

Converting Colors

`RYB(116, 146, 172)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(116, 146, 172) contains.

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Color

R_YB(116, 146, 172)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	74ACA5
RGB	116, 172, 165
RGB Percent	45%, 67%, 65%
CMY	0.5451, 0.3255, 0.3548
CMYK	0.33, 0.00, 0.04, 0.33
HSL	172°, 25%, 56%
HSV	172°, 33%, 67%
XYZ	28.7041, 35.9177, 40.7950
YIQ	154.4580, -31.1290, -14.0490

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

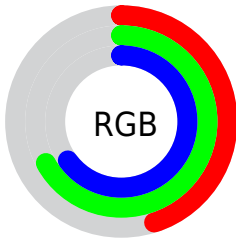
Format	Color
R _{YB}	116, 146, 172
Decimal	7646373
CIE Lab	66.46, -19.96, -2.02
CIE LCh	66, 20.061, 185.765
Yxy	35.9177, 0.2723, 0.3407
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285836453 (0xFF74ACA5)
YUV	154.4580, 5.1972, -33.7277
Hunter-Lab	59.9314, -19.3874, 1.5936

Details

The RYB color **116, 146, 172** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **669999**. A complement of this color would be **172, 116, 123**, and the grayscale version is **154, 154, 154**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **170, 201, 228**, and **64, 94, 120** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **99, 138, 172**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **133, 154, 172**.

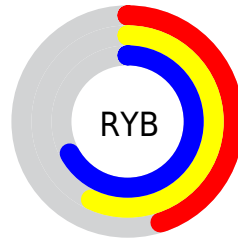
Distribution



Red (45%)

Green (67%)

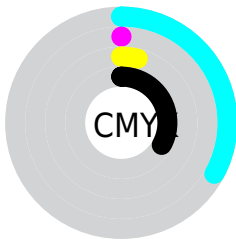
Blue (65%)



Red (45%)

Yellow (57%)

Blue (67%)

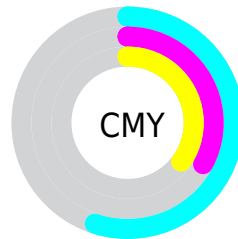


Cyan (33%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (4%)

Black (33%)



Cyan (55%)

Magenta (33%)

Yellow (35%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 116, 146, 172 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, 146, 172 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 116, 146, 172


255, 255, 255

 170, 201, 228

 198, 228, 255

 226, 241, 255

 116, 146, 172

 90, 119, 145

 64, 94, 120

 39, 69, 95


 8, 41, 71


 0, 25, 48

 0, 15, 28

 0, 0, 0

 116, 146, 172

 99, 138, 172

 116, 146, 172

 133, 154, 172

■ 82, 130, 172

■ 150, 162, 172

■ 64, 122, 172

■ 168, 170, 172

■ 47, 114, 172

■ 185, 172, 174

■ 30, 106, 172

■ 202, 172, 176

■ 13, 98, 172

■ 219, 172, 178

■ 0, 92, 172

■ 236, 172, 181

■ 254, 172, 183

■ 255, 172, 185

Harmonies

Analogous

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



132, 161, 171



116, 146, 172



112, 144, 182

Triad

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



116, 146, 172



169, 156, 191



188, 179, 129

Complementary

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



116, 146, 172



172, 116, 123

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.



198, 153, 141



116, 146, 172



188, 151, 177

Square

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



116, 146, 172



145, 158, 197



198, 149, 159



139, 172, 126

Rectangle

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



116, 146, 172



118, 148, 191



198, 149, 159



192, 167, 132

Sweetspot

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



116, 146, 172



202, 214, 224



116, 172, 165



99, 106, 112



240, 240, 240



112, 112, 112

Same Dimension

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



116, 146, 172



137, 183, 224



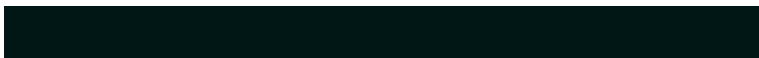
116, 138, 172



78, 83, 87



0, 80, 150



0, 12, 23

Inverse Universe

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



172, 116, 123



224, 137, 149



172, 150, 116



87, 78, 79



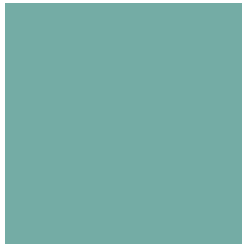
150, 0, 20



23, 0, 3

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 116, 146, 172 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, 146, 172 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

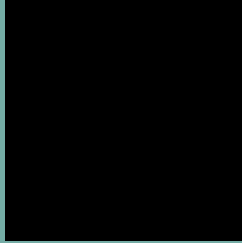
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 146, 172 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 116, 146, 172.

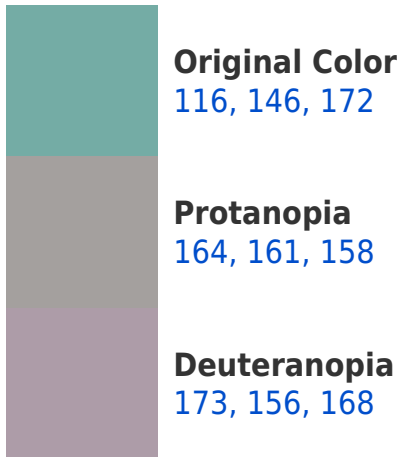


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 116, 146, 172.

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
120, 148, 183

Trichromacy



Original Color

116, 146, 172

Protanomaly

147, 157, 164

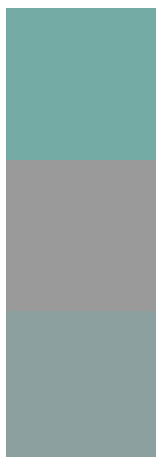
Deuteranomaly

152, 158, 167

Tritanomaly

119, 146, 176

Monochromacy



Original Color

116, 146, 172

Achromatopsia

154, 154, 154

Achromatomaly

140, 151, 161

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 116, 146, 172 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, 172, 165)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(116, 172, 165)  
}
```

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, 172, 165) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(116, 172, 165) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 116, 146, 172 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, 172, 165) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(116, 172, 165) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(116, 172, 165)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(116, 172, 165); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(116, 172, 165);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(116, 172,  
165) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 116, 146, 172 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(116, 172, 165) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(116,  
172, 165) }
```

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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