

Converting Colors

`RYB(116, 157, 178)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(116, 157, 178) contains.

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Color

R_YB(116, 157, 178)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	74B294
RGB	116, 178, 148
RGB Percent	45%, 70%, 58%
CMY	0.5451, 0.3020, 0.4206
CMYK	0.35, 0.00, 0.17, 0.30
HSL	151°, 29%, 58%
HSV	151°, 35%, 70%
XYZ	28.4489, 37.6842, 33.6902
YIQ	156.0420, -27.3220, -22.4740

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

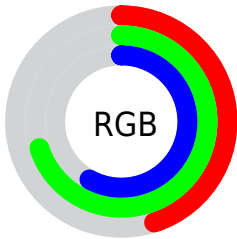
Format	Color
RYB	116, 157, 178
Decimal	7647892
CIELab	67.79, -26.69, 9.19
CIELCh	68, 28.228, 161.005
Yxy	37.6842, 0.2850, 0.3775
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285837972 (0xFF74B294)
YUV	156.0420, -3.9647, -35.1168
Hunter-Lab	61.3875, -24.7056, 10.4321

Details

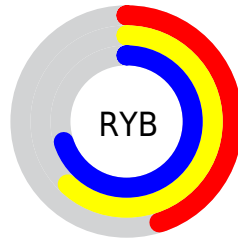
The RYB color **116, 157, 178** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **178, 116, 146**, and the grayscale version is **156, 156, 156**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **170, 213, 234**, and **64, 104, 125** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **98, 151, 178**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **134, 163, 178**.

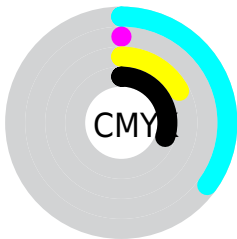
Distribution



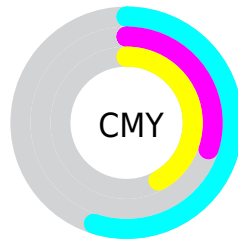
- Red (45%)
- Green (70%)
- Blue (58%)



- Red (45%)
- Yellow (62%)
- Blue (70%)



- Cyan (35%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (17%)
- Black (30%)



- Cyan (55%)
- Magenta (30%)
- Yellow (42%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 116, 157, 178 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, 157, 178 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 116, 157, 178


255, 255, 255


 170, 213, 234

 198, 235, 255

 226, 241, 255

 116, 157, 178

 90, 130, 151

 64, 104, 125

 39, 78, 100


 8, 49, 75

 0, 33, 52

 0, 28, 32

 0, 0, 0

 116, 157, 178

 98, 151, 178

 116, 157, 178

 134, 163, 178

■ 80, 145, 178

■ 152, 169, 178

■ 63, 139, 178

■ 169, 175, 178

■ 45, 133, 178

■ 187, 178, 182

■ 27, 127, 178

■ 205, 178, 191

■ 9, 121, 178

■ 223, 178, 200

■ 0, 118, 178

■ 241, 178, 209

■ 255, 178, 217

■ 255, 178, 226

Harmonies

Analogous

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



126, 174, 155



116, 157, 178



92, 137, 179

Triad

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



116, 157, 178



146, 160, 215



213, 155, 133

Complementary

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



116, 157, 178



178, 116, 146

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.



216, 146, 157



116, 157, 178



181, 155, 204

Square

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



116, 157, 178



110, 149, 213



205, 148, 182



195, 197, 118

Rectangle

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



116, 157, 178



85, 134, 190



205, 148, 182



215, 149, 140

Sweetspot

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



116, 157, 178



209, 224, 232



116, 178, 147



103, 112, 117



245, 245, 245



117, 117, 117

Same Dimension

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



116, 157, 178



135, 199, 232



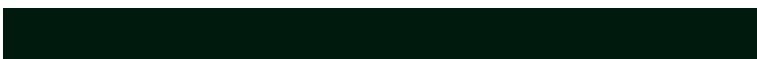
116, 147, 178



80, 86, 89



0, 101, 153



0, 17, 26

Inverse Universe

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



178, 116, 146



232, 135, 182



178, 116, 116



89, 80, 85



153, 0, 75



26, 0, 12

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 116, 157, 178 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

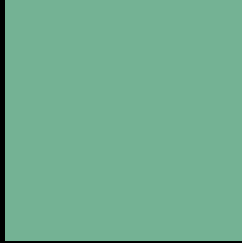
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 157, 178 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, 157, 178 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 116, 157, 178.

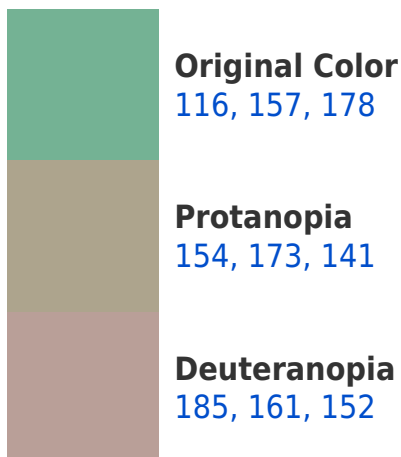



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 116, 157, 178.

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](#).

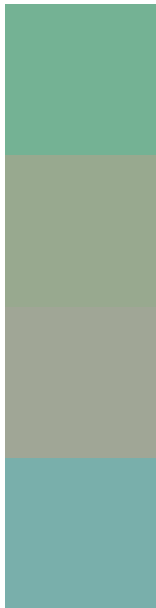
Dichromacy





Tritanopia
124, 151, 186

Trichromacy



Original Color
116, 157, 178

Protanomaly
143, 169, 160

Deuteranomaly
150, 166, 156

Tritanomaly
121, 149, 175

Monochromacy



Original Color
116, 157, 178

Achromatopsia
156, 156, 156

Achromatomaly
141, 156, 164

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 116, 157, 178 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, 178, 148)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(116, 178, 148)  
}
```

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, 178, 148) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(116, 178, 148) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 116, 157, 178 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, 178, 148) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(116, 178, 148) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(116, 178, 148)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(116, 178, 148); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(116, 178, 148);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(116, 178,  
148) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 116, 157, 178 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(116, 178, 148) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(116,  
178, 148) }
```

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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