

Converting Colors

`RYB(113, 152, 166)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(113, 152, 166) contains.

RYB(113, 152, 166)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	11
<i>Previews</i>	23
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	26
<i>CSS Examples</i>	29

Color

R_YB(113, 152, 166)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	71A684
RGB	113, 166, 132
RGB Percent	44%, 65%, 52%
CMY	0.5569, 0.3490, 0.4823
CMYK	0.32, 0.00, 0.20, 0.35
HSL	142°, 23%, 55%
HSV	142°, 32%, 65%
XYZ	24.6129, 32.4498, 26.8052
YIQ	146.2770, -20.6740, -21.8100

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

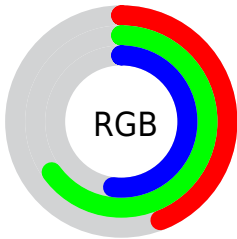
Format	Color
RYB	113, 152, 166
Decimal	7448196
CIELab	63.71, -24.89, 12.09
CIElCh	64, 27.673, 154.098
Yxy	32.4498, 0.2935, 0.3869
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285638276 (0xFF71A684)
YUV	146.2770, -7.0386, -29.1839
Hunter-Lab	56.9647, -22.5633, 11.9759

Details

The RYB color **113, 152, 166** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669966**. A complement of this color would be **166, 113, 147**, and the grayscale version is **146, 146, 146**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **166, 207, 221**, and **63, 100, 114** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **96, 148, 166**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **130, 156, 166**.

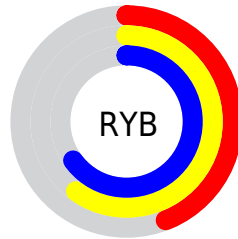
Distribution



Red (44%)

Green (65%)

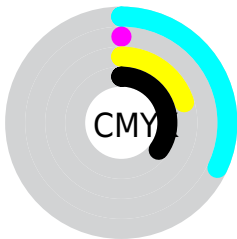
Blue (52%)



Red (44%)

Yellow (60%)

Blue (65%)

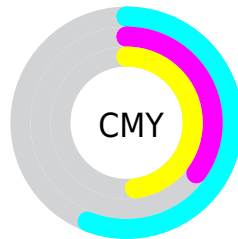


Cyan (32%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (20%)

Black (35%)



Cyan (56%)

Magenta (35%)

Yellow (48%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 113, 152, 166 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, 152, 166 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 113, 152, 166

255, 255, 255


 166, 207, 221


 194, 236, 250

 222, 243, 255


 251, 253, 255

 113, 152, 166

 87, 125, 139

 63, 100, 114

 38, 74, 89


 11, 47, 65

 0, 31, 43

 0, 21, 21

 0, 0, 0

 113, 152, 166

 96, 148, 166

 113, 152, 166

 130, 156, 166

■ 80, 143, 166

■ 146, 161, 166

■ 63, 139, 166

■ 163, 165, 166

■ 47, 135, 166

■ 179, 166, 175

■ 30, 130, 166

■ 196, 166, 185

■ 13, 126, 166

■ 213, 166, 196

■ 0, 122, 166

■ 229, 166, 207

■ 246, 166, 217

■ 255, 166, 228

Harmonies

Analogous

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



113, 161, 132



113, 152, 166



87, 130, 168

Triad

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



113, 152, 166



127, 147, 203



202, 141, 128

Complementary

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



113, 152, 166



166, 113, 147

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.



202, 136, 152



113, 152, 166



162, 147, 195

Square

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



113, 152, 166



93, 135, 198



189, 139, 176



190, 171, 111

Rectangle

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



113, 152, 166



76, 123, 174



189, 139, 176



204, 137, 135

Sweetspot

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



113, 152, 166



195, 211, 217



113, 166, 132



96, 106, 110



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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



113, 152, 166



134, 195, 217



113, 142, 166



76, 82, 84



0, 109, 148



0, 15, 20

Inverse Universe

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



166, 113, 147



217, 134, 187



166, 113, 121



84, 76, 81



148, 0, 95



20, 0, 13

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 113, 152, 166 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, 152, 166 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, 152, 166 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 113, 152, 166.

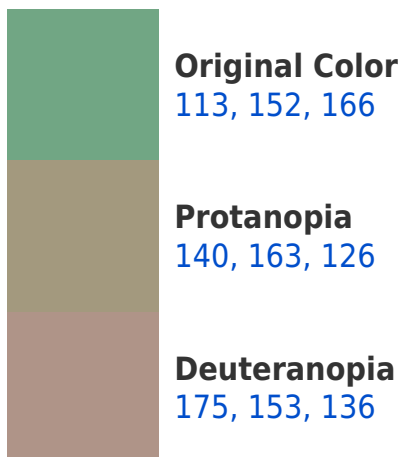



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 113, 152, 166.

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
121, 143, 173

Trichromacy



Original Color
113, 152, 166

Protanomaly
128, 158, 141

Deuteranomaly
135, 155, 138

Tritanomaly
118, 141, 162

Monochromacy



Original Color
113, 152, 166

Achromatopsia
146, 146, 146

Achromatomaly
134, 148, 153

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 113, 152, 166 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, 166, 132)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(113, 166, 132)  
}
```

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, 166, 132) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(113, 166, 132) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 113, 152, 166 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, 166, 132) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(113, 166, 132) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(113, 166, 132)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(113, 166, 132); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(113, 166, 132);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(113, 166,  
132) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 113, 152, 166 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(113, 166, 132) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(113,  
166, 132) }
```

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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