

Converting Colors

`RYB(113, 147, 160)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(113, 147, 160) contains.

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Color

R_YB(113, 147, 160)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	71A083
RGB	113, 160, 131
RGB Percent	44%, 63%, 51%
CMY	0.5569, 0.3725, 0.4864
CMYK	0.29, 0.00, 0.18, 0.37
HSL	143°, 20%, 54%
HSV	143°, 29%, 63%
XYZ	23.4756, 30.2902, 26.0716
YIQ	142.6410, -18.7030, -18.9830

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

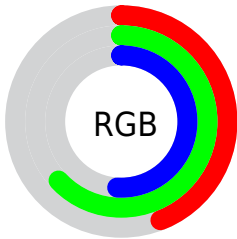
Format	Color
RYB	113, 147, 160
Decimal	7446659
CIELab	61.90, -22.08, 10.12
CIElCh	62, 24.292, 155.371
Yxy	30.2902, 0.2940, 0.3794
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285636739 (0xFF71A083)
YUV	142.6410, -5.7390, -25.9952
Hunter-Lab	55.0365, -20.1756, 10.4391

Details

The RYB color **113, 147, 160** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669966**. A complement of this color would be **160, 113, 142**, and the grayscale version is **143, 143, 143**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **166, 202, 215**, and **63, 95, 108** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **97, 143, 160**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **129, 151, 160**.

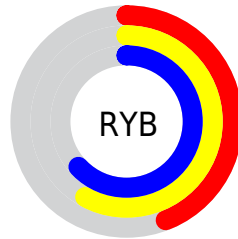
Distribution



Red (44%)

Green (63%)

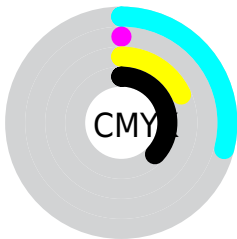
Blue (51%)



Red (44%)

Yellow (58%)

Blue (63%)

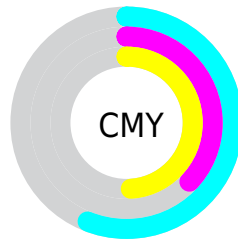


Cyan (29%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (18%)

Black (37%)



Cyan (56%)

Magenta (37%)

Yellow (49%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 113, 147, 160 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, 147, 160 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 113, 147, 160

255, 255, 255


 166, 202, 215

 193, 229, 243

 222, 243, 255

 250, 253, 255

 113, 147, 160

 88, 121, 134

 63, 95, 108

 39, 70, 84


 14, 45, 60

 0, 27, 38

 0, 13, 13


 0, 0, 0

 113, 147, 160


 97, 143, 160


 113, 147, 160


 129, 151, 160

 81, 138, 160


 145, 156, 160

 65, 134, 160


 161, 160, 161

 49, 130, 160

 177, 160, 171

 33, 125, 160

 193, 160, 180


 17, 120, 160

 209, 160, 190

 1, 116, 160

 225, 160, 200

 0, 116, 160

 241, 160, 210

 255, 160, 220

Harmonies

Analogous

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



114, 156, 132



113, 147, 160



92, 129, 162

Triad

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



113, 147, 160



128, 144, 192



192, 138, 126

Complementary

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



113, 147, 160



160, 113, 142

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.



192, 134, 146



113, 147, 160



158, 143, 185

Square

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



113, 147, 160



99, 134, 188



181, 136, 168



180, 167, 111

Rectangle

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



113, 147, 160



85, 124, 167



181, 136, 168



193, 135, 132

Sweetspot

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



113, 147, 160



190, 204, 209



113, 160, 130



93, 102, 105



232, 232, 232



105, 105, 105

Same Dimension

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



113, 147, 160



136, 189, 209



113, 138, 160



71, 77, 79



0, 103, 143



0, 11, 15

Inverse Universe

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



160, 113, 142



209, 136, 181



160, 113, 119



79, 71, 76



143, 0, 88



15, 0, 9

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 113, 147, 160 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

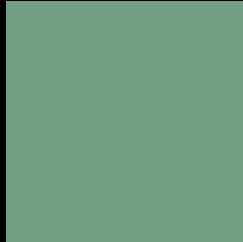
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 147, 160 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

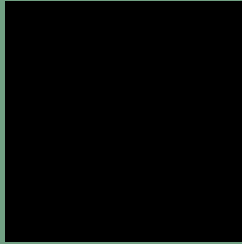
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 147, 160 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 113, 147, 160.

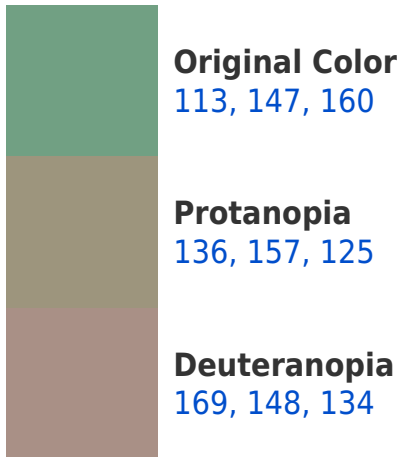


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 113, 147, 160.

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
120, 140, 167

Trichromacy



Original Color

113, 147, 160

Protanomaly

127, 153, 139

Deuteranomaly

133, 150, 134

Tritanomaly

117, 138, 157

Monochromacy



Original Color

113, 147, 160

Achromatopsia

143, 143, 143

Achromatomaly

132, 144, 149

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 113, 147, 160 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, 131)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(113, 160, 131)  
}
```

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, 131) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(113, 160, 131) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 113, 147, 160 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, 131) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(113, 160, 131) }
```

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, 131)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(113, 160, 131); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(113, 160, 131);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(113, 160,  
131) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 113, 147, 160 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, 131) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(113,  
160, 131) }
```

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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