

Converting Colors

`RYB(112, 88, 117)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(112, 88, 117) contains.

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Color

R_YB(112, 88, 117)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	705875
RGB	112, 88, 117
RGB Percent	44%, 35%, 46%
CMY	0.5608, 0.6549, 0.5412
CMYK	0.04, 0.25, 0.00, 0.54
HSL	290°, 14%, 40%
HSV	290°, 25%, 46%
XYZ	13.3827, 11.7085, 18.3843
YIQ	98.4820, 4.9950, 14.1070

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

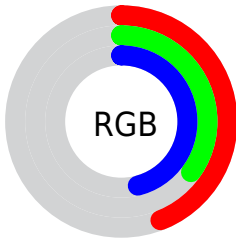
Format	Color
R _Y B	112, 88, 117
Decimal	7362677
CIE Lab	40.75, 15.51, -12.70
CIE LCh	41, 20.046, 320.694
Yxy	11.7085, 0.3078, 0.2693
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285552757 (0xFF705875)
YUV	98.4820, 9.1294, 11.8553
Hunter-Lab	34.2178, 9.9310, -7.9024

Details

The RYB color **112, 88, 117** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666699**. A complement of this color would be **88, 117, 112**, and the grayscale version is **98, 98, 98**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **164, 138, 169**, and **64, 42, 69** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **110, 76, 117**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **114, 100, 117**.

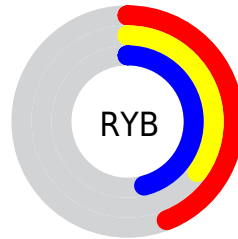
Distribution



Red (44%)

Green (35%)

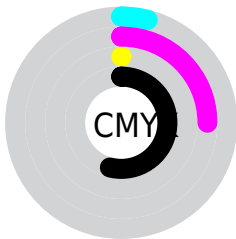
Blue (46%)



Red (44%)

Yellow (35%)

Blue (46%)

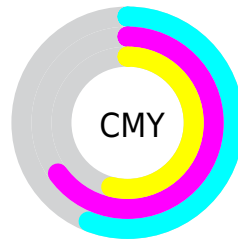


Cyan (4%)

Magenta (25%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (54%)



Cyan (56%)

Magenta (65%)

Yellow (54%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 112, 88, 117 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, 88, 117 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



112, 88, 117



112, 88, 117

255, 255, 255



87, 65, 92



164, 138, 169



64, 42, 69



191, 164, 196



41, 21, 46



219, 192, 224



23, 0, 26



248, 220, 253



0, 0, 0



255, 248, 255



112, 88, 117



112, 88, 117



110, 76, 117



114, 100, 117



108, 65, 117



116, 111, 117

■ 106, 53, 117

■ 117, 123, 122

■ 104, 41, 117

■ 117, 135, 132

■ 102, 29, 117

■ 117, 147, 142

■ 100, 18, 117

■ 117, 158, 151

■ 98, 6, 117

■ 117, 170, 161

■ 97, 0, 117

■ 117, 182, 171

■ 117, 193, 180

Harmonies

Analogous

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



91, 94, 127



112, 88, 117



125, 84, 102

Triad

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



112, 88, 117



95, 112, 64



44, 75, 107

Complementary

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



112, 88, 117



88, 117, 112

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.



58, 86, 105



112, 88, 117



65, 99, 68

Square

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



112, 88, 117



124, 96, 71



75, 103, 101



47, 79, 121

Rectangle

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



112, 88, 117



129, 84, 91



75, 103, 101



48, 77, 105

Sweetspot

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



112, 88, 117



151, 142, 153



88, 92, 117



75, 70, 77



204, 204, 204



77, 77, 77

Same Dimension

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



112, 88, 117



145, 107, 153



117, 88, 108



58, 53, 59



101, 0, 122



207, 0, 250

Inverse Universe

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



117, 88, 93



153, 107, 115



88, 110, 117



59, 53, 54



122, 0, 21



250, 0, 43

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 112, 88, 117 looks on a white 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

Black Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 112, 88, 117 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

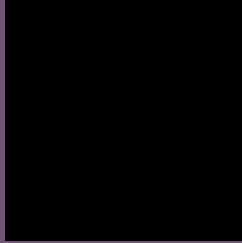
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

RYB 112, 88, 117 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 112, 88, 117.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 112, 88, 117.

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, 88, 117

Protanopia

90, 94, 122

Deuteranopia

96, 94, 116



Tritanopia
109, 91, 99

Trichromacy



Original Color

112, 88, 117

Protanomaly

98, 92, 120

Deuteranomaly

102, 92, 116

Tritanomaly

110, 90, 106

Monochromacy



Original Color

112, 88, 117

Achromatopsia

98, 98, 98

Achromatomaly

103, 94, 105

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 112, 88, 117 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, 88, 117)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(112, 88, 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, 88, 117) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(112, 88, 117) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 112, 88, 117 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, 88, 117) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(112, 88, 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, 88, 117)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(112, 88, 117); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(112, 88, 117);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(112, 88,  
117) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 112, 88, 117 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(112, 88, 117) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(112, 88,  
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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