

Converting Colors

`RYB(116, 150, 164)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(116, 150, 164) contains.

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Color

$\text{RYB}(116, 150, 164)$

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	74A488
RGB	116, 164, 136
RGB Percent	45%, 64%, 53%
CMY	0.5451, 0.3569, 0.4676
CMYK	0.29, 0.00, 0.17, 0.36
HSL	145°, 21%, 55%
HSV	145°, 29%, 64%
XYZ	24.9051, 32.0348, 28.0757
YIQ	146.4560, -19.6200, -18.8840

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

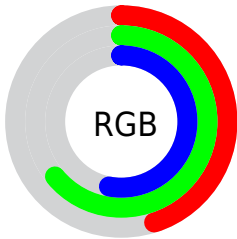
Format	Color
RYB	116, 150, 164
Decimal	7644296
CIELab	63.37, -22.17, 9.55
CIELCh	63, 24.135, 156.691
Yxy	32.0348, 0.2929, 0.3768
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285834376 (0xFF74A488)
YUV	146.4560, -5.1548, -26.7099
Hunter-Lab	56.5993, -20.5042, 10.2091

Details

The RYB color **116, 150, 164** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669966**. A complement of this color would be **164, 116, 144**, and the grayscale version is **146, 146, 146**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **169, 205, 219**, and **66, 98, 112** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **100, 146, 164**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **132, 155, 164**.

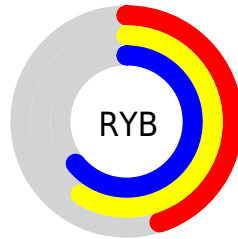
Distribution



Red (45%)

Green (64%)

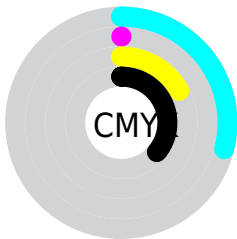
Blue (53%)



Red (45%)

Yellow (59%)

Blue (64%)

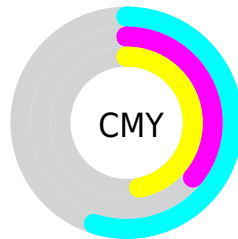


Cyan (29%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (17%)

Black (36%)



Cyan (55%)

Magenta (36%)

Yellow (47%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 116, 150, 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, 150, 164 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 116, 150, 164

255, 255, 255

 169, 205, 219


 197, 234, 248


 225, 243, 255

254, 255, 255

 116, 150, 164

 100, 146, 164

 116, 150, 164

 91, 124, 138

 66, 98, 112


 42, 73, 87

 17, 48, 64

 0, 28, 41

 0, 20, 20


 0, 0, 0

 116, 150, 164


 132, 155, 164

 83, 141, 164


 149, 160, 164


 67, 136, 164


 165, 164, 165

 50, 131, 164

 182, 164, 174


 34, 126, 164

 198, 164, 184

 18, 121, 164

 214, 164, 194

 1, 117, 164

 231, 164, 203

 0, 116, 164

 247, 164, 213

 255, 164, 223

Harmonies

Analogous

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



119, 160, 138



116, 150, 164



96, 133, 166

Triad

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



116, 150, 164



134, 149, 196



195, 142, 129

Complementary

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



116, 150, 164



164, 116, 144

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.



196, 138, 149



116, 150, 164



163, 146, 188

Square

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



116, 150, 164



105, 139, 192



185, 140, 171



184, 171, 115

Rectangle

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



116, 150, 164



89, 129, 172



185, 140, 171



197, 139, 135

Sweetspot

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



116, 150, 164



195, 208, 214



116, 164, 135



95, 103, 107



235, 235, 235



107, 107, 107

Same Dimension

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



116, 150, 164



139, 192, 214



116, 141, 164



73, 79, 82



0, 103, 145



0, 13, 18

Inverse Universe

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



164, 116, 144



214, 139, 183



164, 116, 121



82, 73, 78



145, 0, 86



18, 0, 11

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 116, 150, 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, 150, 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, 150, 164 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 116, 150, 164.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 116, 150, 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, 150, 164

Protanomaly

132, 156, 143

Deuteranomaly

138, 153, 139

Tritanomaly

120, 141, 161

Monochromacy



Original Color

116, 150, 164

Achromatopsia

146, 146, 146

Achromatomaly

135, 148, 153

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 116, 150, 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, 136)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(116, 164, 136)  
}
```

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, 136) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(116, 164, 136) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 116, 150, 164 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

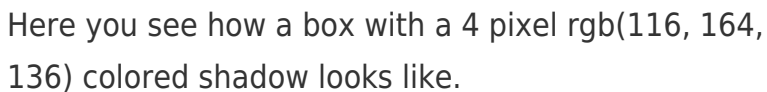
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(116, 164, 136) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(116, 164, 136) }
```

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, 136)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(116, 164, 136); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(116, 164, 136);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(116, 164,  
136) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 116, 150, 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, 136) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(116,  
164, 136) }
```

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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