

Converting Colors

`RYB(116, 91, 126)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(116, 91, 126) contains.

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Color

R_YB(116, 91, 126)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	745B7E
RGB	116, 91, 126
RGB Percent	45%, 36%, 49%
CMY	0.5451, 0.6431, 0.5059
CMYK	0.08, 0.28, 0.00, 0.51
HSL	283°, 16%, 43%
HSV	283°, 28%, 49%
XYZ	14.7094, 12.7015, 21.4150
YIQ	102.4650, 3.6650, 16.1850

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

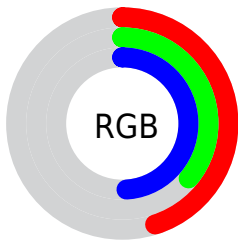
Format	Color
R_{YB}	116, 91, 126
Decimal	7625598
CIE Lab	42.31, 17.11, -15.78
CIE LCh	42, 23.272, 317.323
Yxy	12.7015, 0.3013, 0.2601
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285815678 (0xFF745B7E)
YUV	102.4650, 11.6028, 11.8702
Hunter-Lab	35.6392, 11.3040, -10.6790

Details

The RYB color **116, 91, 126** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666699**. A complement of this color would be **91, 126, 116**, and the grayscale version is **102, 102, 102**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **168, 141, 179**, and **67, 45, 77** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **112, 78, 126**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **120, 104, 126**.

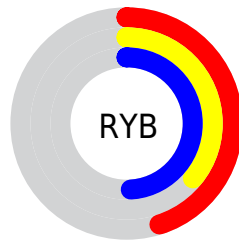
Distribution



Red (45%)

Green (36%)

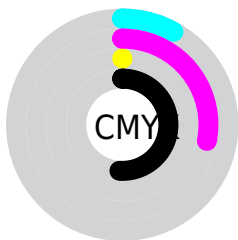
Blue (49%)



Red (45%)

Yellow (36%)

Blue (49%)

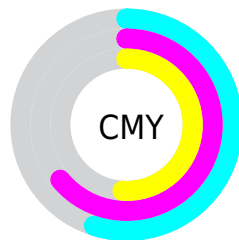


Cyan (8%)

Magenta (28%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (51%)



Cyan (55%)

Magenta (64%)

Yellow (51%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 116, 91, 126 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, 91, 126 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



116, 91, 126



116, 91, 126

255, 255, 255



91, 67, 101



168, 141, 179



67, 45, 77



196, 168, 206



45, 24, 54



224, 195, 235



26, 0, 33



253, 223, 255



0, 0, 6



255, 252, 255



0, 0, 0



116, 91, 126



116, 91, 126



112, 78, 126



120, 104, 126



109, 66, 126



123, 116, 126

■ 105, 53, 126

■ 126, 129, 128

■ 102, 41, 126

■ 126, 141, 137

■ 98, 28, 126

■ 126, 154, 146

■ 94, 15, 126

■ 126, 167, 155

■ 91, 3, 126

■ 126, 179, 164

■ 90, 0, 126

■ 126, 192, 173

■ 126, 204, 182

Harmonies

Analogous

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



91, 97, 136



116, 91, 126



132, 86, 109

Triad

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



116, 91, 126



104, 120, 63



35, 73, 111

Complementary

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



116, 91, 126



91, 126, 116

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.



57, 89, 110



116, 91, 126



63, 102, 63

Square

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



116, 91, 126



133, 98, 72



73, 107, 100



34, 75, 127

Rectangle

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



116, 91, 126



137, 85, 96



73, 107, 100



41, 77, 110

Sweetspot

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



116, 91, 126



159, 150, 163



91, 99, 126



79, 73, 82



209, 209, 209



82, 82, 82

Same Dimension

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



116, 91, 126



148, 109, 163



126, 91, 119



62, 57, 64



91, 0, 128



0, 0, 0

Inverse Universe

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



126, 91, 101



163, 109, 125



91, 120, 126



64, 57, 59



128, 0, 36



0, 0, 0

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 116, 91, 126 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

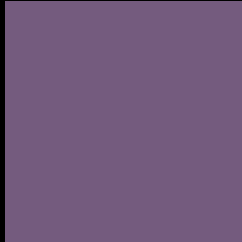
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

Black Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 116, 91, 126 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

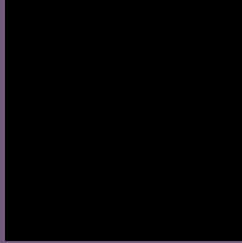
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

RYB 116, 91, 126 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 116, 91, 126.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 116, 91, 126.

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



Original Color


116, 91, 126

Protanopia

91, 98, 132

Deuteranopia

97, 98, 125



Tritanopia
113, 95, 103

Trichromacy



Original Color

116, 91, 126

Protanomaly

100, 96, 130

Deuteranomaly

104, 95, 125

Tritanomaly

114, 94, 111

Monochromacy



Original Color

116, 91, 126

Achromatopsia

102, 102, 102

Achromatomaly

107, 98, 111

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 116, 91, 126 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, 91, 126) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(116, 91, 126)  
}
```

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, 91, 126) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(116, 91, 126) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 116, 91, 126 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, 91, 126) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(116, 91, 126) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(116, 91, 126) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(116, 91, 126); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(116, 91, 126);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(116, 91,  
126) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 116, 91, 126 is called "background".

The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(116, 91, 126) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(116, 91,  
126) }
```

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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