

Converting Colors

`RYB(73, 122, 186)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(73, 122, 186) contains.

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Color

$\text{RYB}(73, 122, 186)$

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	49A0BA
RGB	73, 160, 186
RGB Percent	29%, 63%, 73%
CMY	0.7137, 0.3744, 0.2706
CMYK	0.61, 0.14, 0.00, 0.27
HSL	194°, 45%, 51%
HSV	194°, 61%, 73%
XYZ	24.0976, 29.9356, 50.9625
YIQ	136.9510, -60.1980, -10.3580

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

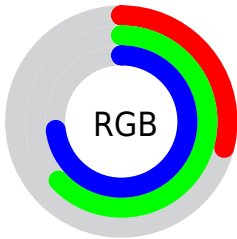
Format	Color
RYB	73, 122, 186
Decimal	4825274
CIELab	61.60, -18.02, -21.49
CIELCh	62, 28.048, 230.024
Yxy	29.9356, 0.2295, 0.2851
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283015354 (0xFF49A0BA)
YUV	136.9510, 24.1812, -56.0850
Hunter-Lab	54.7135, -17.1314, -16.9258

Details

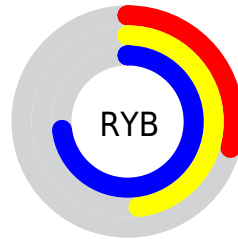
The RYB color **73, 122, 186** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **3399CC**. A complement of this color would be **186, 107, 73**, and the grayscale version is **136, 136, 136**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **132, 179, 242**, and **0, 60, 133** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **54, 111, 186**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **92, 133, 186**.

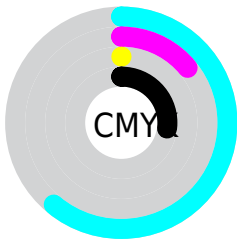
Distribution



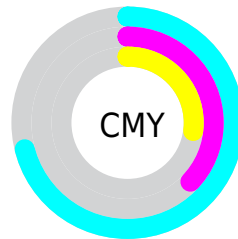
- Red (29%)
- Green (63%)
- Blue (73%)



- Red (29%)
- Yellow (48%)
- Blue (73%)



- Cyan (61%)
- Magenta (14%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (27%)



- Cyan (71%)
- Magenta (37%)
- Yellow (27%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 73, 122, 186 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 73, 122, 186 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 73, 122, 186

■ 73, 122, 186

255, 255, 255

■ 39, 92, 159

■ 132, 179, 242

■ 0, 60, 133

■ 160, 204, 255

■ 0, 47, 107

■ 190, 223, 255

■ 0, 35, 83

■ 219, 237, 255

■ 0, 23, 60

■ 249, 252, 255

■ 0, 10, 38

■ 0, 1, 16

■ 0, 0, 0

■ 73, 122, 186

■ 73, 122, 186

■ 54, 111, 186

■ 92, 133, 186

■ 36, 101, 186

■ 110, 143, 186

■ 17, 90, 186

■ 129, 154, 186

■ 0, 81, 186

■ 147, 164, 186

■ 166, 175, 186

■ 185, 186, 186

■ 203, 191, 186

■ 222, 196, 186

■ 240, 203, 186

Harmonies

Analogous

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



70, 117, 165



73, 122, 186



103, 136, 197

Triad

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



73, 122, 186



192, 131, 158



102, 152, 105

Complementary

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



73, 122, 186



186, 107, 73

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.



150, 174, 100



73, 122, 186



198, 131, 133

Square

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



73, 122, 186



172, 137, 181



191, 146, 112



116, 159, 154

Rectangle

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



73, 122, 186



128, 144, 197



191, 146, 112



109, 158, 100

Sweetspot

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



73, 122, 186



199, 218, 242



73, 165, 186



95, 107, 122



250, 250, 250



122, 122, 122

Same Dimension

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



73, 122, 186



65, 142, 242



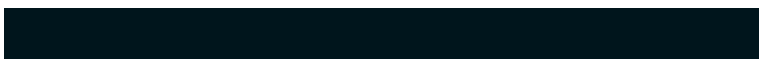
73, 97, 186



83, 87, 92



0, 68, 156



0, 12, 28

Inverse Universe

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



186, 73, 160



242, 65, 201



114, 186, 73



92, 83, 90



156, 0, 119



28, 0, 21

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 73, 122, 186 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

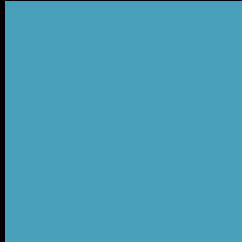
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 73, 122, 186 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

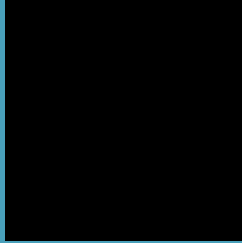
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 73, 122, 186 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 73, 122, 186.

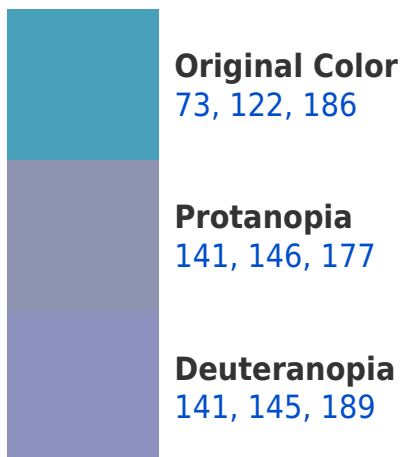


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 73, 122, 186.

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
68, 118, 175

Trichromacy



Original Color
73, 122, 186

Protanomaly
116, 139, 180

Deuteranomaly
116, 139, 188

Tritanomaly
70, 119, 179

Monochromacy



Original Color
73, 122, 186

Achromatopsia
137, 137, 137

Achromatomaly
114, 132, 155

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 73, 122, 186 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(73, 160, 186)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(73, 160, 186)  
}
```

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(73, 160, 186) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(73, 160, 186) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 73, 122, 186 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(73, 160, 186) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(73, 160, 186) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(73, 160, 186) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(73, 160, 186); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(73, 160, 186);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(73, 160,  
186) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 73, 122, 186 is called "background".

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

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(73, 160, 186) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(73, 160,  
186) }
```

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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