

Converting Colors

`RYB(118, 116, 116)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(118, 116, 116) contains.

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Color

R_YB(118, 116, 116)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	767474
RGB	118, 116, 116
RGB Percent	46%, 45%, 45%
CMY	0.5373, 0.5451, 0.5451
CMYK	0.00, 0.02, 0.02, 0.54
HSL	0°, 1%, 46%
HSV	0°, 2%, 46%
XYZ	16.8690, 17.6033, 19.0317
YIQ	116.5980, 1.1920, 0.4240

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

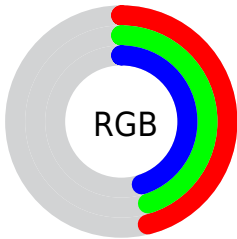
Format	Color
R_{YB}	118, 116, 116
Decimal	7763060
CIE Lab	49.01, 0.77, 0.26
CIE LCh	49, 0.810, 19.041
Yxy	17.6033, 0.3153, 0.3290
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285953140 (0xFF767474)
YUV	116.5980, -0.2948, 1.2296
Hunter-Lab	41.9563, -1.6556, 2.4750

Details

The RYB color **118, 116, 116** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666666**. A complement of this color would be **116, 117, 118**, and the grayscale version is **117, 117, 117**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **170, 168, 168**, and **70, 68, 68** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **118, 104, 104**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **118, 123, 128**.

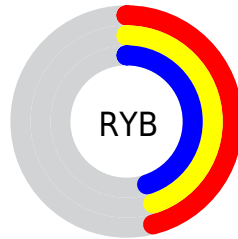
Distribution



Red (46%)

Green (45%)

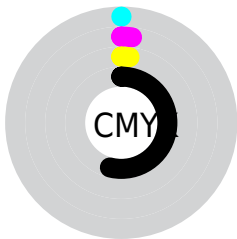
Blue (45%)



Red (46%)

Yellow (45%)

Blue (45%)

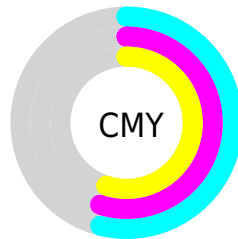


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (2%)

Yellow (2%)

Black (54%)



Cyan (54%)

Magenta (55%)

Yellow (55%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 118, 116, 116 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 118, 116, 116 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 118, 116, 116

255, 255, 255

■ 170, 168, 168

■ 197, 195, 195

■ 225, 223, 223

■ 254, 252, 252

■ 118, 116, 116

■ 93, 91, 91

■ 70, 68, 68

■ 47, 46, 46

■ 27, 25, 25

■ 0, 0, 0

■ 118, 116, 116

■ 118, 104, 104

■ 118, 92, 92

■ 118, 81, 81

■ 118, 116, 116

■ 118, 123, 128


■ 118, 129, 140

■ 118, 135, 151

 118, 69, 69


 118, 141, 163

 118, 57, 57


 118, 147, 175

 118, 45, 45

 118, 153, 187

 118, 33, 33

 118, 159, 199

 118, 22, 22

 118, 164, 210

 118, 10, 10

 118, 170, 222

Harmonies

Analogous

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



118, 116, 117



118, 116, 116



118, 117, 115

Triad

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



118, 116, 116



116, 117, 117



116, 117, 118

Complementary

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



118, 116, 116



116, 117, 118

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.



115, 116, 117



118, 116, 116



115, 116, 117

Square

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



118, 116, 116



115, 117, 115



115, 116, 117



116, 116, 118

Rectangle

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



118, 116, 116



118, 117, 115



115, 116, 117



115, 116, 118

Sweetspot

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



118, 116, 116



153, 151, 151



118, 116, 118



77, 76, 76



204, 204, 204



77, 77, 77

Same Dimension

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



118, 116, 116



153, 150, 150



118, 118, 116



59, 57, 57



122, 0, 0



250, 0, 0

Inverse Universe

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



116, 117, 118



150, 152, 153



116, 117, 118



57, 58, 59



0, 61, 122



0, 125, 250

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 118, 116, 116 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

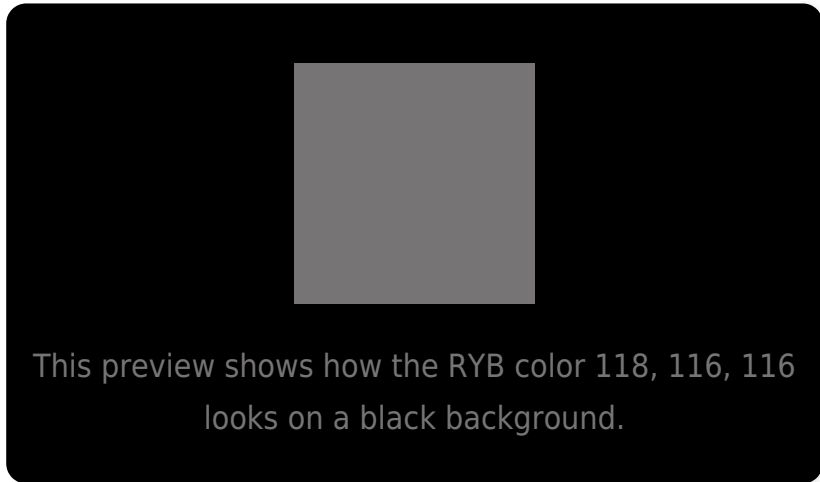
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

Black Background



Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

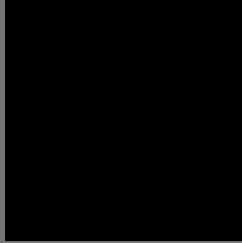
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

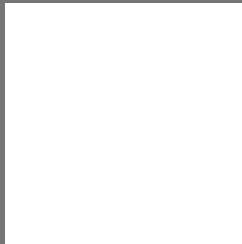
Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

RYB 118, 116, 116 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 118, 116, 116.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 118, 116, 116.

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


[118](#), [116](#), [116](#)

Protanopia

[119](#), [116](#), [116](#)

Deuteranopia

[127](#), [113](#), [117](#)



Tritanopia
119, 115, 124

Trichromacy



Original Color

118, 116, 116

Protanomaly

119, 116, 116

Deuteranomaly

124, 114, 117

Tritanomaly

119, 115, 121

Monochromacy



Original Color

118, 116, 116

Achromatopsia

117, 117, 117

Achromatomaly

117, 117, 117

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 118, 116, 116 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(118, 116, 116)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(118, 116, 116)  
}
```

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(118, 116, 116) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(118, 116, 116) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 118, 116, 116 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(118, 116, 116) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(118, 116, 116) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(118, 116, 116)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(118, 116, 116); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(118, 116, 116);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(118, 116,  
116) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 118, 116, 116 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(118, 116, 116) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(118,  
116, 116) }
```

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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