

Converting Colors

`RYB(116, 145, 174)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(116, 145, 174) contains.

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Color

R_YB(116, 145, 174)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	74AEAE
RGB	116, 174, 174
RGB Percent	45%, 68%, 68%
CMY	0.5451, 0.3176, 0.3176
CMYK	0.33, 0.00, 0.00, 0.32
HSL	180°, 26%, 57%
HSV	180°, 33%, 68%
XYZ	29.9785, 37.0411, 45.6140
YIQ	156.6580, -34.5680, -12.2960

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

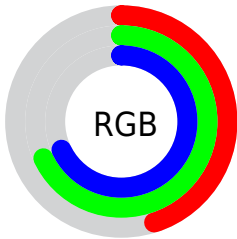
Format	Color
R _Y B	116, 145, 174
Decimal	7646894
CIE Lab	67.31, -18.73, -6.02
CIE LCh	67, 19.677, 197.802
Yxy	37.0411, 0.2662, 0.3289
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285836974 (0xFF74AEAE)
YUV	156.6580, 8.5496, -35.6571
Hunter-Lab	60.8614, -18.5837, -1.8333

Details

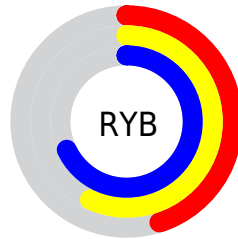
The RYB color **116, 145, 174** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **669999**. A complement of this color would be **174, 116, 116**, and the grayscale version is **157, 157, 157**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **170, 200, 230**, and **64, 93, 122** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **99, 137, 174**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **133, 154, 174**.

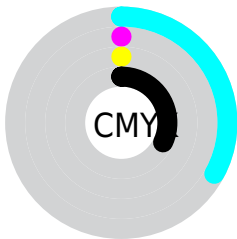
Distribution



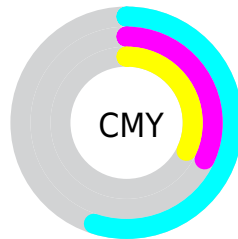
- Red (45%)
- Green (68%)
- Blue (68%)



- Red (45%)
- Yellow (57%)
- Blue (68%)



- Cyan (33%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (32%)



- Cyan (55%)
- Magenta (32%)
- Yellow (32%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 116, 145, 174 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, 174 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 116, 145, 174


255, 255, 255

 170, 200, 230

 198, 227, 255

 227, 241, 255

 116, 145, 174


 90, 119, 147

 64, 93, 122

 37, 67, 97

 4, 38, 73


 0, 25, 51

 0, 15, 30

 0, 0, 3

 0, 0, 0

 116, 145, 174

 116, 145, 174

■ 99, 137, 174

■ 133, 154, 174

■ 81, 128, 174

■ 151, 163, 174

■ 64, 119, 174

■ 168, 171, 174

■ 46, 110, 174

■ 186, 174, 174

■ 29, 102, 174

■ 203, 174, 174

■ 12, 93, 174

■ 220, 174, 174

■ 0, 87, 174

■ 238, 174, 174

■ 255, 174, 174

Harmonies

Analogous

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



127, 156, 174



116, 145, 174



118, 149, 189

Triad

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



116, 145, 174



180, 156, 188



173, 184, 130

Complementary

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



116, 145, 174



174, 116, 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.



197, 162, 138



116, 145, 174



195, 152, 172

Square

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



116, 145, 174



157, 161, 197



201, 152, 154



130, 166, 130

Rectangle

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



116, 145, 174



128, 154, 196



201, 152, 154



189, 180, 132

Sweetspot

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



116, 145, 174



204, 216, 227



116, 174, 174



101, 108, 115



242, 242, 242



115, 115, 115

Same Dimension

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



116, 145, 174



136, 182, 227



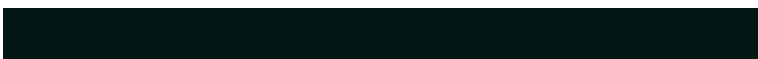
116, 135, 174



78, 83, 87



0, 75, 150



0, 12, 23

Inverse Universe

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



174, 116, 174



227, 136, 227



174, 174, 116



87, 78, 87



150, 0, 150



23, 0, 23

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 116, 145, 174 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

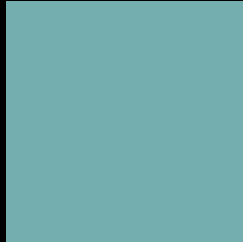
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 174 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, 174 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 116, 145, 174.

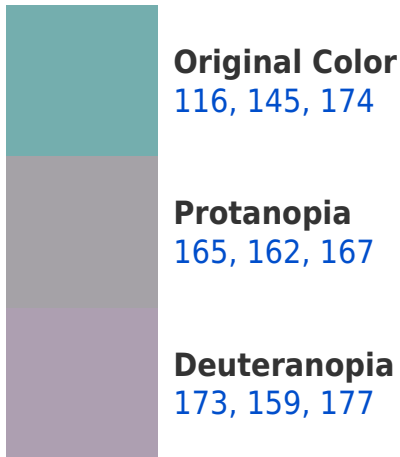



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 116, 145, 174.

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
119, 149, 186

Trichromacy



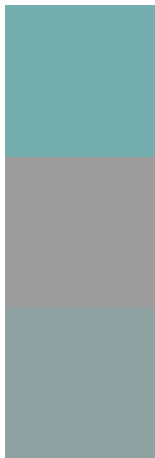
Original Color
116, 145, 174

Protanomaly
147, 157, 170

Deuteranomaly
152, 160, 176

Tritanomaly
118, 148, 182

Monochromacy



Original Color
116, 145, 174

Achromatopsia
157, 157, 157

Achromatomaly
142, 153, 163

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 116, 145, 174 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, 174, 174)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(116, 174, 174)  
}
```

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, 174, 174) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(116, 174, 174) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 116, 145, 174 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

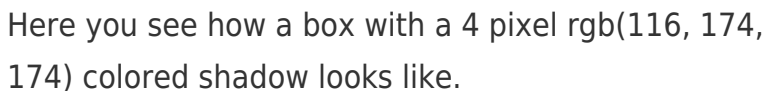
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(116, 174, 174) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(116, 174, 174) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(116, 174, 174)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(116, 174, 174); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(116, 174, 174); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(116, 174, 174) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 116, 145, 174 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(116, 174, 174) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(116,  
174, 174) }
```

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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