

Converting Colors

`RYB(117, 142, 147)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(117, 142, 147) contains.

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Color

R_YB(117, 142, 147)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	75937B
RGB	117, 147, 123
RGB Percent	46%, 58%, 48%
CMY	0.5412, 0.4235, 0.5176
CMYK	0.20, 0.00, 0.16, 0.42
HSL	132°, 12%, 52%
HSV	132°, 20%, 58%
XYZ	21.3450, 26.0794, 22.6477
YIQ	135.2940, -10.1760, -13.8240

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

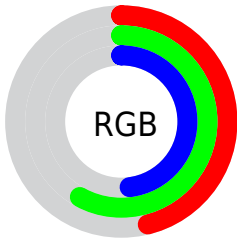
Format	Color
RYB	117, 142, 147
Decimal	7705467
CIELab	58.11, -15.53, 9.28
CIELCh	58, 18.093, 149.143
Yxy	26.0794, 0.3046, 0.3722
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285895547 (0xFF75937B)
YUV	135.2940, -6.0609, -16.0438
Hunter-Lab	51.0680, -14.7610, 9.4536

Details

The RYB color **117, 142, 147** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669999**. A complement of this color would be **147, 117, 141**, and the grayscale version is **135, 135, 135**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **169, 196, 201**, and **68, 91, 96** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **102, 140, 147**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **132, 145, 147**.

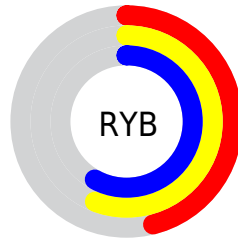
Distribution



Red (46%)

Green (58%)

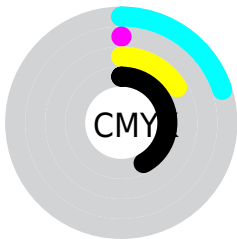
Blue (48%)



Red (46%)

Yellow (56%)

Blue (58%)

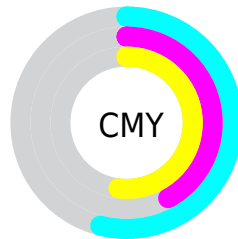


Cyan (20%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (16%)

Black (42%)



Cyan (54%)

Magenta (42%)

Yellow (52%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 117, 142, 147 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, 142, 147 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 117, 142, 147

255, 255, 255

■ 169, 196, 201

■ 197, 224, 229

■ 225, 250, 255

254, 255, 255

■ 117, 142, 147

■ 102, 140, 147

■ 88, 138, 147

■ 117, 142, 147

■ 92, 116, 121

■ 68, 91, 96

■ 45, 66, 72

■ 23, 44, 50

■ 0, 24, 29

■ 0, 0, 0

■ 117, 142, 147

■ 132, 145, 147

■ 146, 147, 147

■ 73, 135, 147

■ 161, 147, 158

■ 58, 132, 147

■ 176, 147, 170

■ 44, 130, 147

■ 190, 147, 182

■ 29, 128, 147

■ 205, 147, 194

■ 14, 125, 147

■ 220, 147, 205

■ 0, 123, 147

■ 235, 147, 217

■ 249, 147, 229

Harmonies

Analogous

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



112, 143, 120



117, 142, 147



102, 128, 149

Triad

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



117, 142, 147



121, 135, 171



172, 129, 125

Complementary

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



117, 142, 147



147, 117, 141

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.



170, 129, 141



117, 142, 147



142, 136, 167

Square

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



117, 142, 147



103, 129, 166



160, 131, 156



165, 146, 113

Rectangle

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



117, 142, 147



96, 123, 149



160, 131, 156



173, 129, 130

Sweetspot

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



117, 142, 147



180, 189, 191



117, 147, 123



90, 96, 97



224, 224, 224



97, 97, 97

Same Dimension

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



117, 142, 147



145, 183, 191



117, 135, 147



67, 73, 74



0, 115, 138



0, 8, 10

Inverse Universe

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



147, 117, 141



191, 145, 182



147, 117, 126



74, 67, 72



138, 0, 110



10, 0, 8

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 117, 142, 147 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, 142, 147 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

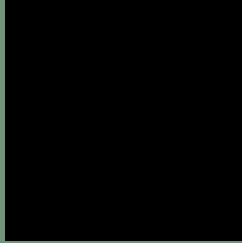
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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](#).

R Y B 117, 142, 147 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the R Y B color 117, 142, 147.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the R Y B color 117, 142, 147.

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, 135, 154

Trichromacy



Original Color

117, 142, 147

Protanomaly

120, 142, 127

Deuteranomaly

130, 143, 125

Tritanomaly

120, 132, 144

Monochromacy



Original Color

117, 142, 147

Achromatopsia

135, 135, 135

Achromatomaly

128, 137, 139

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 117, 142, 147 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, 147, 123)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(117, 147, 123)  
}
```

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, 147, 123) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(117, 147, 123) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 117, 142, 147 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, 147, 123) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(117, 147, 123) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(117, 147, 123)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(117, 147, 123); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(117, 147, 123);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(117, 147,  
123) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 117, 142, 147 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(117, 147, 123) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(117,  
147, 123) }
```

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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