

Converting Colors

`RYB(116, 145, 168)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(116, 145, 168) contains.

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Color

R_YB(116, 145, 168)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	74A89D
RGB	116, 168, 157
RGB Percent	45%, 66%, 62%
CMY	0.5451, 0.3412, 0.3834
CMYK	0.31, 0.00, 0.06, 0.34
HSL	168°, 23%, 56%
HSV	168°, 31%, 66%
XYZ	27.3115, 34.1608, 37.1607
YIQ	151.1980, -27.4610, -14.4450

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

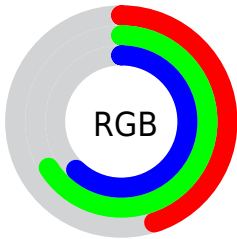
Format	Color
RYB	116, 145, 168
Decimal	7645341
CIELab	65.09, -19.58, 0.04
CIELCh	65, 19.583, 179.873
Yxy	34.1608, 0.2769, 0.3463
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285835421 (0xFF74A89D)
YUV	151.1980, 2.8604, -30.8686
Hunter-Lab	58.4473, -18.8724, 3.2166

Details

The RYB color **116, 145, 168** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669999**. A complement of this color would be **168, 116, 127**, and the grayscale version is **151, 151, 151**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **170, 200, 223**, and **65, 93, 116** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **99, 137, 168**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **133, 152, 168**.

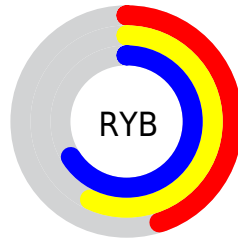
Distribution



Red (45%)

Green (66%)

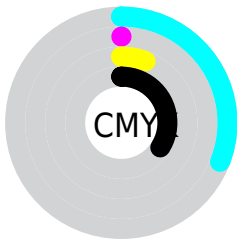
Blue (62%)



Red (45%)

Yellow (57%)

Blue (66%)

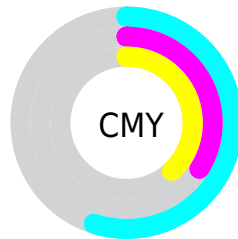


Cyan (31%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (6%)

Black (34%)



Cyan (55%)

Magenta (34%)

Yellow (38%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 116, 145, 168 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, 145, 168 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 116, 145, 168


255, 255, 255

 170, 200, 223

 197, 228, 252

 226, 241, 255

 116, 145, 168


 90, 118, 141

 65, 93, 116

 40, 68, 91


 13, 42, 67

 0, 25, 45

 0, 16, 26

 0, 0, 0

 116, 145, 168

 99, 137, 168

 116, 145, 168

 133, 152, 168

■ 82, 130, 168

■ 150, 160, 168

■ 66, 123, 168

■ 166, 167, 168

■ 49, 115, 168

■ 183, 168, 171

■ 32, 108, 168

■ 200, 168, 175

■ 15, 100, 168

■ 217, 168, 178

■ 0, 94, 168

■ 234, 168, 182

■ 250, 168, 185

■ 255, 168, 189

Harmonies

Analogous

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



132, 160, 166



116, 145, 168



109, 140, 175

Triad

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



116, 145, 168



161, 154, 188



186, 166, 128

Complementary

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



116, 145, 168



168, 116, 127

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.



194, 148, 141



116, 145, 168



181, 148, 176

Square

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



116, 145, 168



137, 153, 193



192, 146, 159



143, 171, 123

Rectangle

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



116, 145, 168



113, 143, 184



192, 146, 159



190, 156, 132

Sweetspot

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



116, 145, 168



200, 211, 219



116, 168, 157



98, 105, 110



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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



116, 145, 168



138, 183, 219



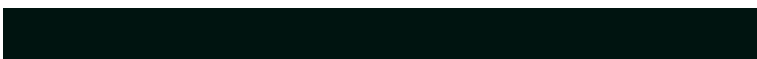
116, 138, 168



76, 81, 84



0, 83, 148



0, 11, 20

Inverse Universe

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



168, 116, 127



219, 138, 155



168, 137, 116



84, 76, 77



148, 0, 31



20, 0, 4

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 116, 145, 168 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

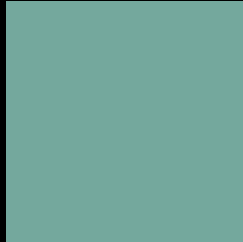
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 145, 168 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

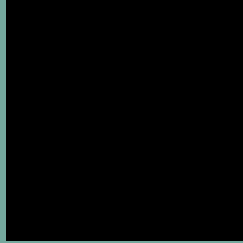
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 145, 168 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 116, 145, 168.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 116, 145, 168.

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, 146, 178

Trichromacy



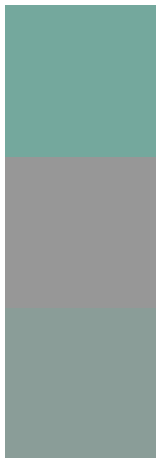
Original Color
116, 145, 168

Protanomaly
145, 156, 161

Deuteranomaly
151, 155, 159

Tritanomaly
119, 143, 170

Monochromacy



Original Color
116, 145, 168

Achromatopsia
151, 151, 151

Achromatomaly
138, 149, 157

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 116, 145, 168 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, 168, 157)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(116, 168, 157)  
}
```

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, 168, 157) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(116, 168, 157) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 116, 145, 168 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

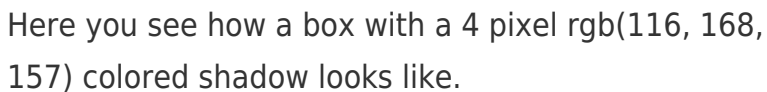
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(116, 168, 157) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(116, 168, 157) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(116, 168, 157)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(116, 168, 157); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(116, 168, 157); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(116, 168, 157) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 116, 145, 168 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(116, 168, 157) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(116,  
168, 157) }
```

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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