

Converting Colors

`RYB(68, 116, 150)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(68, 116, 150) contains.

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Color

R_YB(68, 116, 150)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	44967E
RGB	68, 150, 126
RGB Percent	27%, 59%, 49%
CMY	0.7333, 0.4118, 0.5056
CMYK	0.55, 0.00, 0.16, 0.41
HSL	162°, 38%, 43%
HSV	162°, 55%, 59%
XYZ	17.0615, 24.5501, 23.6063
YIQ	122.7460, -41.1680, -24.8480

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

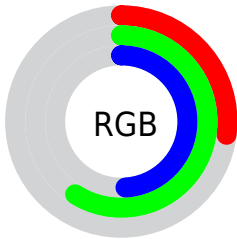
Format	Color
RYB	68, 116, 150
Decimal	4494974
CIELab	56.63, -31.03, 5.08
CIElCh	57, 31.441, 170.696
Yxy	24.5501, 0.2616, 0.3764
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282685054 (0xFF44967E)
YUV	122.7460, 1.6042, -48.0122
Hunter-Lab	49.5481, -25.2440, 6.4360

Details

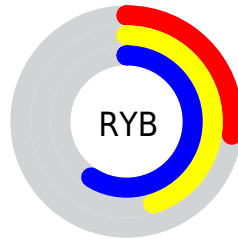
The RYB color **68, 116, 150** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **339999**. A complement of this color would be **150, 68, 92**, and the grayscale version is **123, 123, 123**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **123, 172, 205**, and **0, 55, 98** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **53, 110, 150**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **83, 122, 150**.

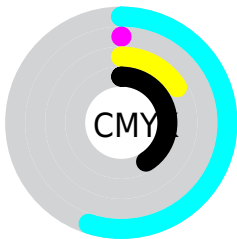
Distribution



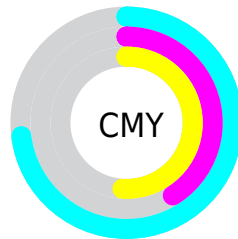
- Red (27%)
- Green (59%)
- Blue (49%)



- Red (27%)
- Yellow (45%)
- Blue (59%)



- Cyan (55%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (16%)
- Black (41%)



- Cyan (73%)
- Magenta (41%)
- Yellow (51%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 68, 116, 150 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, 116, 150 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



68, 116, 150



68, 116, 150

255, 255, 255



39, 88, 124



123, 172, 205



0, 55, 98



150, 200, 233



0, 43, 74



178, 223, 255



0, 31, 51



207, 231, 255



0, 23, 31



236, 246, 255



0, 0, 0



68, 116, 150



68, 116, 150



53, 110, 150



83, 122, 150



38, 104, 150



98, 128, 150

■ 23, 97, 150

■ 113, 135, 150

■ 8, 91, 150

■ 128, 141, 150

■ 0, 88, 150

■ 143, 147, 150

■ 158, 150, 152

■ 173, 150, 157

■ 188, 150, 161

■ 203, 150, 165

Harmonies

Analogous

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



100, 147, 144



68, 116, 150



30, 91, 154

Triad

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



68, 116, 150



127, 132, 187



181, 134, 95

Complementary

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



68, 116, 150



150, 68, 92

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.



189, 115, 118



68, 116, 150



162, 122, 171

Square

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



68, 116, 150



82, 120, 189



184, 115, 146



133, 162, 82

Rectangle

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



68, 116, 150



23, 91, 171



184, 115, 146



185, 124, 101

Sweetspot

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



68, 116, 150



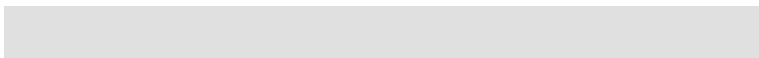
163, 181, 194



68, 150, 125



78, 89, 97



224, 224, 224



97, 97, 97

Same Dimension

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



68, 116, 150



66, 141, 194



68, 105, 150



67, 71, 74



0, 81, 138



0, 6, 10

Inverse Universe

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



150, 68, 92



194, 66, 103



150, 88, 68



74, 67, 69



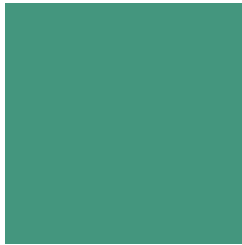
138, 0, 40



10, 0, 3

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 68, 116, 150 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, 116, 150 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

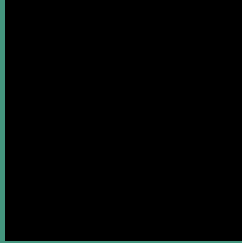
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 68, 116, 150 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the R Y B color 68, 116, 150.

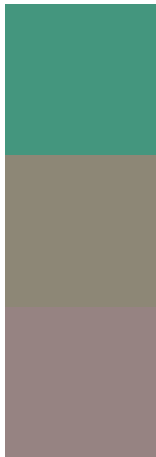


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the R Y B color 68, 116, 150.

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
68, 116, 150

Protanopia
126, 141, 118

Deuteranopia
150, 131, 130



Tritanopia
78, 115, 157

Trichromacy



Original Color

68, 116, 150



Protanomaly

114, 134, 140



Deuteranomaly

120, 132, 138



Tritanomaly

74, 111, 147

Monochromacy



Original Color

68, 116, 150



Achromatopsia

123, 123, 123



Achromatomaly

103, 121, 133

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 68, 116, 150 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, 150, 126)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(68, 150, 126)  
}
```

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, 150, 126) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(68, 150, 126) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 68, 116, 150 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, 150, 126) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(68, 150, 126) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(68, 150, 126)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(68, 150, 126); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(68, 150, 126);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(68, 150,  
126) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 68, 150, 126 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(68, 150, 126) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(68, 150,  
126) }
```

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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