

Converting Colors

`RYB(110, 141, 167)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(110, 141, 167) contains.

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Color

R_YB(110, 141, 167)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	6EA79E
RGB	110, 167, 158
RGB Percent	43%, 65%, 62%
CMY	0.5686, 0.3451, 0.3812
CMYK	0.34, 0.00, 0.06, 0.35
HSL	170°, 24%, 54%
HSV	170°, 34%, 65%
XYZ	26.4040, 33.4144, 37.3185
YIQ	148.9310, -31.0830, -14.8830

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

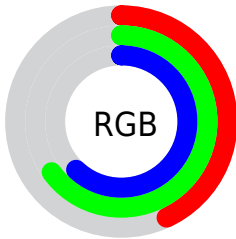
Format	Color
RYB	110, 141, 167
Decimal	7251870
CIELab	64.50, -20.71, -1.18
CIElCh	64, 20.747, 183.260
Yxy	33.4144, 0.2718, 0.3440
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285441950 (0xFF6EA79E)
YUV	148.9310, 4.4710, -34.1425
Hunter-Lab	57.8052, -19.6245, 2.1866

Details

The RYB color **110, 141, 167** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669999**. A complement of this color would be **167, 110, 119**, and the grayscale version is **149, 149, 149**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **164, 195, 222**, and **59, 89, 115** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **93, 133, 167**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **127, 149, 167**.

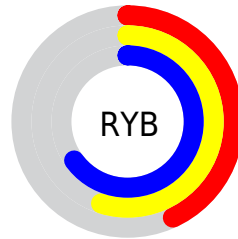
Distribution



Red (43%)

Green (65%)

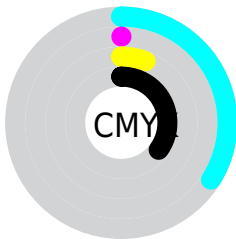
Blue (62%)



Red (43%)

Yellow (55%)

Blue (65%)

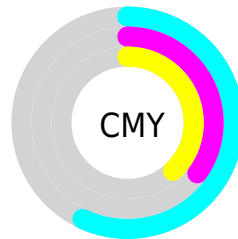


Cyan (34%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (6%)

Black (35%)



Cyan (57%)


Magenta (35%)

Yellow (38%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 110, 141, 167 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 110, 141, 167 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 110, 141, 167


255, 255, 255


 164, 196, 222

 191, 224, 251

 220, 238, 255

 249, 252, 255

 110, 141, 167


 84, 114, 140

 59, 89, 115

 32, 63, 90


 0, 35, 66


 0, 24, 44


 0, 15, 25


 0, 0, 0

 110, 141, 167


 93, 133, 167


 110, 141, 167


 127, 149, 167

 77, 126, 167


 143, 156, 167

 60, 118, 167

 160, 164, 167


 43, 110, 167

 177, 167, 169

 27, 103, 167

 194, 167, 171

 10, 95, 167

 210, 167, 174

 0, 91, 167

 227, 167, 177

 244, 167, 179

 255, 167, 182

Harmonies

Analogous

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



127, 156, 165



110, 141, 167



104, 137, 176

Triad

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



110, 141, 167



162, 151, 187



185, 169, 124

Complementary

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



110, 141, 167



167, 110, 119

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.



194, 146, 137



110, 141, 167



182, 146, 173

Square

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



110, 141, 167



137, 152, 193



193, 143, 155



135, 168, 119

Rectangle

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



110, 141, 167



109, 141, 185



193, 143, 155



189, 159, 127

Sweetspot

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



110, 141, 167



195, 207, 217



110, 167, 158



96, 104, 110



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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



110, 141, 167



128, 177, 217



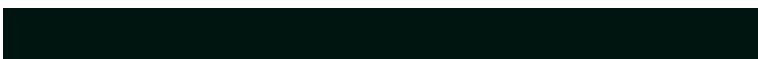
110, 133, 167



76, 80, 84



0, 81, 148



0, 11, 20

Inverse Universe

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



167, 110, 119



217, 128, 142



167, 139, 110



84, 76, 77



148, 0, 24



20, 0, 3

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 110, 141, 167 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

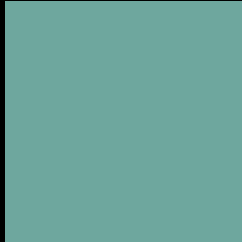
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 110, 141, 167 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 110, 141, 167 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 110, 141, 167.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 110, 141, 167.

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





Tritanopia
115, 142, 177

Trichromacy



Original Color

110, 141, 167

Protanomaly

142, 152, 159

Deuteranomaly

147, 153, 160

Tritanomaly

113, 140, 170

Monochromacy



Original Color

110, 141, 167

Achromatopsia

149, 149, 149

Achromatomaly

135, 147, 156

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 110, 141, 167 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(110, 167, 158)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(110, 167, 158)  
}
```

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(110, 167, 158) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(110, 167, 158) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 110, 141, 167 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(110, 167, 158) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(110, 167, 158) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(110, 167, 158) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(110, 167, 158); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(110, 167, 158);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(110, 167,  
158) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 110, 141, 167 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(110, 167, 158) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(110,  
167, 158) }
```

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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