

Converting Colors

`RYB(116, 174, 216)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(116, 174, 216) contains.

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Color

R_YB(116, 174, 216)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	74D8BC
RGB	116, 216, 188
RGB Percent	45%, 85%, 74%
CMY	0.5451, 0.1529, 0.2611
CMYK	0.46, 0.00, 0.13, 0.15
HSL	163°, 56%, 65%
HSV	163°, 46%, 85%
XYZ	40.8801, 56.4735, 56.5570
YIQ	182.9080, -50.6120, -29.9080

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

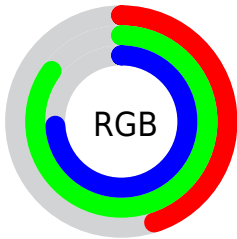
Format	Color
RYB	116, 174, 216
Decimal	7657660
CIELab	79.88, -35.86, 4.54
CIELCh	80, 36.151, 172.778
Yxy	56.4735, 0.2656, 0.3669
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285847740 (0xFF74D8BC)
YUV	182.9080, 2.5104, -58.6783
Hunter-Lab	75.1488, -34.4084, 7.9825

Details

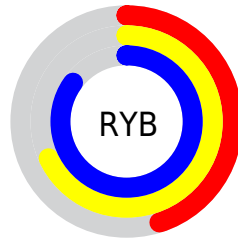
The RYB color **116, 174, 216** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **66CC99**. A complement of this color would be **216, 116, 144**, and the grayscale version is **183, 183, 183**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **173, 217, 255**, and **57, 116, 161** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **94, 165, 216**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **138, 183, 216**.

Distribution



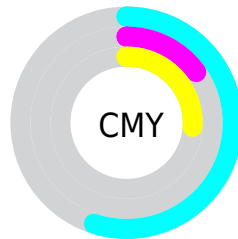
- Red (45%)
- Green (85%)
- Blue (74%)



- Red (45%)
- Yellow (68%)
- Blue (85%)



- Cyan (46%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (13%)
- Black (15%)



- Cyan (55%)
- Magenta (15%)
- Yellow (26%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 116, 174, 216 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, 174, 216 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 116, 174, 216


255, 255, 255


 173, 217, 255

 202, 229, 255

 231, 243, 255

 116, 174, 216

 87, 145, 188

 57, 116, 161

 19, 83, 134

 0, 60, 108

 0, 48, 83

 0, 35, 59

 0, 25, 38

 0, 0, 0

 116, 174, 216

 116, 174, 216

■ 94, 165, 216

■ 138, 183, 216

■ 73, 156, 216

■ 159, 192, 216

■ 51, 147, 216

■ 181, 201, 216

■ 30, 138, 216

■ 202, 210, 216

■ 8, 129, 216

■ 224, 216, 218

■ 0, 125, 216

■ 246, 216, 224

■ 255, 216, 230

■ 255, 216, 236

■ 255, 216, 242

Harmonies

Analogous

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



156, 212, 212



116, 174, 216



86, 153, 223

Triad

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



116, 174, 216



191, 192, 255



254, 200, 146

Complementary

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



116, 174, 216



216, 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.



255, 174, 174



116, 174, 216



233, 181, 239

Square

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



116, 174, 216



140, 181, 255



255, 173, 208



188, 229, 131

Rectangle

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



116, 174, 216



86, 157, 243



255, 173, 208



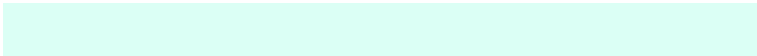
255, 187, 154

Sweetspot

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



116, 174, 216



219, 240, 255



116, 216, 188



106, 119, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



116, 174, 216



112, 195, 255



116, 160, 216



96, 102, 107



0, 99, 171



0, 25, 43

Inverse Universe

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



216, 116, 144



255, 112, 152



216, 144, 116



107, 96, 99



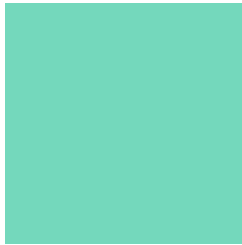
171, 0, 47



43, 0, 12

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 116, 174, 216 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, 174, 216 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

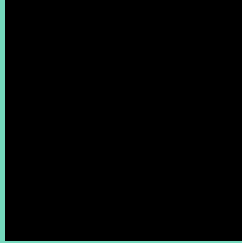
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 174, 216 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 116, 174, 216.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 116, 174, 216.

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
127, 172, 227

Trichromacy



Original Color

116, 174, 216



Protanomaly

173, 196, 203



Deuteranomaly

180, 192, 199



Tritanomaly

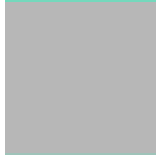
123, 168, 213

Monochromacy



Original Color

116, 174, 216



Achromatopsia

183, 183, 183



Achromatomaly

159, 180, 195

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 116, 174, 216 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, 216, 188)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(116, 216, 188)  
}
```

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, 216, 188) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(116, 216, 188) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 116, 174, 216 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

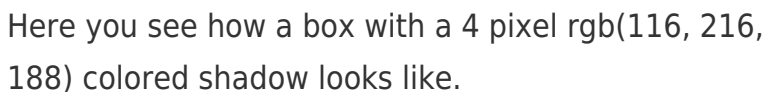
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(116, 216, 188) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(116, 216, 188) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(116, 216, 188)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(116, 216, 188); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(116, 216, 188); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(116, 216, 188) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 116, 174, 216 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(116, 216, 188) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(116,  
216, 188) }
```

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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