

Converting Colors

`RYB(116, 150, 140)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(116, 150, 140) contains.

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Color

R_YB(116, 150, 140)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	7E9674
RGB	126, 150, 116
RGB Percent	49%, 59%, 45%
CMY	0.5059, 0.4118, 0.5451
CMYK	0.16, 0.00, 0.23, 0.41
HSL	102°, 14%, 52%
HSV	102°, 23%, 59%
XYZ	22.6629, 27.5093, 20.6384
YIQ	138.9480, -3.3900, -15.6620

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

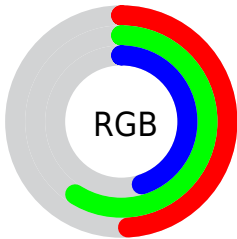
Format	Color
RYB	116, 150, 140
Decimal	8296052
CIELab	59.44, -15.14, 15.19
CIElCh	59, 21.442, 134.903
Yxy	27.5093, 0.3201, 0.3885
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286486132 (0xFF7E9674)
YUV	138.9480, -11.3134, -11.3554
Hunter-Lab	52.4493, -14.6578, 13.3844

Details

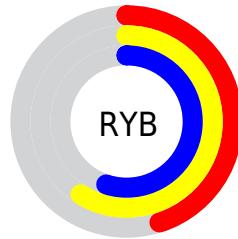
The RYB color **116, 150, 140** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999966**. A complement of this color would be **140, 116, 150**, and the grayscale version is **139, 139, 139**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **168, 204, 193**, and **68, 99, 90** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **101, 150, 136**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **131, 150, 144**.

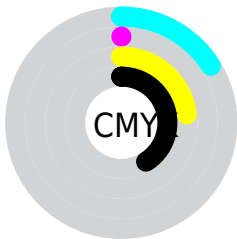
Distribution



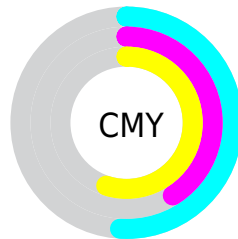
- Red (49%)
- Green (59%)
- Blue (45%)



- Red (45%)
- Yellow (59%)
- Blue (55%)



- Cyan (16%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (23%)
- Black (41%)



- Cyan (51%)
- Magenta (41%)
- Yellow (55%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 116, 150, 140 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, 150, 140 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 116, 150, 140

255, 255, 255

■ 168, 204, 193

■ 195, 232, 220

■ 223, 255, 243

252, 255, 252

■ 116, 150, 140

■ 101, 150, 136

■ 86, 150, 131

■ 116, 150, 140

■ 91, 124, 114

■ 68, 99, 90

■ 45, 75, 67

■ 24, 52, 45

■ 0, 31, 19

■ 0, 0, 0

■ 116, 150, 140

■ 131, 150, 144

■ 146, 150, 149

■ 71, 150, 127

■ 158, 150, 161

■ 56, 150, 122

■ 168, 150, 176

■ 41, 150, 118

■ 179, 150, 191

■ 26, 150, 114

■ 190, 150, 206

■ 11, 150, 109

■ 200, 150, 221

■ 0, 150, 106

■ 211, 150, 236

■ 221, 150, 251

Harmonies

Analogous

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



109, 147, 107



116, 150, 140



105, 135, 153

Triad

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



116, 150, 140



108, 134, 179



182, 130, 134

Complementary

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



116, 150, 140



140, 116, 150

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.



175, 131, 153



116, 150, 140



133, 141, 179

Square

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



116, 150, 140



90, 125, 169



158, 135, 170



178, 139, 117

Rectangle

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



116, 150, 140



94, 126, 154



158, 135, 170



181, 129, 141

Sweetspot

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



116, 150, 140



180, 194, 190



130, 150, 116



89, 97, 95



224, 224, 224



97, 97, 97

Same Dimension

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



116, 150, 140



141, 194, 178



116, 144, 150



67, 74, 72



0, 138, 97



0, 10, 7

Inverse Universe

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



140, 116, 150



178, 141, 194



150, 116, 143



72, 67, 74



97, 0, 138



7, 0, 10

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 116, 150, 140 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

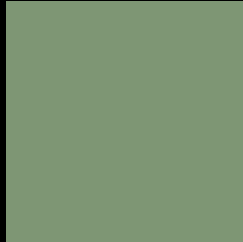
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 150, 140 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 × Fail

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

RYB 116, 150, 140 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 116, 150, 140.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 116, 150, 140.

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



Original Color
116, 150, 140

Protanopia
125, 152, 113

Deuteranopia
165, 149, 119



Tritanopia

132, 140, 156

Trichromacy



Original Color
116, 150, 140

Protanomaly
114, 146, 117

Deuteranomaly
130, 151, 118

Tritanomaly
130, 140, 147

Monochromacy



Original Color
116, 150, 140

Achromatopsia
139, 139, 139

Achromatomaly
131, 143, 140

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 116, 150, 140 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(126, 150, 116) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(126, 150, 116)  
}
```

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(126, 150, 116) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(126, 150, 116) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 116, 150, 140 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(126, 150, 116) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(126, 150, 116) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(126, 150, 116)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(126, 150, 116); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(126, 150, 116);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(126, 150,  
116) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 116, 150, 140 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(126, 150, 116) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(126,  
150, 116) }
```

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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