

Converting Colors

`RYB(68, 113, 148)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(68, 113, 148) contains.

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Color

R_YB(68, 113, 148)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	449482
RGB	68, 148, 130
RGB Percent	27%, 58%, 51%
CMY	0.7333, 0.4196, 0.4893
CMYK	0.54, 0.00, 0.12, 0.42
HSL	167°, 37%, 42%
HSV	167°, 54%, 58%
XYZ	17.0180, 24.0264, 24.9380
YIQ	122.0280, -41.9020, -22.5580

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

Format	Color
RYB	68, 113, 148
Decimal	4494466
CIELab	56.11, -29.02, 1.97
CIElCh	56, 29.092, 176.121
Yxy	24.0264, 0.2579, 0.3641
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282684546 (0xFF449482)
YUV	122.0280, 3.9302, -47.3826
Hunter-Lab	49.0168, -23.8064, 4.1471

Details

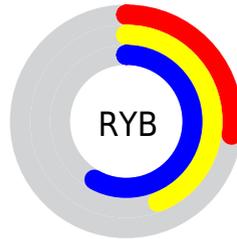
The RYB color **68, 113, 148** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **339999**. A complement of this color would be **148, 68, 86**, and the grayscale version is **122, 122, 122**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **123, 168, 202**, and **0, 53, 97** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **53, 106, 148**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **83, 119, 148**.

Distribution



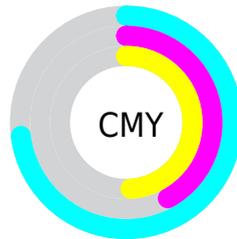
- Red (27%)
- Green (58%)
- Blue (51%)



- Red (27%)
- Yellow (44%)
- Blue (58%)



- Cyan (54%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (12%)
- Black (42%)



- Cyan (73%)
- Magenta (42%)
- Yellow (49%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 68, 113, 148 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 68, 113, 148 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



68, 113, 148



68, 113, 148

255, 255, 255



39, 85, 122



123, 168, 202



0, 53, 97



150, 196, 231



0, 40, 72



178, 221, 255



0, 28, 49



207, 231, 255



0, 20, 30



236, 246, 255



0, 0, 0



68, 113, 148



68, 113, 148



53, 106, 148



83, 119, 148



38, 100, 148



98, 126, 148

■ 24, 94, 148

■ 112, 132, 148

■ 9, 87, 148

■ 127, 139, 148

■ 0, 83, 148

■ 142, 145, 148

■ 157, 148, 150

■ 172, 148, 153

■ 186, 148, 157

■ 201, 148, 160

Harmonies

Analogous

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



99, 139, 145



68, 113, 148



43, 97, 156

Triad

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



68, 113, 148



133, 129, 180



174, 141, 93

Complementary

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



68, 113, 148



148, 68, 86

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, 117, 114



68, 113, 148



163, 120, 163

Square

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



68, 113, 148



94, 124, 185



181, 115, 139



118, 155, 84

Rectangle

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



68, 113, 148



46, 101, 170



181, 115, 139



179, 129, 99

Sweetspot

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



68, 113, 148



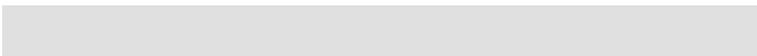
161, 178, 191



68, 148, 129



78, 89, 97



224, 224, 224



97, 97, 97

Same Dimension

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



68, 113, 148



67, 137, 191



68, 102, 148



67, 71, 74



0, 78, 138



0, 6, 10

Inverse Universe

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



148, 68, 86



191, 67, 95



148, 96, 68



74, 67, 68



138, 0, 31



10, 0, 2

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 68, 113, 148 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

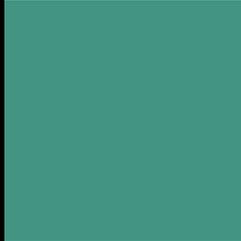
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 68, 113, 148 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 68, 113, 148 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 68, 113, 148.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 68, 113, 148.

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
77, 113, 156

Trichromacy



Original Color
68, 113, 148

Protanomaly
113, 130, 138

Deuteranomaly
118, 128, 136

Tritanomaly
74, 110, 147

Monochromacy



Original Color
68, 113, 148

Achromatopsia
122, 122, 122

Achromatomaly
102, 118, 131

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 68, 113, 148 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(68, 148, 130)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(68, 148, 130)  
}
```

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(68, 148, 130) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(68, 148, 130) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 68, 113, 148 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(68, 148, 130) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(68, 148, 130) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(68, 148, 130) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(68, 148, 130); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(68, 148, 130);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(68, 148,  
130) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 68, 113, 148 is called "background".

The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(68, 148, 130) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(68, 148,  
130) }
```

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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