

Converting Colors

`RYB(72, 146, 168)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(72, 146, 168) contains.

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Color

`RYB(72, 146, 168)`

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	48A865
RGB	72, 168, 101
RGB Percent	28%, 66%, 40%
CMY	0.7176, 0.3412, 0.6057
CMYK	0.57, 0.00, 0.40, 0.34
HSL	138°, 40%, 47%
HSV	138°, 57%, 66%
XYZ	19.0016, 30.3136, 17.0438
YIQ	131.6580, -35.7090, -41.1890

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

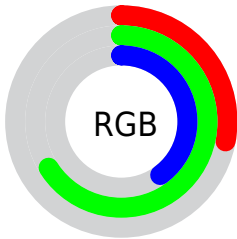
Format	Color
RYB	72, 146, 168
Decimal	4761701
CIELab	61.92, -43.52, 26.56
CIElCh	62, 50.984, 148.598
Yxy	30.3136, 0.2863, 0.4568
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282951781 (0xFF48A865)
YUV	131.6580, -15.1144, -52.3201
Hunter-Lab	55.0578, -34.7469, 20.1865

Details

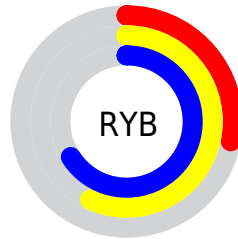
The RYB color **72, 146, 168** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **339966**. A complement of this color would be **168, 72, 139**, and the grayscale version is **132, 132, 132**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **128, 204, 224**, and **0, 79, 115** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **55, 142, 168**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **89, 150, 168**.

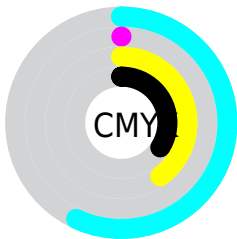
Distribution



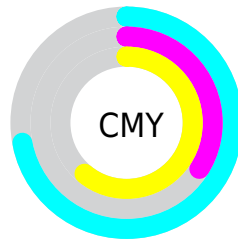
- Red (28%)
- Green (66%)
- Blue (40%)



- Red (28%)
- Yellow (57%)
- Blue (66%)



- Cyan (57%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (40%)
- Black (34%)



- Cyan (72%)
- Magenta (34%)
- Yellow (61%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 72, 146, 168 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 72, 146, 168 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



72, 146, 168



72, 146, 168

255, 255, 255



41, 115, 141



128, 205, 224



0, 79, 115



156, 234, 253



0, 68, 90



185, 238, 255



0, 60, 65



214, 241, 255



0, 43, 43



243, 249, 255



0, 13, 13



0, 0, 0



72, 146, 168



72, 146, 168



55, 142, 168



89, 150, 168

■ 38, 138, 168

■ 106, 154, 168

■ 22, 135, 168

■ 122, 157, 168

■ 5, 131, 168

■ 139, 161, 168

■ 0, 129, 168

■ 156, 165, 168

■ 173, 168, 171

■ 190, 168, 183

■ 206, 168, 195

■ 223, 168, 207

Harmonies

Analogous

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



66, 160, 94



72, 146, 168



0, 93, 172

Triad

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



72, 146, 168



44, 115, 240



231, 114, 109

Complementary

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



72, 146, 168



168, 72, 139

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.



230, 110, 154



72, 146, 168



148, 139, 229

Square

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



72, 146, 168



0, 96, 226



203, 121, 197



212, 170, 73

Rectangle

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



72, 146, 168



0, 87, 177



203, 121, 197



234, 111, 123

Sweetspot

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



72, 146, 168



182, 211, 219



72, 168, 99



88, 105, 110



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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



72, 146, 168



68, 184, 219



72, 126, 168



76, 82, 84



0, 114, 148



0, 15, 20

Inverse Universe

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



168, 72, 139



219, 68, 174



168, 72, 93



84, 76, 82



148, 0, 104



20, 0, 14

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 72, 146, 168 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 72, 146, 168 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 72, 146, 168 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 72, 146, 168.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 72, 146, 168.

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
72, 146, 168

Protanopia
109, 162, 93

Deuteranopia
172, 176, 106



Tritanopia
92, 128, 172

Trichromacy



Original Color

72, 146, 168



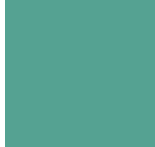
Protanomaly

96, 156, 123



Deuteranomaly

104, 151, 117



Tritanomaly

85, 128, 162

Monochromacy



Original Color

72, 146, 168



Achromatopsia

132, 132, 132



Achromatomaly

110, 137, 145

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 72, 146, 168 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(72, 168, 101)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(72, 168, 101)  
}
```

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(72, 168, 101) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(72, 168, 101) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 72, 146, 168 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(72, 168, 101) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(72, 168, 101) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(72, 168, 101)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(72, 168, 101); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(72, 168, 101);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(72, 168,  
101) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 72, 146, 168 is called "background".

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

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(72, 168, 101) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(72, 168,  
101) }
```

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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