

Converting Colors

`RYB(200, 216, 121)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(200, 216, 121) contains.

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Color

R_YB(200, 216, 121)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D8AD79
RGB	216, 173, 121
RGB Percent	85%, 68%, 47%
CMY	0.1529, 0.3221, 0.5255
CMYK	0.00, 0.20, 0.44, 0.15
HSL	33°, 55%, 66%
HSV	33°, 44%, 85%
XYZ	46.6883, 45.8159, 24.4718
YIQ	179.9290, 42.3200, -7.0560

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

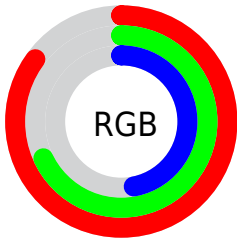
Format	Color
R_{YB}	200, 216, 121
Decimal	14200185
CIE Lab	73.43, 9.06, 32.58
CIE LCh	73, 33.818, 74.469
Yxy	45.8159, 0.3991, 0.3917
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292390265 (0xFFD8AD79)
YUV	179.9290, -29.0520, 31.6343
Hunter-Lab	67.6874, 4.6698, 25.9454

Details

The RYB color **200, 216, 121** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9966**. A complement of this color would be **121, 151, 216**, and the grayscale version is **180, 180, 180**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **215, 255, 174**, and **138, 159, 71** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **196, 216, 99**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **203, 216, 143**.

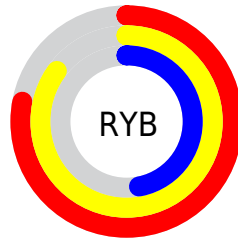
Distribution



Red (85%)

Green (68%)

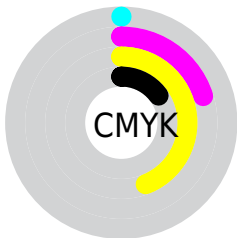
Blue (47%)



Red (78%)

Yellow (85%)

Blue (47%)

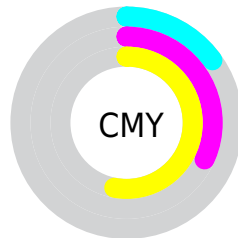


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (20%)

Yellow (44%)

Black (15%)



Cyan (15%)

Magenta (32%)

Yellow (53%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 200, 216, 121 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 200, 216, 121 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 200, 216, 121


255, 255, 255

 215, 255, 174


 201, 255, 201


 230, 255, 230

 200, 216, 121

 171, 187, 96

 138, 159, 71

 111, 132, 48

 81, 105, 25

 47, 79, 1

 47, 54, 0

 30, 6, 0


 0, 0, 0

 200, 216, 121


 200, 216, 121

 196, 216, 99


 203, 216, 143

 194, 216, 78


 209, 216, 164

 190, 216, 56

 212, 216, 186

 185, 216, 35

 214, 216, 207

 181, 216, 13

 216, 220, 229

 179, 216, 0

 216, 227, 251

 216, 232, 255

 216, 234, 255

 216, 236, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



236, 172, 138



200, 216, 121



124, 187, 120

Triad

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



200, 216, 121



82, 140, 197



203, 167, 225

Complementary

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



200, 216, 121



121, 151, 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.



161, 175, 240



200, 216, 121



78, 143, 223

Square

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



200, 216, 121



115, 166, 196



114, 160, 239



231, 159, 198

Rectangle

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



200, 216, 121



128, 189, 153



114, 160, 239



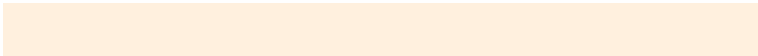
191, 171, 231

Sweetspot

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



200, 216, 121



250, 255, 222



216, 121, 165



126, 128, 107



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



200, 216, 121



231, 255, 120



121, 216, 124



105, 107, 96



143, 171, 0



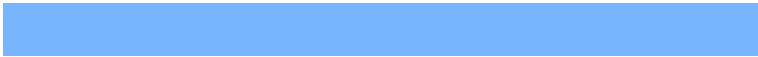
34, 43, 0

Inverse Universe

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



121, 151, 216



120, 162, 255



124, 121, 216



96, 99, 107



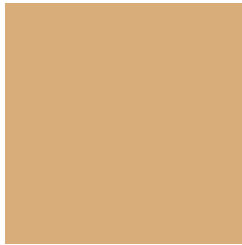
0, 54, 171



0, 14, 43

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 200, 216, 121 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

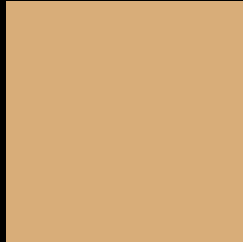
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 200, 216, 121 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

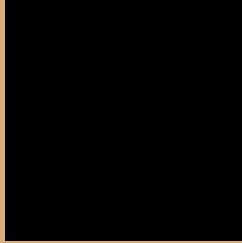
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 200, 216, 121 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 200, 216, 121.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 200, 216, 121.

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
200, 216, 121

Protanopia
143, 195, 124

Deuteranopia
200, 216, 121



Tritanopia
221, 166, 178

Trichromacy



Original Color
200, 216, 121

Protanomaly
162, 203, 123

Deuteranomaly
200, 216, 121

Tritanomaly
219, 170, 157

Monochromacy



Original Color
200, 216, 121

Achromatopsia
180, 180, 180

Achromatomaly
189, 193, 159

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 200, 216, 121 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, 173, 121)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(216, 173, 121)  
}
```

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, 173, 121) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(216, 173, 121) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 200, 216, 121 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, 173, 121) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(216, 173, 121) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(216, 173, 121)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(216, 173, 121); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(216, 173, 121);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(216, 173,  
121) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 200, 216, 121 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(216, 173, 121) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(216,  
173, 121) }
```

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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