

Converting Colors

`RYB(116, 172, 221)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(116, 172, 221) contains.

RYB(116, 172, 221)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	11
<i>Previews</i>	23
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	26
<i>CSS Examples</i>	29

Color

R_YB(116, 172, 221)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	74DDD0
RGB	116, 221, 208
RGB Percent	45%, 87%, 82%
CMY	0.5451, 0.1333, 0.1848
CMYK	0.48, 0.00, 0.06, 0.13
HSL	172°, 61%, 66%
HSV	172°, 48%, 87%
XYZ	44.4287, 59.9738, 68.8284
YIQ	188.1230, -58.4070, -26.3030

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

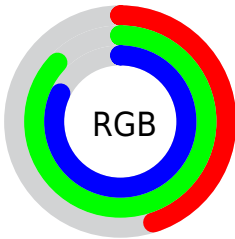
Format	Color
RYB	116, 172, 221
Decimal	7658960
CIELab	81.82, -33.61, -2.98
CIElCh	82, 33.745, 185.072
Yxy	59.9738, 0.2565, 0.3462
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285849040 (0xFF74DDD0)
YUV	188.1230, 9.7994, -63.2519
Hunter-Lab	77.4428, -33.1199, 1.5151

Details

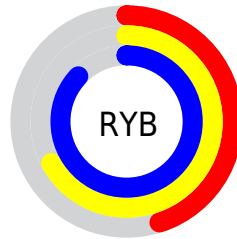
The RYB color **116, 172, 221** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **66CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **221, 116, 129**, and the grayscale version is **188, 188, 188**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **174, 215, 255**, and **55, 113, 165** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **94, 162, 221**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **138, 182, 221**.

Distribution



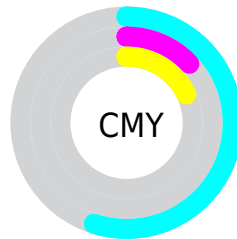
- Red (45%)
- Green (87%)
- Blue (82%)



- Red (45%)
- Yellow (67%)
- Blue (87%)



- Cyan (48%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (6%)
- Black (13%)



- Cyan (55%)
- Magenta (13%)
- Yellow (18%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 116, 172, 221 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, 221 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 116, 172, 221


255, 255, 255


 174, 215, 255

 203, 229, 255

 233, 244, 255

 116, 172, 221

 87, 143, 193

 55, 113, 165

 8, 76, 139

 0, 59, 113

 0, 46, 88

 0, 34, 64

 0, 22, 41

 0, 7, 13

 0, 0, 0

■ 116, 172, 221

■ 116, 172, 221

■ 94, 162, 221

■ 138, 182, 221

■ 72, 152, 221

■ 160, 193, 221

■ 50, 141, 221

■ 182, 203, 221

■ 28, 131, 221

■ 204, 213, 221

■ 6, 121, 221

■ 227, 221, 222

■ 0, 118, 221

■ 249, 221, 224

■ 255, 221, 227

■ 255, 221, 230

■ 255, 221, 233

Harmonies

Analogous

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



149, 200, 219



116, 172, 221



103, 166, 239

Triad

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



116, 172, 221



215, 193, 255



248, 228, 147

Complementary

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



116, 172, 221



221, 116, 129

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.



255, 186, 169



116, 172, 221



248, 184, 231

Square

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



116, 172, 221



170, 195, 255



255, 180, 199



162, 220, 140

Rectangle

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



116, 172, 221



114, 173, 254



255, 180, 199



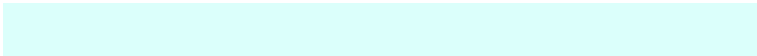
255, 209, 153

Sweetspot

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



116, 172, 221



219, 238, 255



116, 221, 207



106, 118, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



116, 172, 221



110, 187, 255



116, 157, 221



99, 105, 110



0, 92, 173



0, 25, 46

Inverse Universe

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



221, 116, 129



255, 110, 128



221, 178, 116



110, 99, 100



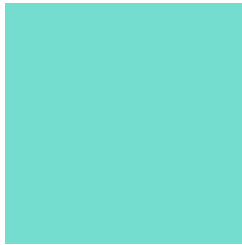
173, 0, 22



46, 0, 6

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 116, 172, 221 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

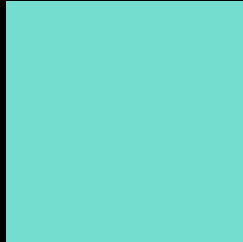
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 221 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

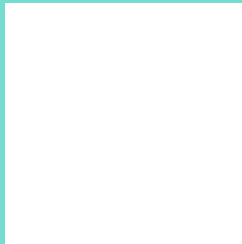
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RYB 116, 172, 221 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 116, 172, 221.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 116, 172, 221.

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, 175, 235

Trichromacy



Original Color

116, 172, 221



Protanomaly

174, 193, 208



Deuteranomaly

180, 194, 211



Tritanomaly

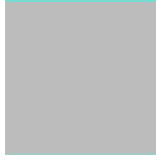
121, 171, 225

Monochromacy



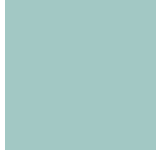
Original Color

116, 172, 221



Achromatopsia

188, 188, 188



Achromatomaly

162, 182, 200

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 116, 172, 221 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, 221, 208)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(116, 221, 208)  
}
```

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, 221, 208) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(116, 221, 208) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 116, 172, 221 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

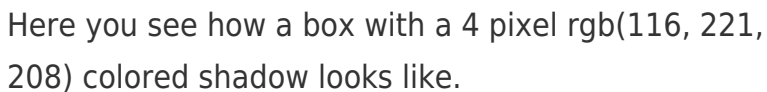
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(116, 221, 208) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(116, 221, 208) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(116, 221, 208) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(116, 221, 208); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(116, 221, 208);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(116, 221,  
208) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 116, 172, 221 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(116, 221, 208) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(116,  
221, 208) }
```

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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