

Converting Colors

`RYB(117, 143, 159)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(117, 143, 159) contains.

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Color

R_YB(117, 143, 159)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	759F8F
RGB	117, 159, 143
RGB Percent	46%, 62%, 56%
CMY	0.5412, 0.3765, 0.4398
CMYK	0.26, 0.00, 0.10, 0.38
HSL	157°, 18%, 54%
HSV	157°, 26%, 62%
XYZ	24.6805, 30.5567, 30.5228
YIQ	144.6180, -19.8960, -13.8800

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

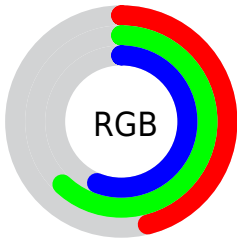
Format	Color
RYB	117, 143, 159
Decimal	7708559
CIELab	62.13, -17.79, 3.82
CIELCh	62, 18.190, 167.890
Yxy	30.5567, 0.2878, 0.3563
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285898639 (0xFF759F8F)
YUV	144.6180, -0.7977, -24.2210
Hunter-Lab	55.2781, -17.0401, 5.9567

Details

The RYB color **117, 143, 159** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669999**. A complement of this color would be **159, 117, 133**, and the grayscale version is **145, 145, 145**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **170, 197, 214**, and **67, 91, 107** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **101, 137, 159**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **133, 149, 159**.

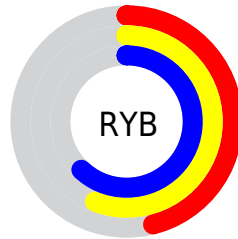
Distribution



Red (46%)

Green (62%)

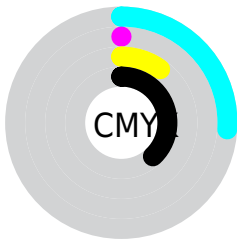
Blue (56%)



Red (46%)

Yellow (56%)

Blue (62%)

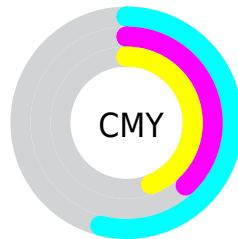


Cyan (26%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (10%)

Black (38%)



Cyan (54%)

Magenta (38%)

Yellow (44%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 117, 143, 159 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, 143, 159 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 117, 143, 159


255, 255, 255

 170, 197, 214

 198, 226, 242

 226, 241, 255

 117, 143, 159


 92, 117, 133

 67, 91, 107


 43, 67, 83


 20, 44, 60


 0, 23, 38


 0, 14, 14

 0, 0, 0

 117, 143, 159

 101, 137, 159

 117, 143, 159

 133, 149, 159

■ 85, 131, 159

■ 149, 155, 159

■ 69, 124, 159

■ 165, 159, 161

■ 53, 119, 159

■ 181, 159, 167

■ 38, 113, 159

■ 197, 159, 173

■ 22, 107, 159

■ 212, 159, 180

■ 6, 101, 159

■ 228, 159, 186

■ 0, 98, 159

■ 244, 159, 192

■ 255, 159, 198

Harmonies

Analogous

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



128, 156, 150



117, 143, 159



107, 133, 159

Triad

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



117, 143, 159



144, 148, 181



180, 148, 127

Complementary

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



117, 143, 159



159, 117, 133

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.



184, 139, 141



117, 143, 159



165, 143, 172

Square

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



117, 143, 159



123, 143, 181



179, 139, 157



158, 169, 119

Rectangle

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



117, 143, 159



106, 134, 169



179, 139, 157



182, 143, 131

Sweetspot

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



117, 143, 159



190, 201, 207



117, 159, 142



94, 101, 105



232, 232, 232



105, 105, 105

Same Dimension

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



117, 143, 159



140, 182, 207



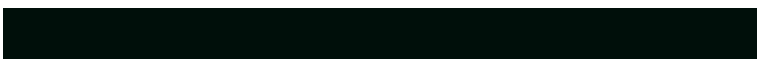
117, 137, 159



71, 76, 79



0, 89, 143



0, 9, 15

Inverse Universe

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



159, 117, 133



207, 140, 166



159, 121, 117



79, 71, 74



143, 0, 55



15, 0, 6

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 117, 143, 159 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 117, 143, 159 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

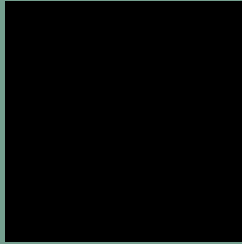
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 117, 143, 159 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 117, 143, 159.




This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 117, 143, 159.

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, 141, 168

Trichromacy



Original Color

117, 143, 159

Protanomaly

140, 153, 152

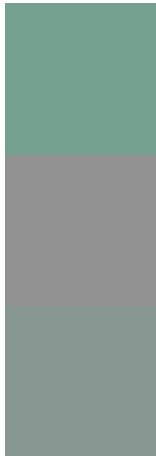
Deuteranomaly

145, 150, 147

Tritanomaly

120, 139, 159

Monochromacy



Original Color

117, 143, 159

Achromatopsia

145, 145, 145

Achromatomaly

135, 144, 150

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 117, 143, 159 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, 159, 143)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(117, 159, 143)  
}
```

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, 159, 143) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(117, 159, 143) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 117, 143, 159 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

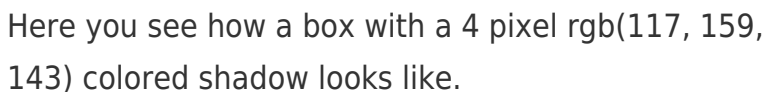
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(117, 159, 143) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(117, 159, 143) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(117, 159, 143)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(117, 159, 143); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(117, 159, 143);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(117, 159,  
143) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 117, 143, 159 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(117, 159, 143) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(117,  
159, 143) }
```

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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