

Converting Colors

`RYB(113, 141, 182)`

Have a look what the booklet for RYB(113, 141, 182) contains.

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Color

R_YB(113, 141, 182)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	71A0B6
RGB	113, 160, 182
RGB Percent	44%, 63%, 71%
CMY	0.5569, 0.3721, 0.2863
CMYK	0.38, 0.12, 0.00, 0.29
HSL	199°, 32%, 58%
HSV	199°, 38%, 71%
XYZ	27.8455, 32.0720, 48.9789
YIQ	148.4550, -35.0740, -3.1220

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

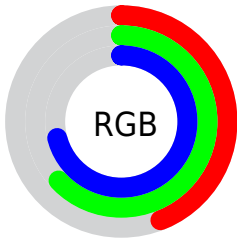
Format	Color
RYB	113, 141, 182
Decimal	7446710
CIELab	63.40, -10.17, -16.34
CIElCh	63, 19.249, 238.100
Yxy	32.0720, 0.2557, 0.2945
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285636790 (0xFF71A0B6)
YUV	148.4550, 16.5377, -31.0940
Hunter-Lab	56.6322, -11.3395, -11.6350

Details

The RYB color **113, 141, 182** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **669999**. A complement of this color would be **182, 145, 113**, and the grayscale version is **148, 148, 148**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **167, 196, 238**, and **61, 89, 129** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **95, 130, 182**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **131, 152, 182**.

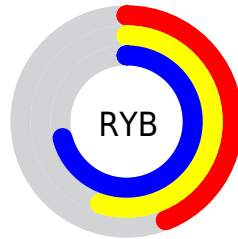
Distribution



Red (44%)

Green (63%)

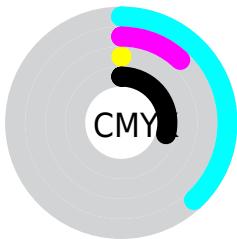
Blue (71%)



Red (44%)

Yellow (55%)

Blue (71%)

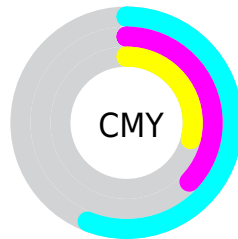


Cyan (38%)

Magenta (12%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (29%)



Cyan (56%)

Magenta (37%)

Yellow (29%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 113, 141, 182 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, 141, 182 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 113, 141, 182

255, 255, 255

■ 167, 196, 238

■ 195, 222, 255

■ 224, 240, 255

253, 254, 255

■ 113, 141, 182

■ 87, 115, 155

■ 61, 89, 129

■ 34, 63, 104

■ 0, 35, 80

■ 0, 23, 57

■ 0, 12, 35

■ 0, 0, 12

■ 0, 0, 0

■ 113, 141, 182

■ 113, 141, 182

■ 95, 130, 182

■ 131, 152, 182

■ 77, 120, 182

■ 149, 163, 182

■ 58, 108, 182

■ 168, 173, 182

■ 40, 98, 182

■ 186, 183, 182

■ 22, 87, 182

■ 204, 192, 182

■ 4, 76, 182

■ 222, 201, 182

■ 0, 74, 182

■ 240, 210, 182

■ 255, 218, 182

■ 255, 233, 182

Harmonies

Analogous

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



106, 136, 169



113, 141, 182



132, 148, 187

Triad

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



113, 141, 182



187, 141, 155



123, 157, 131

Complementary

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



113, 141, 182



182, 145, 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, 168, 119



113, 141, 182



189, 142, 138

Square

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



113, 141, 182



175, 144, 172



182, 158, 125



130, 157, 161

Rectangle

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



113, 141, 182



147, 151, 186



182, 158, 125



121, 156, 121

Sweetspot

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



113, 141, 182



211, 222, 237



113, 165, 182



104, 111, 120



247, 247, 247



120, 120, 120

Same Dimension

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



113, 141, 182



130, 173, 237



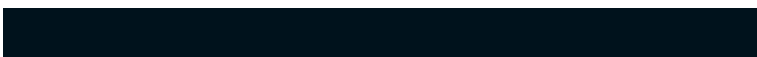
113, 124, 182



83, 87, 92



0, 63, 156



0, 11, 28

Inverse Universe

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



182, 113, 160



237, 130, 203



129, 182, 113



92, 83, 89



156, 0, 106



28, 0, 19

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 113, 141, 182 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

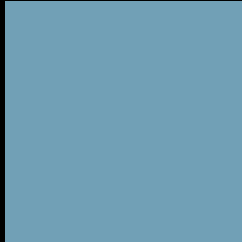
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 113, 141, 182 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

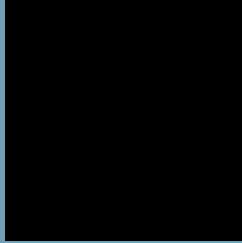
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 113, 141, 182 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 113, 141, 182.

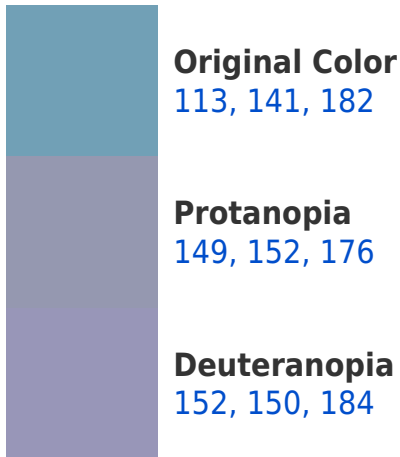


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 113, 141, 182.

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
111, 139, 174

Trichromacy



Original Color

113, 141, 182

Protanomaly

136, 149, 178

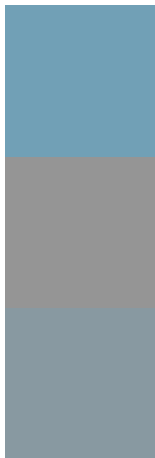
Deuteranomaly

138, 150, 183

Tritanomaly

112, 140, 177

Monochromacy



Original Color

113, 141, 182

Achromatopsia

149, 149, 149

Achromatomaly

136, 146, 161

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 113, 141, 182 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, 160, 182)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(113, 160, 182)  
}
```

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, 160, 182) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(113, 160, 182) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 113, 141, 182 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, 160, 182) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(113, 160, 182) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(113, 160, 182)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(113, 160, 182); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(113, 160, 182);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(113, 160,  
182) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 113, 141, 182 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(113, 160, 182) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(113,  
160, 182) }
```

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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