

Converting Colors

`RYB(114, 133, 160)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(114, 133, 160) contains.

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Color

`RYB(114, 133, 160)`

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	7292A0
RGB	114, 146, 160
RGB Percent	45%, 57%, 63%
CMY	0.5529, 0.4260, 0.3725
CMYK	0.29, 0.09, 0.00, 0.37
HSL	198°, 19%, 54%
HSV	198°, 29%, 63%
XYZ	23.6207, 26.7876, 37.1833
YIQ	138.0280, -23.5660, -2.4300

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

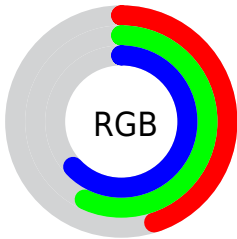
Format	Color
RYB	114, 133, 160
Decimal	7508640
CIELab	58.78, -7.96, -10.87
CIELCh	59, 13.472, 233.783
Yxy	26.7876, 0.2697, 0.3058
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285698720 (0xFF7292A0)
YUV	138.0280, 10.8322, -21.0726
Hunter-Lab	51.7568, -9.1108, -6.3656

Details

The RYB color **114, 133, 160** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669999**. A complement of this color would be **160, 134, 114**, and the grayscale version is **138, 138, 138**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **167, 187, 215**, and **64, 83, 109** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **98, 124, 160**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **130, 142, 160**.

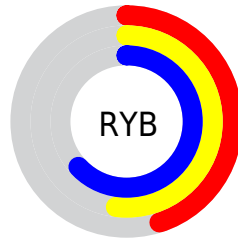
Distribution



Red (45%)

Green (57%)

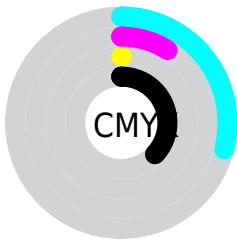
Blue (63%)



Red (45%)

Yellow (52%)

Blue (63%)

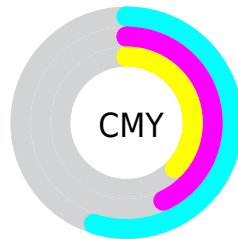


Cyan (29%)

Magenta (9%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (37%)



Cyan (55%)

Magenta (43%)

Yellow (37%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 114, 133, 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 114, 133, 160 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 114, 133, 160

255, 255, 255

■ 167, 187, 215

■ 194, 214, 243

■ 223, 239, 255

■ 252, 254, 255

■ 114, 133, 160

■ 89, 108, 134

■ 64, 83, 109

■ 40, 59, 84

■ 15, 35, 61

■ 0, 17, 39

■ 0, 1, 19

■ 0, 0, 0

■ 114, 133, 160

■ 98, 124, 160

■ 114, 133, 160

■ 130, 142, 160

82, 114, 160

146, 152, 160

66, 105, 160

162, 162, 160

50, 95, 160

178, 167, 160

34, 86, 160

194, 174, 160

18, 77, 160

210, 181, 160

2, 67, 160

226, 189, 160

0, 66, 160

242, 194, 160

255, 202, 160

Harmonies

Analogous

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



111, 130, 150



114, 133, 160



125, 137, 165

Triad

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



114, 133, 160



164, 133, 144



120, 144, 123

Complementary

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



114, 133, 160



160, 134, 114

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.



139, 153, 118



114, 133, 160



166, 134, 132

Square

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



114, 133, 160



155, 136, 155



163, 142, 123



127, 147, 147

Rectangle

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



114, 133, 160



135, 140, 164



163, 142, 123



121, 145, 118

Sweetspot

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



114, 133, 160



190, 198, 209



114, 150, 160



93, 98, 105



232, 232, 232



105, 105, 105

Same Dimension

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



114, 133, 160



136, 166, 209



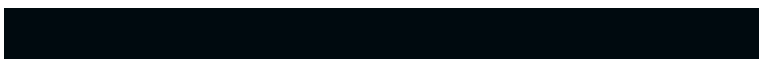
114, 122, 160



71, 74, 79



0, 59, 143



0, 6, 15

Inverse Universe

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



160, 114, 146



209, 136, 187



127, 160, 114



79, 71, 77



143, 0, 100



15, 0, 11

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 114, 133, 160 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 114, 133, 160 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

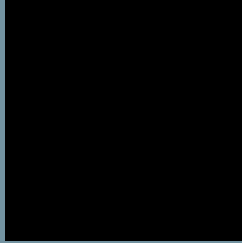
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

RYB 114, 133, 160 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 114, 133, 160.




This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 114, 133, 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

114, 133, 158

Trichromacy



Original Color

114, 133, 160

Protanomaly

130, 138, 157

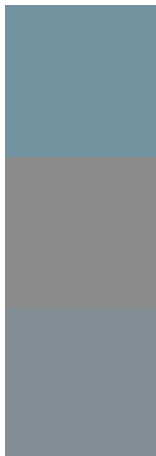
Deuteranomaly

134, 139, 161

Tritanomaly

114, 133, 159

Monochromacy



Original Color

114, 133, 160

Achromatopsia

138, 138, 138

Achromatomaly

129, 136, 146

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 114, 133, 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(114, 146, 160)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(114, 146, 160)  
}
```

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(114, 146, 160) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(114, 146, 160) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 114, 133, 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(114, 146, 160) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(114, 146, 160) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(114, 146, 160)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(114, 146, 160); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(114, 146, 160);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(114, 146,  
160) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 114, 133, 160 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(114, 146, 160) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(114,  
146, 160) }
```

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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