

Converting Colors

`RYB(116, 110, 211)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(116, 110, 211) contains.

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Color

R_YB(116, 110, 211)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	746ED3
RGB	116, 110, 211
RGB Percent	45%, 43%, 83%
CMY	0.5451, 0.5686, 0.1725
CMYK	0.45, 0.48, 0.00, 0.17
HSL	244°, 53%, 63%
HSV	244°, 48%, 83%
XYZ	24.5363, 19.5680, 64.1118
YIQ	123.3080, -28.8450, 32.6830

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

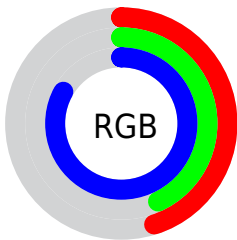
Format	Color
R _Y B	116, 110, 211
Decimal	7630547
CIE Lab	51.35, 28.08, -51.52
CIE LCh	51, 58.677, 298.596
Yxy	19.5680, 0.2267, 0.1808
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285820627 (0xFF746ED3)
YUV	123.3080, 43.2322, -6.4091
Hunter-Lab	44.2357, 21.5961, -54.9652

Details

The RYB color **116, 110, 211** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **6666CC**. A complement of this color would be **110, 211, 116**, and the grayscale version is **123, 123, 123**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **172, 162, 255**, and **59, 62, 156** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **96, 89, 211**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **136, 131, 211**.

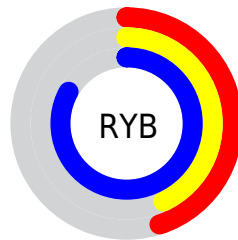
Distribution



Red (45%)

Green (43%)

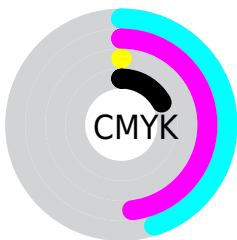
Blue (83%)



Red (45%)

Yellow (43%)

Blue (83%)

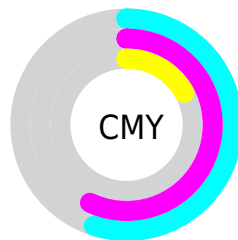


Cyan (45%)

Magenta (48%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (17%)



Cyan (55%)

Magenta (57%)

Yellow (17%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 116, 110, 211 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 116, 110, 211 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 116, 110, 211


 116, 110, 211

255, 255, 255

 88, 86, 183


 172, 162, 255

 59, 62, 156

 201, 189, 255

 25, 38, 129

 231, 217, 255

 0, 17, 103

 255, 245, 255

 0, 0, 79

 0, 5, 55

 0, 2, 33

 0, 0, 5

 0, 0, 0

■ 116, 110, 211

■ 116, 110, 211

■ 96, 89, 211

■ 136, 131, 211

■ 76, 68, 211

■ 156, 152, 211

■ 56, 47, 211

■ 176, 173, 211

■ 37, 26, 211

■ 195, 194, 211

■ 17, 5, 211

■ 211, 216, 212

■ 13, 0, 211

■ 211, 237, 213

■ 211, 255, 211

Harmonies

Analogous

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



0, 82, 223



116, 110, 211



180, 87, 175

Triad

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



116, 110, 211



186, 149, 33



0, 80, 145

Complementary

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



116, 110, 211



110, 211, 116

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.



0, 96, 142



116, 110, 211



36, 148, 0

Square

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



116, 110, 211



209, 78, 77



19, 133, 53



0, 78, 169

Rectangle

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



116, 110, 211



203, 74, 144



19, 133, 53



0, 85, 144

Sweetspot

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



116, 110, 211



221, 219, 255



110, 159, 211



107, 106, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



116, 110, 211



118, 110, 255



166, 110, 211



95, 94, 105



10, 0, 168



2, 0, 41

Inverse Universe

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



211, 110, 205



255, 110, 246



110, 211, 166



105, 94, 104



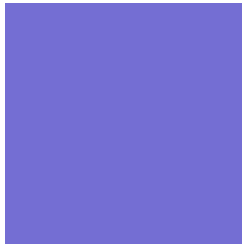
168, 0, 158



41, 0, 38

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 116, 110, 211 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

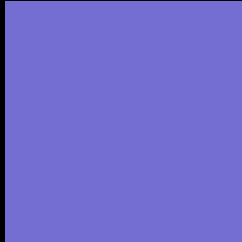
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 116, 110, 211 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

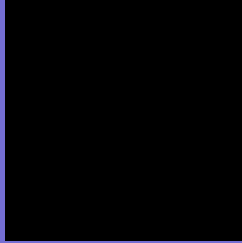
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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](#).

R Y B 116, 110, 211 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 116, 110, 211.

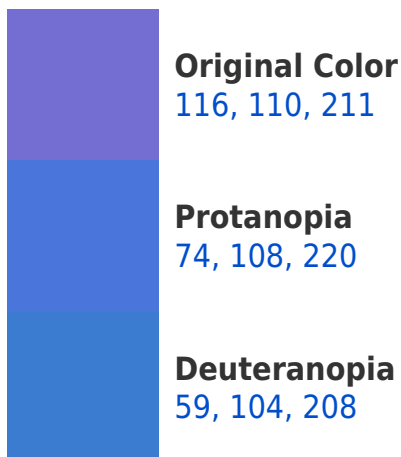



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 116, 110, 211.

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

96, 114, 137

Trichromacy



Original Color
116, 110, 211

Protanomaly
89, 111, 217

Deuteranomaly
80, 109, 209

Tritanomaly
103, 117, 164

Monochromacy



Original Color
116, 110, 211

Achromatopsia
123, 123, 123

Achromatomaly
120, 118, 155

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 116, 110, 211 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(116, 110, 211)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(116, 110, 211)  
}
```

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(116, 110, 211) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(116, 110, 211) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 116, 110, 211 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

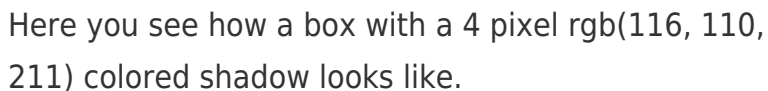
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(116, 110, 211) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(116, 110, 211) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(116, 110, 211)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(116, 110, 211); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(116, 110, 211); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(116, 110, 211) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 116, 110, 211 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(116, 110, 211) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(116,  
110, 211) }
```

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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