

Converting Colors

`RYB(111, 148, 212)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(111, 148, 212) contains.

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Color

R_YB(111, 148, 212)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	6FA9D4
RGB	111, 169, 212
RGB Percent	44%, 66%, 83%
CMY	0.5647, 0.3357, 0.1686
CMYK	0.48, 0.20, 0.00, 0.17
HSL	205°, 54%, 63%
HSV	205°, 48%, 83%
XYZ	32.7000, 36.6545, 67.6389
YIQ	156.5600, -48.3710, 1.0770

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

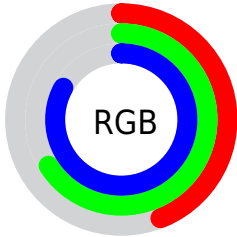
Format	Color
R _Y B	111, 148, 212
Decimal	7317972
CIE Lab	67.02, -7.48, -27.52
CIE LCh	67, 28.516, 254.796
Yxy	36.6545, 0.2387, 0.2676
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285508052 (0xFF6FA9D4)
YUV	156.5600, 27.3319, -39.9561
Hunter-Lab	60.5429, -9.5402, -23.8591

Details

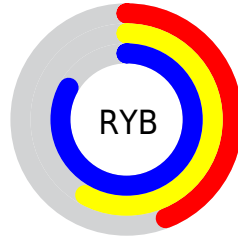
The RYB color **111, 148, 212** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **6699CC**. A complement of this color would be **212, 186, 111**, and the grayscale version is **157, 157, 157**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **167, 202, 255**, and **54, 93, 157** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **90, 134, 212**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **132, 161, 212**.

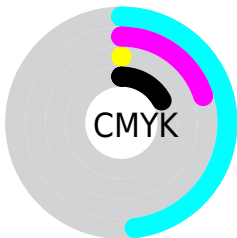
Distribution



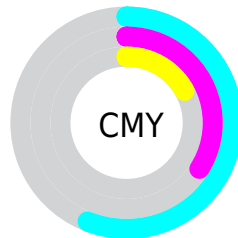
- Red (44%)
- Green (66%)
- Blue (83%)



- Red (44%)
- Yellow (58%)
- Blue (83%)



- Cyan (48%)
- Magenta (20%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (17%)




- Cyan (56%)
- Magenta (34%)
- Yellow (17%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 111, 148, 212 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 111, 148, 212 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 111, 148, 212


255, 255, 255

 167, 202, 255

 196, 225, 255

 225, 240, 255


 111, 148, 212


 83, 121, 184

 54, 93, 157

 16, 62, 131

 0, 42, 106

 0, 30, 81

 0, 18, 58

 0, 2, 36

 0, 0, 12

 0, 0, 0

■ 111, 148, 212

■ 111, 148, 212

■ 90, 134, 212

■ 132, 161, 212

■ 69, 122, 212

■ 153, 175, 212

■ 47, 108, 212

■ 175, 188, 212

■ 26, 94, 212

■ 196, 202, 212

■ 5, 81, 212

■ 217, 215, 212

■ 0, 78, 212

■ 238, 231, 212

■ 255, 249, 212

■ 233, 255, 212

■ 218, 255, 212

Harmonies

Analogous

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



84, 135, 198



111, 148, 212



148, 159, 212

Triad

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



111, 148, 212



215, 144, 151



126, 172, 159

Complementary

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



111, 148, 212



212, 186, 111

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.



115, 168, 113



111, 148, 212



210, 156, 128

Square

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



111, 148, 212



206, 145, 177



180, 193, 114



110, 151, 176

Rectangle

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



111, 148, 212



172, 155, 205



180, 193, 114



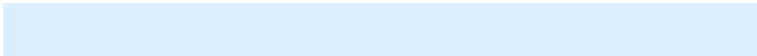
120, 170, 141

Sweetspot

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



111, 148, 212



219, 232, 255



111, 182, 212



106, 114, 128



0, 0, 0



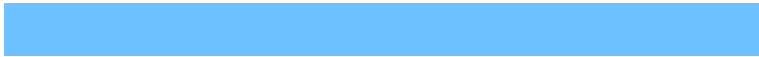
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



111, 148, 212



110, 163, 255



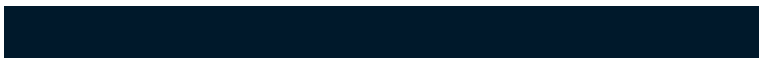
111, 118, 212



96, 100, 107



0, 63, 171



0, 16, 43

Inverse Universe

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



212, 111, 169



255, 110, 194



120, 212, 111



107, 96, 103



171, 0, 99



43, 0, 25

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 111, 148, 212 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

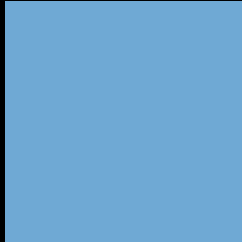
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 111, 148, 212 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 111, 148, 212 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 111, 148, 212.

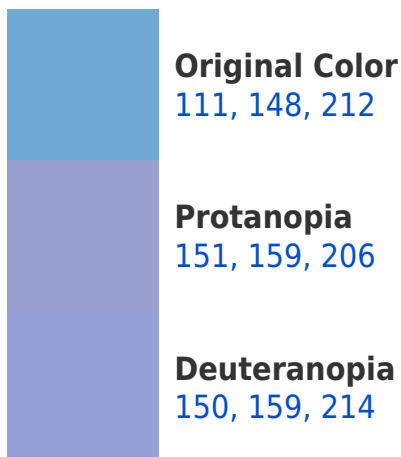


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 111, 148, 212.

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
103, 142, 188

Trichromacy



Original Color

111, 148, 212

Protanomaly

136, 156, 208

Deuteranomaly

136, 156, 213

Tritanomaly

106, 144, 197

Monochromacy



Original Color

111, 148, 212

Achromatopsia

157, 157, 157

Achromatomaly

140, 154, 177

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 111, 148, 212 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(111, 169, 212)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(111, 169, 212)  
}
```

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(111, 169, 212) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(111, 169, 212) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 111, 148, 212 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

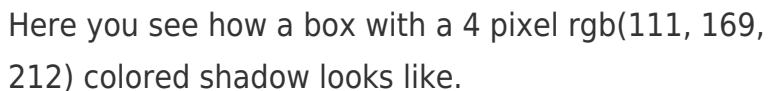
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(111, 169, 212) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(111, 169, 212) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(111, 169, 212)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(111, 169, 212); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(111, 169, 212);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(111, 169,  
212) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 111, 148, 212 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(111, 169, 212) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(111,  
169, 212) }
```

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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