

Converting Colors

`RYB(113, 133, 161)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(113, 133, 161) contains.

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Color

`RYB(113, 133, 161)`

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	7193A1
RGB	113, 147, 161
RGB Percent	44%, 58%, 63%
CMY	0.5569, 0.4224, 0.3686
CMYK	0.30, 0.09, 0.00, 0.37
HSL	197°, 20%, 54%
HSV	197°, 30%, 63%
XYZ	23.7213, 27.0403, 37.6873
YIQ	138.4300, -24.7580, -2.8540

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

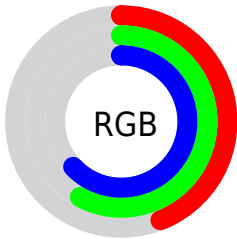
Format	Color
RYB	113, 133, 161
Decimal	7443361
CIELab	59.01, -8.52, -11.09
CIELCh	59, 13.991, 232.460
Yxy	27.0403, 0.2682, 0.3057
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285633441 (0xFF7193A1)
YUV	138.4300, 11.1270, -22.3021
Hunter-Lab	52.0003, -9.5732, -6.5703

Details

The RYB color **113, 133, 161** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669999**. A complement of this color would be **161, 133, 113**, and the grayscale version is **139, 139, 139**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **166, 187, 216**, and **63, 82, 109** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **97, 124, 161**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **129, 142, 161**.

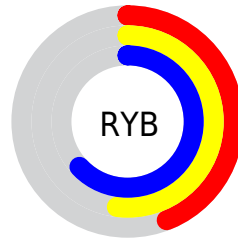
Distribution



Red (44%)

Green (58%)

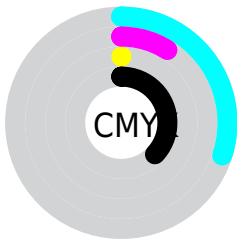
Blue (63%)



Red (44%)

Yellow (52%)

Blue (63%)

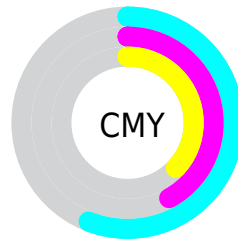


Cyan (30%)

Magenta (9%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (37%)



Cyan (56%)

Magenta (42%)

Yellow (37%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 113, 133, 161 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 113, 133, 161 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 113, 133, 161

255, 255, 255

■ 166, 187, 216

■ 194, 215, 244

■ 222, 239, 255

■ 251, 253, 255

■ 113, 133, 161

■ 88, 108, 135

■ 63, 83, 109

■ 39, 59, 85

■ 13, 34, 62

■ 0, 17, 40

■ 0, 1, 20

■ 0, 0, 0

■ 113, 133, 161

■ 97, 124, 161

■ 113, 133, 161

■ 129, 142, 161

81, 114, 161

145, 152, 161

65, 105, 161

161, 161, 161

49, 96, 161

177, 168, 161

32, 86, 161

193, 174, 161

16, 77, 161

210, 181, 161

0, 67, 161

226, 186, 161

242, 193, 161

255, 201, 161

Harmonies

Analogous

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



110, 130, 151



113, 133, 161



125, 138, 166

Triad

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



113, 133, 161



165, 134, 146



119, 144, 121

Complementary

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



113, 133, 161



161, 133, 113

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.



143, 155, 118



113, 133, 161



168, 134, 133

Square

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



113, 133, 161



155, 136, 157



164, 142, 123



127, 147, 146

Rectangle

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



113, 133, 161



135, 140, 166



164, 142, 123



121, 146, 118

Sweetspot

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



113, 133, 161



190, 198, 209



113, 150, 161



93, 98, 105



232, 232, 232



105, 105, 105

Same Dimension

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



113, 133, 161



134, 165, 209



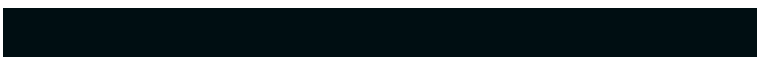
113, 121, 161



73, 77, 82



0, 61, 145



0, 8, 18

Inverse Universe

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



161, 113, 147



209, 134, 188



126, 161, 113



82, 73, 79



145, 0, 104



18, 0, 13

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 113, 133, 161 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 113, 133, 161 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

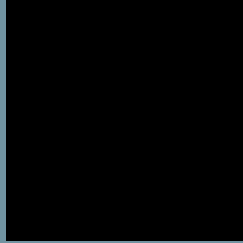
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

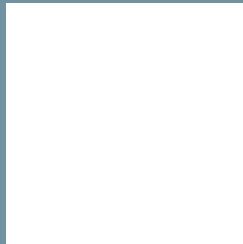
Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

RYB 113, 133, 161 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 113, 133, 161.




This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 113, 133, 161.

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
113, 133, 159

Trichromacy



Original Color

113, 133, 161

Protanomaly

130, 139, 158

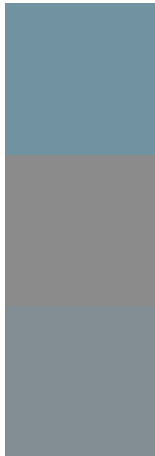
Deuteranomaly

133, 139, 162

Tritanomaly

113, 133, 160

Monochromacy



Original Color

113, 133, 161

Achromatopsia

139, 139, 139

Achromatomaly

130, 137, 147

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 113, 133, 161 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(113, 147, 161)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(113, 147, 161)  
}
```

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(113, 147, 161) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(113, 147, 161) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 113, 133, 161 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(113, 147, 161) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(113, 147, 161) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(113, 147, 161)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(113, 147, 161); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(113, 147, 161);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(113, 147,  
161) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 113, 133, 161 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(113, 147, 161) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(113,  
147, 161) }
```

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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