

Converting Colors

`RYB(113, 133, 210)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(113, 133, 210) contains.

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Color

R_YB(113, 133, 210)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	718AD2
RGB	113, 138, 210
RGB Percent	44%, 54%, 82%
CMY	0.5569, 0.4581, 0.1765
CMYK	0.46, 0.34, 0.00, 0.18
HSL	224°, 52%, 63%
HSV	224°, 46%, 82%
XYZ	27.5594, 26.3968, 64.6153
YIQ	138.7330, -38.0120, 17.0920

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

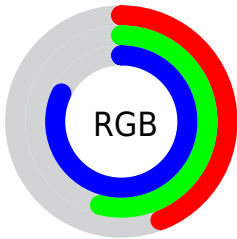
Format	Color
RYB	113, 133, 210
Decimal	7441106
CIELab	58.41, 10.20, -39.77
CIELCh	58, 41.060, 284.381
Yxy	26.3968, 0.2324, 0.2226
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285631186 (0xFF718AD2)
YUV	138.7330, 35.1346, -22.5678
Hunter-Lab	51.3778, 5.8374, -38.6017

Details

The RYB color **113, 133, 210** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **147, 210, 113**, and the grayscale version is **139, 139, 139**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **169, 187, 255**, and **57, 81, 155** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **92, 117, 210**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **134, 150, 210**.

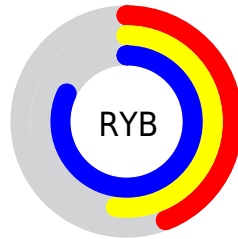
Distribution



Red (44%)

Green (54%)

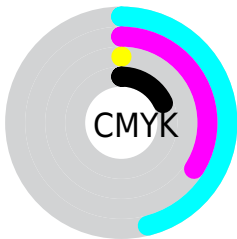
Blue (82%)



Red (44%)

Yellow (52%)

Blue (82%)

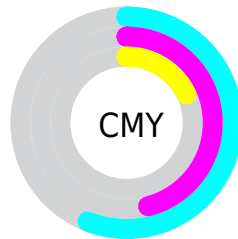


Cyan (46%)

Magenta (34%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (18%)



Cyan (56%)

Magenta (46%)

Yellow (18%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 113, 133, 210 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, 210 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 113, 133, 210

255, 255, 255

■ 169, 187, 255

■ 197, 213, 255

■ 226, 239, 255

■ 113, 133, 210

■ 85, 107, 182

■ 57, 81, 155

■ 23, 54, 129

■ 0, 31, 103

■ 0, 18, 79

■ 0, 2, 55

■ 0, 2, 33

■ 0, 0, 6

■ 0, 0, 0

■ 113, 133, 210

■ 113, 133, 210

■ 92, 117, 210

■ 134, 150, 210

■ 71, 100, 210

■ 155, 166, 210

■ 50, 83, 210

■ 176, 183, 210

■ 29, 66, 210

■ 197, 199, 210

■ 8, 49, 210

■ 213, 218, 210

■ 0, 44, 210

■ 221, 239, 210

■ 220, 255, 210

■ 210, 255, 210

Harmonies

Analogous

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



16, 95, 209



113, 133, 210



166, 124, 192

Triad

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



113, 133, 210



201, 128, 92



51, 116, 158

Complementary

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



113, 133, 210



147, 210, 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.



87, 153, 135



113, 133, 210



152, 178, 71

Square

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



113, 133, 210



209, 111, 124



69, 145, 68



0, 80, 159

Rectangle

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



113, 133, 210



189, 116, 172



69, 145, 68



72, 131, 156

Sweetspot

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



113, 133, 210



219, 227, 255



113, 169, 210



106, 110, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



113, 133, 210



115, 144, 255



136, 113, 210



94, 96, 105



0, 35, 168



0, 9, 41

Inverse Universe

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



210, 113, 138



255, 115, 151



113, 210, 136



105, 94, 97



168, 0, 44



41, 0, 11

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 113, 133, 210 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

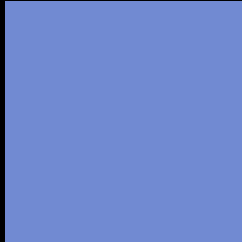
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 210 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

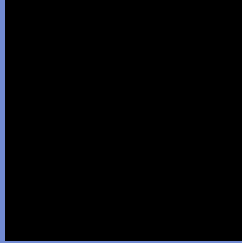
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 210 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 113, 133, 210.

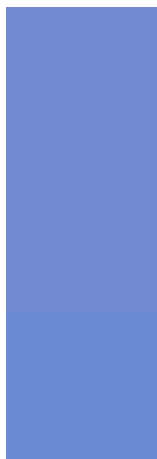


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 113, 133, 210.

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
113, 133, 210

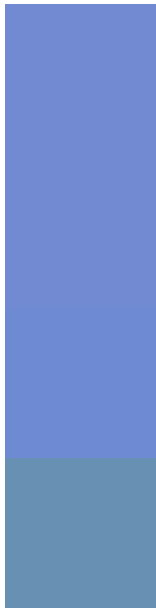
Protanopia
115, 134, 210

Deuteranopia
108, 132, 210



Tritanopia
99, 126, 160

Trichromacy



Original Color
113, 133, 210

Protanomaly
114, 133, 210

Deuteranomaly
110, 132, 210

Tritanomaly
104, 130, 178

Monochromacy



Original Color
113, 133, 210

Achromatopsia
139, 139, 139

Achromatomaly
130, 137, 165

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 113, 138, 210 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, 138, 210)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(113, 138, 210)  
}
```

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, 138, 210) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(113, 138, 210) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 113, 133, 210 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, 138, 210) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(113, 138, 210) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(113, 138, 210)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(113, 138, 210); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(113, 138, 210);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(113, 138,  
210) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 113, 133, 210 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(113, 138, 210) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(113,  
138, 210) }
```

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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