

Converting Colors

`RYB(116, 148, 164)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(116, 148, 164) contains.

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Color

R_YB(116, 148, 164)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	74A48C
RGB	116, 164, 140
RGB Percent	45%, 64%, 55%
CMY	0.5451, 0.3569, 0.4510
CMYK	0.29, 0.00, 0.15, 0.36
HSL	150°, 21%, 55%
HSV	150°, 29%, 64%
XYZ	25.2115, 32.1574, 29.6891
YIQ	146.9120, -20.9040, -17.6400

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

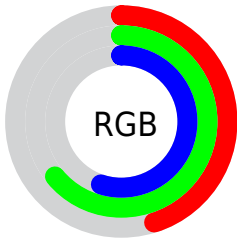
Format	Color
RYB	116, 148, 164
Decimal	7644300
CIELab	63.47, -21.29, 7.33
CIELCh	63, 22.521, 161.003
Yxy	32.1574, 0.2896, 0.3694
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285834380 (0xFF74A48C)
YUV	146.9120, -3.4076, -27.1098
Hunter-Lab	56.7075, -19.8789, 8.6540

Details

The RYB color **116, 148, 164** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669999**. A complement of this color would be **164, 116, 140**, and the grayscale version is **147, 147, 147**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **169, 202, 219**, and **66, 96, 112** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **100, 143, 164**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **132, 153, 164**.

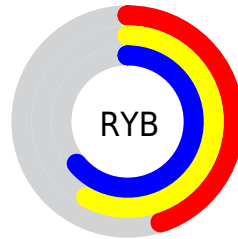
Distribution



Red (45%)

Green (64%)

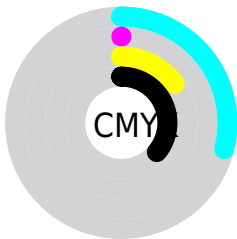
Blue (55%)



Red (45%)

Yellow (58%)

Blue (64%)

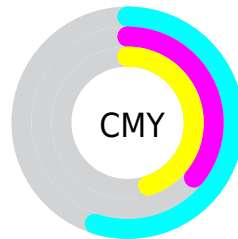


Cyan (29%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (15%)

Black (36%)



Cyan (55%)

Magenta (36%)

Yellow (45%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 116, 148, 164 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, 148, 164 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 116, 148, 164

255, 255, 255

 169, 202, 219

 197, 232, 248


 225, 241, 255

254, 255, 255

 116, 148, 164

 100, 143, 164

 116, 148, 164

 91, 123, 138

 66, 96, 112

 42, 71, 87

 17, 47, 64


 0, 26, 41

 0, 20, 20


 0, 0, 0

 116, 148, 164


 132, 153, 164


 83, 137, 164


 149, 159, 164


 67, 132, 164


 165, 164, 165


 50, 126, 164

 182, 164, 173


 34, 121, 164


 198, 164, 181

 18, 115, 164

 214, 164, 189

 1, 109, 164

 231, 164, 197

 0, 109, 164

 247, 164, 206

 255, 164, 214

Harmonies

Analogous

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



123, 160, 145



116, 148, 164



99, 133, 165

Triad

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



116, 148, 164



140, 150, 193



192, 146, 128

Complementary

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



116, 148, 164



164, 116, 140

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, 139, 147



116, 148, 164



166, 146, 184

Square

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



116, 148, 164



113, 142, 191



186, 141, 167



180, 180, 116

Rectangle

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



116, 148, 164



95, 132, 174



186, 141, 167



194, 142, 134

Sweetspot

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



116, 148, 164



195, 207, 214



116, 164, 140



95, 103, 107



235, 235, 235



107, 107, 107

Same Dimension

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



116, 148, 164



139, 189, 214



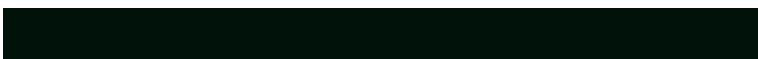
116, 140, 164



73, 79, 82



0, 96, 145



0, 12, 18

Inverse Universe

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



164, 116, 140



214, 139, 177



164, 116, 116



82, 73, 78



145, 0, 73



18, 0, 9

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 116, 148, 164 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, 148, 164 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

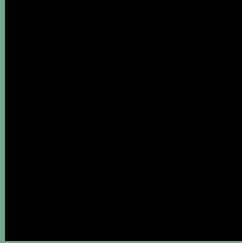
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 148, 164 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 116, 148, 164.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 116, 148, 164.

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
123, 144, 172

Trichromacy



Original Color

116, 148, 164

Protanomaly

136, 157, 149

Deuteranomaly

142, 154, 144

Tritanomaly

120, 141, 161

Monochromacy



Original Color

116, 148, 164

Achromatopsia

147, 147, 147

Achromatomaly

136, 148, 153

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 116, 148, 164 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, 164, 140)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(116, 164, 140)  
}
```

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, 164, 140) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(116, 164, 140) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 116, 148, 164 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, 164, 140) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(116, 164, 140) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(116, 164, 140)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(116, 164, 140); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(116, 164, 140);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(116, 164,  
140) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 116, 148, 164 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(116, 164, 140) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(116,  
164, 140) }
```

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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