

Converting Colors

`RYB(116, 172, 168)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(116, 172, 168) contains.

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Color

R_YB(116, 172, 168)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	78AC74
RGB	120, 172, 116
RGB Percent	47%, 67%, 45%
CMY	0.5294, 0.3255, 0.5451
CMYK	0.30, 0.00, 0.33, 0.33
HSL	116°, 25%, 56%
HSV	116°, 33%, 67%
XYZ	25.6506, 34.7591, 21.8802
YIQ	150.0680, -13.0160, -28.4400

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

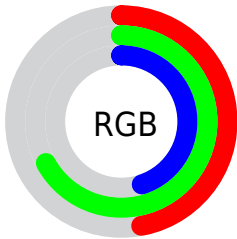
Format	Color
RYB	116, 172, 168
Decimal	7908468
CIELab	65.56, -28.44, 23.48
CIElCh	66, 36.877, 140.462
Yxy	34.7591, 0.3117, 0.4224
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286098548 (0xFF78AC74)
YUV	150.0680, -16.7955, -26.3696
Hunter-Lab	58.9568, -25.5136, 19.2659

Details

The RYB color **116, 172, 168** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669966**. A complement of this color would be **168, 116, 172**, and the grayscale version is **150, 150, 150**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **168, 228, 222**, and **67, 119, 117** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **99, 172, 167**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **133, 172, 169**.

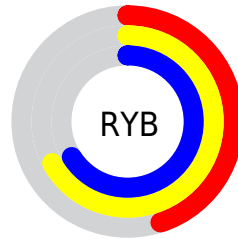
Distribution



Red (47%)

Green (67%)

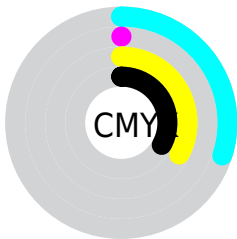
Blue (45%)



Red (45%)

Yellow (67%)

Blue (66%)

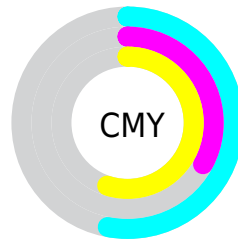


Cyan (30%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (33%)

Black (33%)



Cyan (53%)

Magenta (33%)

Yellow (55%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 116, 172, 168 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, 172, 168 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 116, 172, 168

255, 255, 255


 168, 228, 222

 196, 255, 249


 224, 255, 249


253, 255, 253

 116, 172, 168

 99, 172, 167

 116, 172, 168

 91, 145, 142

 67, 119, 117

 44, 94, 94

 18, 66, 70


 0, 47, 47

 0, 28, 28


 0, 0, 0

 116, 172, 168


 133, 172, 169

 82, 172, 166


 150, 172, 170


 64, 172, 164


 168, 172, 172


 47, 172, 163

 184, 172, 185


 30, 172, 162

 200, 172, 202

 13, 172, 161

 216, 172, 219

 0, 172, 160

 232, 172, 236

 248, 172, 254

 255, 172, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



96, 164, 102



116, 172, 168



76, 134, 176

Triad

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



116, 172, 168



91, 139, 224



224, 134, 138

Complementary

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



116, 172, 168



168, 116, 172

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, 134, 171



116, 172, 168



147, 154, 221

Square

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



116, 172, 168



22, 106, 209



190, 143, 202



214, 156, 110

Rectangle

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



116, 172, 168



40, 110, 177



190, 143, 202



223, 133, 149

Sweetspot

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



116, 172, 168



202, 224, 222



121, 172, 116



99, 112, 111



240, 240, 240



112, 112, 112

Same Dimension

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



116, 172, 168



137, 224, 218



116, 156, 172



78, 87, 86



0, 150, 139



0, 23, 21

Inverse Universe

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



168, 116, 172



218, 137, 224



172, 116, 149



86, 78, 87



140, 0, 150



21, 0, 23

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 116, 172, 168 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

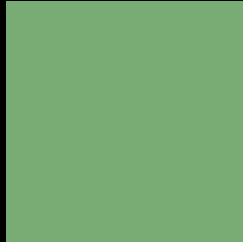
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 172, 168 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](#).

R Y B 116, 172, 168 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the R Y B color 116, 172, 168.

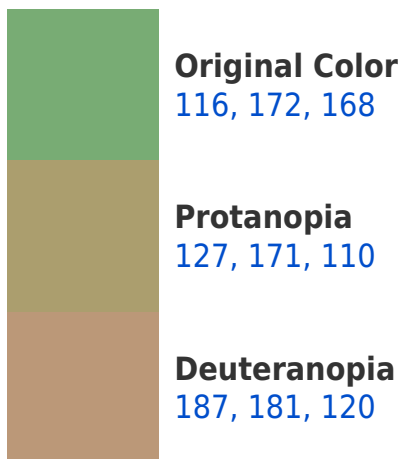


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the R Y B color 116, 172, 168.

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
131, 150, 177

Trichromacy



Original Color
116, 172, 168

Protanomaly
112, 163, 123

Deuteranomaly
123, 163, 119

Tritanomaly
127, 151, 167

Monochromacy



Original Color
116, 172, 168

Achromatopsia
150, 150, 150

Achromatomaly
138, 158, 157

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 116, 172, 168 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(120, 172, 116)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(120, 172, 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(120, 172, 116) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(120, 172, 116) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 116, 172, 168 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(120, 172, 116) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(120, 172, 116) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(120, 172, 116)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(120, 172, 116); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(120, 172, 116);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(120, 172,  
116) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 116, 172, 168 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(120, 172, 116) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(120,  
172, 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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