

Converting Colors

`RYB(116, 144, 163)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(116, 144, 163) contains.

RYB(116, 144, 163)	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(116, 144, 163)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	74A394
RGB	116, 163, 148
RGB Percent	45%, 64%, 58%
CMY	0.5451, 0.3608, 0.4200
CMYK	0.29, 0.00, 0.09, 0.36
HSL	161°, 20%, 55%
HSV	161°, 29%, 64%
XYZ	25.6365, 32.0421, 32.8061
YIQ	147.2370, -23.1970, -14.6290

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

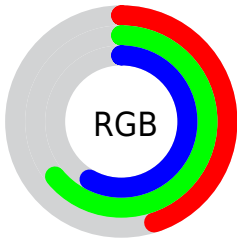
Format	Color
RYB	116, 144, 163
Decimal	7644052
CIELab	63.38, -19.09, 2.78
CIElCh	63, 19.291, 171.718
Yxy	32.0421, 0.2833, 0.3541
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285834132 (0xFF74A394)
YUV	147.2370, 0.3762, -27.3948
Hunter-Lab	56.6058, -18.2183, 5.2623

Details

The RYB color **116, 144, 163** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669999**. A complement of this color would be **163, 116, 131**, and the grayscale version is **147, 147, 147**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **169, 198, 218**, and **66, 93, 111** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **100, 137, 163**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **132, 150, 163**.

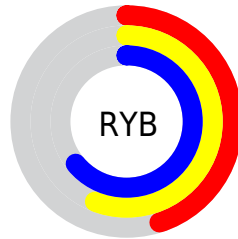
Distribution



Red (45%)

Green (64%)

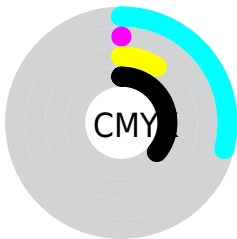
Blue (58%)



Red (45%)

Yellow (56%)

Blue (64%)

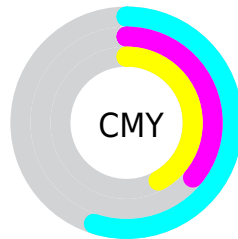


Cyan (29%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (9%)

Black (36%)



Cyan (55%)

Magenta (36%)

Yellow (42%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 116, 144, 163 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, 144, 163 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 116, 144, 163

255, 255, 255

 169, 198, 218


 197, 227, 247


 225, 240, 255

254, 255, 255

 116, 144, 163

 100, 137, 163

 116, 144, 163

 91, 118, 137

 66, 93, 111


 42, 68, 87


 16, 43, 63

 0, 24, 41

 0, 16, 20

 0, 0, 0

 116, 144, 163

 132, 150, 163

■ 83, 131, 163

■ 149, 158, 163

■ 67, 124, 163

■ 165, 163, 164

■ 51, 118, 163

■ 181, 163, 169

■ 35, 111, 163

■ 198, 163, 174

■ 18, 105, 163

■ 214, 163, 179

■ 2, 98, 163

■ 230, 163, 185

■ 0, 97, 163

■ 246, 163, 190

■ 255, 163, 195

Harmonies

Analogous

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



132, 161, 159



116, 144, 163



106, 135, 165

Triad

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



116, 144, 163



150, 151, 185



184, 153, 127

Complementary

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



116, 144, 163



163, 116, 131

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.



189, 142, 142



116, 144, 163



171, 145, 175

Square

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



116, 144, 163



127, 147, 187



185, 142, 159



153, 171, 120

Rectangle

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



116, 144, 163



107, 138, 176



185, 142, 159



187, 148, 131

Sweetspot

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



116, 144, 163



193, 204, 212



116, 163, 147



95, 102, 107



235, 235, 235



107, 107, 107

Same Dimension

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



116, 144, 163



138, 182, 212



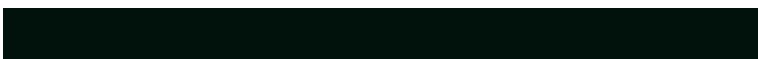
116, 137, 163



73, 78, 82



0, 86, 145



0, 11, 18

Inverse Universe

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



163, 116, 131



212, 138, 161



163, 126, 116



82, 73, 76



145, 0, 47



18, 0, 6

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 116, 144, 163 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 116, 144, 163 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

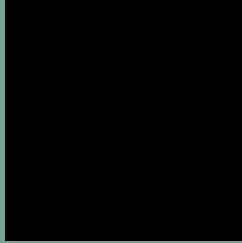
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

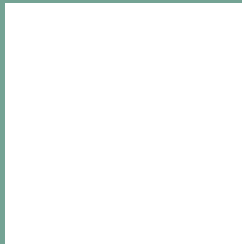
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RYB 116, 144, 163 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 116, 144, 163.




This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 116, 144, 163.

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, 172

Trichromacy



Original Color

116, 144, 163

Protanomaly

143, 155, 156

Deuteranomaly

149, 152, 153

Tritanomaly

119, 140, 163

Monochromacy



Original Color

116, 144, 163

Achromatopsia

147, 147, 147

Achromatomaly

136, 146, 153

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 116, 144, 163 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, 163, 148)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(116, 163, 148)  
}
```

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, 163, 148) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(116, 163, 148) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 116, 144, 163 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, 163, 148) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(116, 163, 148) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(116, 163, 148)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(116, 163, 148); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(116, 163, 148);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(116, 163,  
148) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 116, 144, 163 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(116, 163, 148) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(116,  
163, 148) }
```

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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