

Converting Colors

`RYB(117, 155, 202)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(117, 155, 202) contains.

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Color

$\text{RYB}(117, 155, 202)$

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	75BACA
RGB	117, 186, 202
RGB Percent	46%, 73%, 79%
CMY	0.5412, 0.2717, 0.2078
CMYK	0.42, 0.08, 0.00, 0.21
HSL	191°, 45%, 63%
HSV	191°, 42%, 79%
XYZ	35.4975, 43.0476, 62.3152
YIQ	167.1930, -46.2600, -9.6520

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

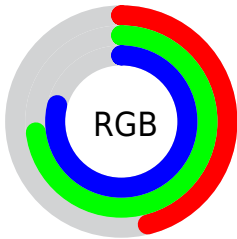
Format	Color
R _Y B	117, 155, 202
Decimal	7715530
CIE Lab	71.59, -17.46, -15.04
CIE LCh	72, 23.043, 220.740
Yxy	43.0476, 0.2520, 0.3056
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285905610 (0xFF75BACA)
YUV	167.1930, 17.1599, -44.0193
Hunter-Lab	65.6106, -18.2443, -10.3846

Details

The RYB color **117, 155, 202** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **202, 137, 117**, and the grayscale version is **167, 167, 167**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **173, 210, 255**, and **62, 101, 148** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **97, 144, 202**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **137, 166, 202**.

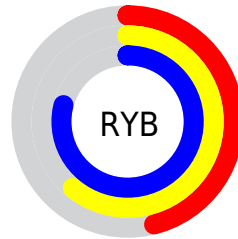
Distribution



Red (46%)

Green (73%)

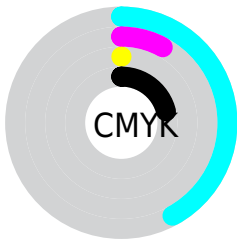
Blue (79%)



Red (46%)

Yellow (61%)

Blue (79%)

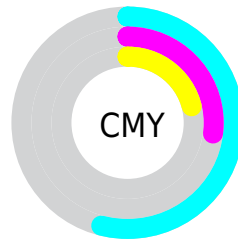


Cyan (42%)

Magenta (8%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (21%)



Cyan (54%)


Magenta (27%)

Yellow (21%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 117, 155, 202 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, 155, 202 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 117, 155, 202


255, 255, 255


 173, 210, 255

 201, 228, 255

 230, 243, 255

 117, 155, 202

 90, 128, 175

 62, 101, 148

 30, 72, 122

 0, 45, 97

 0, 33, 74

 0, 21, 51

 0, 9, 30

 0, 0, 1

 0, 0, 0

■ 117, 155, 202

■ 117, 155, 202

■ 97, 144, 202

■ 137, 166, 202

■ 77, 133, 202

■ 157, 177, 202

■ 56, 121, 202

■ 178, 189, 202

■ 36, 110, 202

■ 198, 200, 202

■ 16, 99, 202

■ 218, 206, 202

■ 0, 90, 202

■ 238, 211, 202

■ 255, 216, 202

■ 255, 223, 202

■ 255, 232, 202

Harmonies

Analogous

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



119, 154, 187



117, 155, 202



133, 163, 214

Triad

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



117, 155, 202



209, 162, 190



142, 183, 134

Complementary

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



117, 155, 202



202, 137, 117

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.



203, 201, 136



117, 155, 202



218, 160, 168

Square

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



117, 155, 202



188, 167, 207



216, 167, 149



143, 182, 165

Rectangle

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



117, 155, 202



151, 170, 217



216, 167, 149



157, 191, 133

Sweetspot

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



117, 155, 202



222, 237, 255



117, 189, 202



107, 116, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



117, 155, 202



128, 185, 255



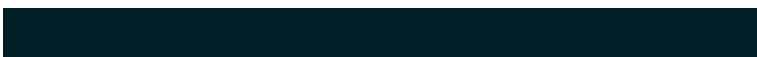
117, 137, 202



92, 96, 102



0, 74, 166



0, 17, 38

Inverse Universe

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



202, 117, 186



255, 128, 231



157, 202, 117



102, 92, 100



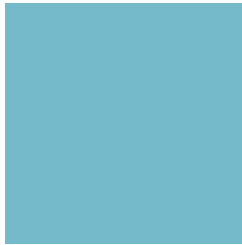
166, 0, 134



38, 0, 31

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 117, 155, 202 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

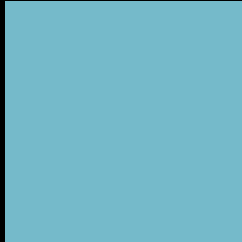
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 155, 202 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

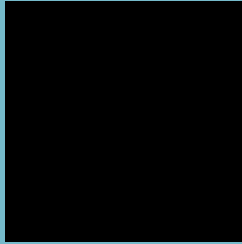
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 155, 202 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 117, 155, 202.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 117, 155, 202.

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
117, 155, 201

Trichromacy



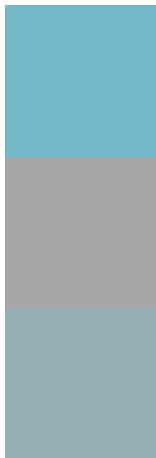
Original Color
117, 155, 202

Protanomaly
152, 168, 197

Deuteranomaly
155, 170, 204

Tritanomaly
117, 155, 201

Monochromacy



Original Color
117, 155, 202

Achromatopsia
167, 167, 167

Achromatomaly
149, 163, 180

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 117, 155, 202 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, 186, 202)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(117, 186, 202)  
}
```

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, 186, 202) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(117, 186, 202) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 117, 155, 202 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, 186, 202) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(117, 186, 202) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(117, 186, 202)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(117, 186, 202); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(117, 186, 202);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(117, 186,  
202) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 117, 155, 202 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(117, 186, 202) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(117,  
186, 202) }
```

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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