

Converting Colors

`RYB(117, 141, 156)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(117, 141, 156) contains.

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Color

R_{YB}(117, 141, 156)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	759C8D
RGB	117, 156, 141
RGB Percent	46%, 61%, 55%
CMY	0.5412, 0.3882, 0.4456
CMYK	0.25, 0.00, 0.09, 0.39
HSL	158°, 16%, 54%
HSV	158°, 25%, 61%
XYZ	24.0603, 29.4931, 29.7705
YIQ	142.6290, -18.4290, -12.9330

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

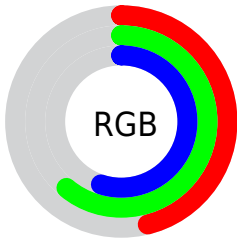
Format	Color
RYB	117, 141, 156
Decimal	7707789
CIELab	61.21, -16.53, 3.32
CIELCh	61, 16.857, 168.644
Yxy	29.4931, 0.2888, 0.3540
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285897869 (0xFF759C8D)
YUV	142.6290, -0.8031, -22.4766
Hunter-Lab	54.3076, -15.9561, 5.5135

Details

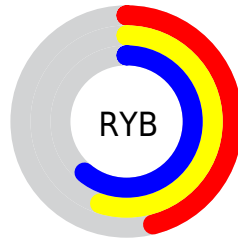
The RYB color **117, 141, 156** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669999**. A complement of this color would be **156, 117, 132**, and the grayscale version is **143, 143, 143**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **170, 195, 211**, and **67, 90, 105** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **101, 135, 156**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **133, 147, 156**.

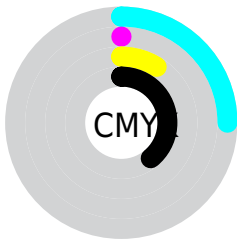
Distribution



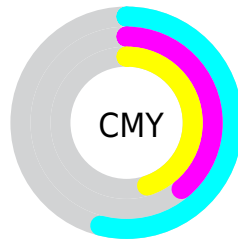
- Red (46%)
- Green (61%)
- Blue (55%)



- Red (46%)
- Yellow (55%)
- Blue (61%)



- Cyan (25%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (9%)
- Black (39%)



- Cyan (54%)
- Magenta (39%)
- Yellow (45%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 117, 141, 156 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 117, 141, 156 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 117, 141, 156

255, 255, 255

■ 170, 195, 211

■ 197, 223, 239

■ 226, 242, 255

254, 255, 255

■ 117, 141, 156

■ 101, 135, 156

■ 117, 141, 156

■ 92, 115, 130

■ 67, 90, 105

■ 44, 66, 80

■ 21, 42, 57


■ 0, 20, 35

■ 0, 8, 8


■ 0, 0, 0


■ 117, 141, 156


■ 133, 147, 156


 86, 129, 156


 148, 153, 156

 70, 123, 156


 164, 156, 159


 55, 117, 156

 179, 156, 165


 39, 111, 156


 195, 156, 171


 23, 105, 156

 211, 156, 176

 8, 99, 156

 226, 156, 182

 0, 96, 156

 242, 156, 188

 255, 156, 194

Harmonies

Analogous

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



128, 154, 150



117, 141, 156



108, 132, 157

Triad

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



117, 141, 156



143, 146, 176



175, 146, 126

Complementary

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



117, 141, 156



156, 117, 132

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.



179, 138, 139



117, 141, 156



162, 141, 168

Square

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



117, 141, 156



124, 142, 177



174, 138, 154



154, 165, 119

Rectangle

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



117, 141, 156



108, 134, 166



174, 138, 154



177, 141, 130

Sweetspot

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



117, 141, 156



188, 198, 204



117, 156, 141



92, 98, 102



230, 230, 230



102, 102, 102

Same Dimension

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



117, 141, 156



143, 181, 204



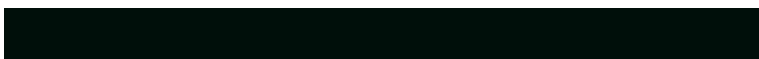
117, 135, 156



71, 76, 79



0, 88, 143



0, 9, 15

Inverse Universe

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



156, 117, 132



204, 143, 166



156, 123, 117



79, 71, 74



143, 0, 54



15, 0, 6

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 117, 141, 156 looks on a white 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

Black Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 117, 141, 156 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

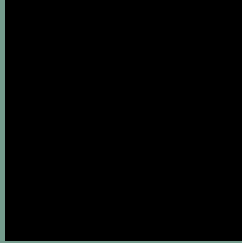
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

RYB 117, 141, 156 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 117, 141, 156.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 117, 141, 156.

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
122, 140, 165

Trichromacy



Original Color

117, 141, 156

Protanomaly

138, 150, 149

Deuteranomaly

143, 147, 144

Tritanomaly

120, 137, 156

Monochromacy



Original Color

117, 141, 156

Achromatopsia

143, 143, 143

Achromatomaly

134, 143, 148

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 117, 141, 156 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(117, 156, 141)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(117, 156, 141)  
}
```

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(117, 156, 141) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(117, 156, 141) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 117, 141, 156 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(117, 156, 141) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(117, 156, 141) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(117, 156, 141)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(117, 156, 141); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(117, 156, 141);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(117, 156,  
141) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 117, 141, 156 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(117, 156, 141) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(117,  
156, 141) }
```

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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