

# Converting Colors

`RYB(112, 142, 146)`

Have a look what the booklet for  
RYB(112, 142, 146) contains.

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# Color

**R<sub>Y</sub>B(112, 142, 146)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	709275
RGB	112, 146, 117
RGB Percent	44%, 57%, 46%
CMY	0.5608, 0.4275, 0.5430
CMYK	0.23, 0.00, 0.20, 0.43
HSL	128°, 13%, 51%
HSV	128°, 23%, 57%
XYZ	20.1445, 25.2759, 20.5031
YIQ	132.5280, -10.9550, -16.2270

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

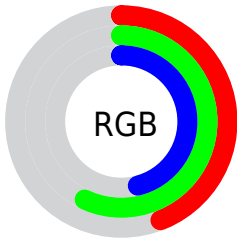
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	112, 142, 146
Decimal	7377525
CIELab	57.34, -18.03, 11.82
CIELCh	57, 21.555, 146.747
Yxy	25.2759, 0.3056, 0.3834
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285567605 (0xFF709275)
YUV	132.5280, -7.6553, -18.0031
Hunter-Lab	50.2752, -16.4593, 11.0131

# Details

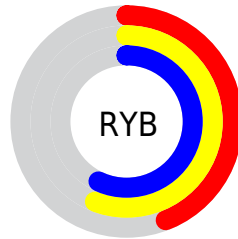
The RYB color **112, 142, 146** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669966**. A complement of this color would be **146, 112, 141**, and the grayscale version is **133, 133, 133**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **164, 196, 200**, and **63, 90, 95** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **97, 140, 146**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **127, 144, 146**.

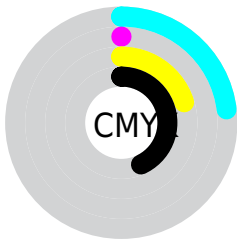
# Distribution



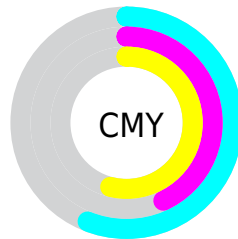
- Red (44%)
- Green (57%)
- Blue (46%)



- Red (44%)
- Yellow (56%)
- Blue (57%)



- Cyan (23%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (20%)
- Black (43%)



- Cyan (56%)
- Magenta (43%)
- Yellow (54%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RYB color 112, 142, 146 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 112, 142, 146 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 112, 142, 146


255, 255, 255


 164, 196, 200

 192, 224, 228


 220, 251, 255

 248, 252, 255

 112, 142, 146

 87, 116, 120

 63, 91, 95


 40, 66, 71


 18, 43, 49

 0, 29, 29


 0, 0, 0


 112, 142, 146

 97, 140, 146

 83, 139, 146

 112, 142, 146

 127, 144, 146

 141, 145, 146

■ 68, 136, 146

■ 156, 146, 154

■ 54, 135, 146

■ 170, 146, 167

■ 39, 134, 146

■ 185, 146, 180

■ 24, 131, 146

■ 200, 146, 192

■ 10, 130, 146

■ 214, 146, 205

■ 0, 129, 146

■ 229, 146, 218

■ 243, 146, 230

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



104, 142, 112



112, 142, 146



93, 124, 148

# Triad

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



112, 142, 146



112, 131, 175



176, 125, 122

# Complementary

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



112, 142, 146



146, 112, 141

# 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.



173, 124, 140



112, 142, 146



138, 134, 171

# Square

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



112, 142, 146



90, 122, 169



160, 128, 159



168, 144, 107

# Rectangle

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



112, 142, 146



84, 116, 148



160, 128, 159



176, 124, 128



# Sweetspot

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



112, 142, 146



175, 187, 189



112, 146, 117



87, 93, 94



222, 222, 222



94, 94, 94



# Same Dimension

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



112, 142, 146



136, 183, 189



112, 133, 146



67, 73, 74



0, 122, 138



0, 9, 10



# Inverse Universe

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



146, 112, 141



189, 136, 182



146, 112, 124



74, 67, 73



138, 0, 119



10, 0, 9



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 112, 142, 146 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 112, 142, 146 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 × Fail

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



## R Y B 112, 142, 146 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the R Y B color 112, 142, 146.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the R Y B color 112, 142, 146.

# 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**


[112, 142, 146](#)

**Protanopia**

[123, 145, 112](#)

**Deuteranopia**

[157, 139, 119](#)



# Tritanopia

118, 132, 152

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**

112, 142, 146

**Protanomaly**

114, 140, 121

**Deuteranomaly**

123, 141, 118

**Tritanomaly**

116, 131, 143

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**

112, 142, 146

**Achromatopsia**

132, 132, 132

**Achromatomaly**

125, 136, 137

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 112, 142, 146 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(112, 146, 117)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(112, 146, 117)  
}
```

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(112, 146, 117) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(112, 146, 117) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 112, 142, 146 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(112, 146, 117) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(112, 146, 117) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(112, 146, 117)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(112, 146, 117); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(112, 146, 117);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(112, 146,  
117) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 112, 142, 146 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(112, 146, 117) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(112,  
146, 117) }
```

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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