

Converting Colors

`RYB(104, 160, 222)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(104, 160, 222) contains.

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Color

`RYB(104, 160, 222)`

Conversions

Conversions Part 1	
Format	Color
Hex	68D3DE
RGB	104, 211, 222
RGB Percent	41%, 83%, 87%
CMY	0.5922, 0.1742, 0.1294
CMYK	0.53, 0.05, 0.00, 0.13
HSL	186°, 64%, 64%
HSV	186°, 53%, 87%
XYZ	42.0840, 54.5974, 77.4275
YIQ	180.2610, -67.3030, -19.2630

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

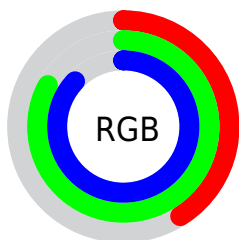
Format	Color
RYB	104, 160, 222
Decimal	6869982
CIELab	78.81, -27.57, -15.05
CIELCh	79, 31.409, 208.635
Yxy	54.5974, 0.2417, 0.3136
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285060062 (0xFF68D3DE)
YUV	180.2610, 20.5773, -66.8809
Hunter-Lab	73.8901, -27.6433, -10.4055

Details

The RYB color **104, 160, 222** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **66CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **222, 116, 104**, and the grayscale version is **180, 180, 180**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **163, 209, 255**, and **35, 98, 167** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **82, 148, 222**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **126, 172, 222**.

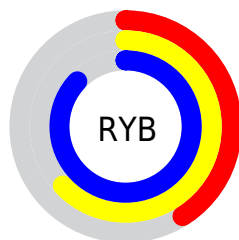
Distribution



Red (41%)

Green (83%)

Blue (87%)



Red (41%)

Yellow (63%)

Blue (87%)

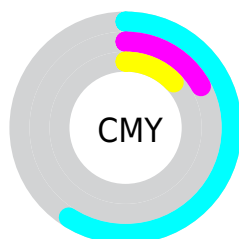


Cyan (53%)

Magenta (5%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (13%)



Cyan (59%)

Magenta (17%)

Yellow (13%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 104, 160, 222 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 104, 160, 222 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



104, 160, 222

255, 255, 255



163, 209, 255



193, 224, 255



223, 239, 255

253, 254, 255



104, 160, 222



73, 131, 194



35, 98, 167



0, 67, 141



0, 55, 115



0, 42, 90



0, 31, 67




0, 20, 45





0, 1, 25




0, 0, 0

 104, 160, 222


 104, 160, 222


 82, 148, 222


 126, 172, 222

 60, 137, 222

 148, 183, 222

 37, 125, 222

 171, 195, 222

 15, 113, 222

 193, 207, 222

 0, 105, 222

 215, 218, 222

 237, 223, 222

 255, 227, 222

 255, 229, 222

 255, 233, 222

Harmonies

Analogous

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



121, 171, 211



104, 160, 222



118, 170, 244

Triad

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



104, 160, 222



231, 179, 226



171, 217, 137

Complementary

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



104, 160, 222



222, 116, 104

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.



241, 207, 146



104, 160, 222



250, 174, 198

Square

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



104, 160, 222



198, 188, 246



253, 176, 168



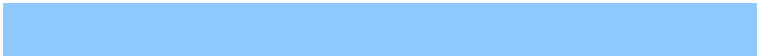
143, 202, 159

Rectangle

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



104, 160, 222



142, 180, 252



253, 176, 168



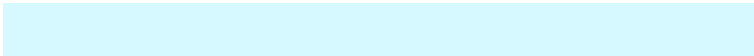
202, 226, 138

Sweetspot

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



104, 160, 222



214, 233, 255



104, 213, 222



103, 115, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



104, 160, 222



92, 169, 255



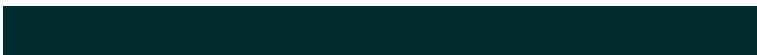
104, 139, 222



101, 106, 112



0, 84, 176



0, 23, 48

Inverse Universe

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



222, 104, 211



255, 92, 239



188, 222, 104



112, 101, 111



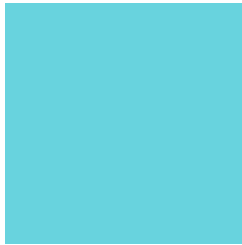
176, 0, 159



48, 0, 44

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 104, 160, 222 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

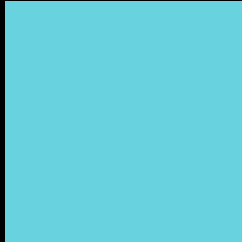
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 104, 160, 222 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 104, 160, 222 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 104, 160, 222.

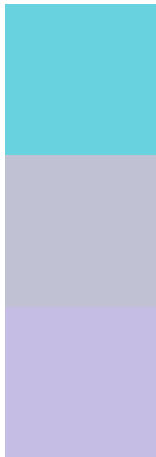


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 104, 160, 222.

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

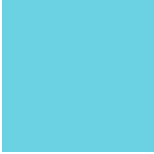
[104](#), [160](#), [222](#)

Protanopia

[192](#), [193](#), [211](#)

Deuteranopia

[197](#), [189](#), [227](#)

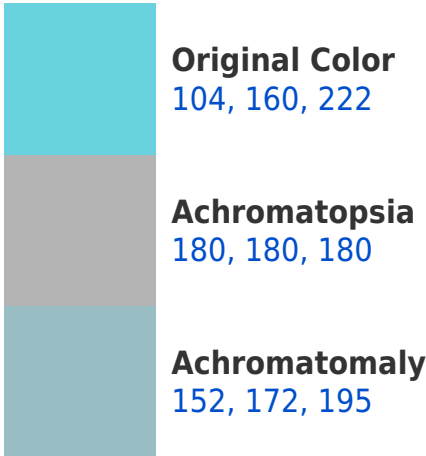


Tritanopia
106, 162, 227

Trichromacy



Monochromacy



CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 104, 160, 222 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(104, 211, 222)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(104, 211, 222)  
}
```

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(104, 211, 222) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(104, 211, 222) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 104, 160, 222 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(104, 211, 222) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(104, 211, 222) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(104, 211, 222)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(104, 211, 222); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(104, 211, 222);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(104, 211,  
222) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 104, 160, 222 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(104, 211, 222) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(104,  
211, 222) }
```

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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