 91

186, 214, 133

163, 214, 69

193, 214, 155

155, 214, 48

201, 214, 176

148, 214, 26

208, 214, 198

140, 214, 5

214, 215, 219

138, 214, 0

214, 221, 240

214, 227, 255

214, 230, 255

214, 233, 255

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



238, 176, 129



178, 214, 112



114, 185, 119

# Triad

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



178, 214, 112



53, 127, 202



212, 163, 225

# Complementary

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



178, 214, 112



112, 141, 214

# 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, 175, 245



178, 214, 112



55, 133, 232

# Square

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



178, 214, 112



97, 157, 198



111, 160, 248



240, 155, 194

# Rectangle

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



178, 214, 112



126, 191, 163



111, 160, 248



199, 167, 234



# Sweetspot

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



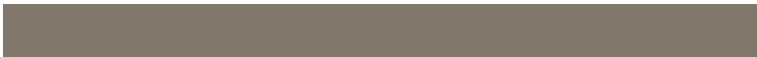
178, 214, 112



242, 255, 219



214, 112, 153



121, 128, 106



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128



# Same Dimension

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



178, 214, 112



204, 255, 110



112, 214, 122



102, 107, 96



110, 171, 0



28, 43, 0

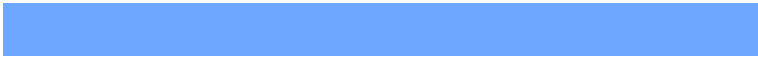


# Inverse Universe

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



112, 141, 214



110, 151, 255



122, 112, 214



96, 99, 107



0, 48, 171



0, 12, 43



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 178, 214, 112 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

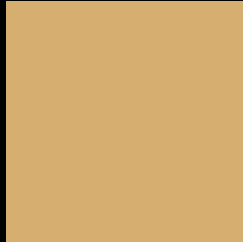
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 178, 214, 112 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

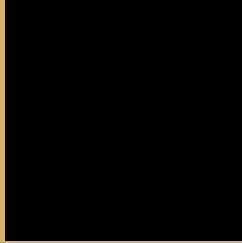
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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



## **RYB 178, 214, 112 Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 178, 214, 112.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 178, 214, 112.

# 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**  
[178, 214, 112](#)

**Protanopia**  
[134, 196, 114](#)

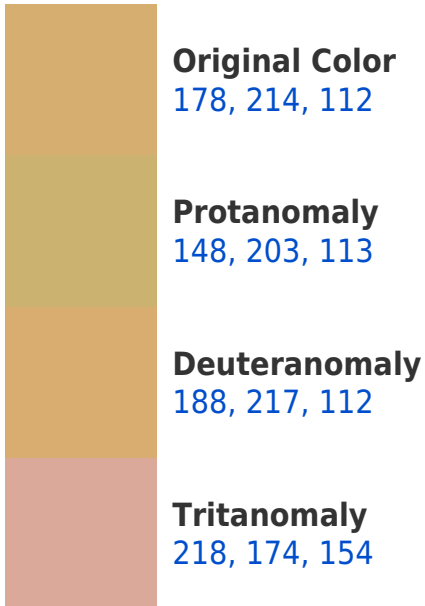
**Deuteranopia**  
[193, 218, 112](#)



# Tritanopia

220, 166, 178

# Trichromacy



# Monochromacy



# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 178, 214, 112 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(214, 174, 112)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(214, 174, 112)  
}
```

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(214, 174, 112) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(214, 174, 112) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 178, 214, 112 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(214, 174, 112) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(214, 174, 112) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(214, 174, 112)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(214, 174, 112); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(214, 174, 112);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(214, 174,  
112) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 178, 214, 112 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(214, 174, 112) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(214,  
174, 112) }
```

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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