

Converting Colors

`RYB(76, 92, 100)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(76, 92, 100) contains.

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Color

R_YB(76, 92, 100)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	4C6458
RGB	76, 100, 88
RGB Percent	30%, 39%, 35%
CMY	0.7020, 0.6078, 0.6549
CMYK	0.24, 0.00, 0.12, 0.61
HSL	150°, 14%, 35%
HSV	150°, 24%, 39%
XYZ	9.2991, 11.3554, 10.9342
YIQ	91.4560, -10.4520, -8.8200

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

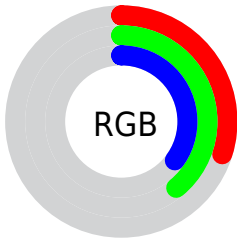
Format	Color
R_{YB}	76, 92, 100
Decimal	5006424
CIE Lab	40.17, -11.73, 3.89
CIE LCh	40, 12.357, 161.664
Yxy	11.3554, 0.2944, 0.3595
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283196504 (0xFF4C6458)
YUV	91.4560, -1.7038, -13.5549
Hunter-Lab	33.6978, -9.7130, 4.3501

Details

The RYB color **76, 92, 100** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336666**. A complement of this color would be **100, 76, 88**, and the grayscale version is **91, 91, 91**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **125, 142, 151**, and **31, 45, 53** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **66, 89, 100**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **86, 95, 100**.

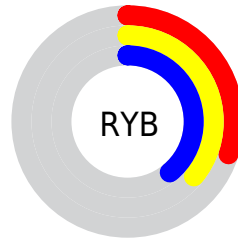
Distribution



Red (30%)

Green (39%)

Blue (35%)



Red (30%)

Yellow (36%)

Blue (39%)

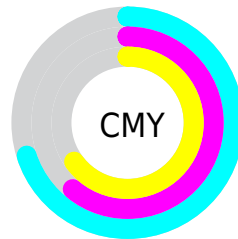


Cyan (24%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (12%)

Black (61%)



Cyan (70%)

Magenta (61%)

Yellow (65%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 76, 92, 100 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 76, 92, 100 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



76, 92, 100



76, 92, 100

255, 255, 255



53, 68, 76



125, 142, 151



31, 45, 53



151, 169, 178



10, 24, 32



178, 196, 205



0, 1, 1



206, 224, 233



0, 0, 0



234, 247, 255



76, 92, 100



76, 92, 100



66, 89, 100



86, 95, 100



56, 85, 100



96, 99, 100

■ 46, 82, 100

■ 106, 100, 103

■ 36, 79, 100

■ 116, 100, 108

■ 26, 75, 100

■ 126, 100, 113

■ 16, 72, 100

■ 136, 100, 118

■ 6, 69, 100

■ 146, 100, 123

■ 0, 67, 100

■ 156, 100, 128

■ 166, 100, 133

Harmonies

Analogous

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



79, 98, 90



76, 92, 100



69, 86, 101

Triad

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



76, 92, 100



88, 93, 114



114, 91, 82

Complementary

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



76, 92, 100



100, 76, 88

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.



116, 88, 91



76, 92, 100



101, 91, 110

Square

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



76, 92, 100



76, 90, 114



111, 88, 101



108, 108, 76

Rectangle

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



76, 92, 100



67, 85, 105



111, 88, 101



115, 88, 85

Sweetspot

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



76, 92, 100



121, 127, 130



76, 100, 88



61, 64, 66



194, 194, 194



66, 66, 66

Same Dimension

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



76, 92, 100



92, 117, 130



76, 88, 100



46, 50, 51



0, 77, 115



0, 161, 242

Inverse Universe

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



100, 76, 88



130, 92, 111



100, 76, 76



51, 46, 48



115, 0, 57



242, 0, 121

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 76, 92, 100 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

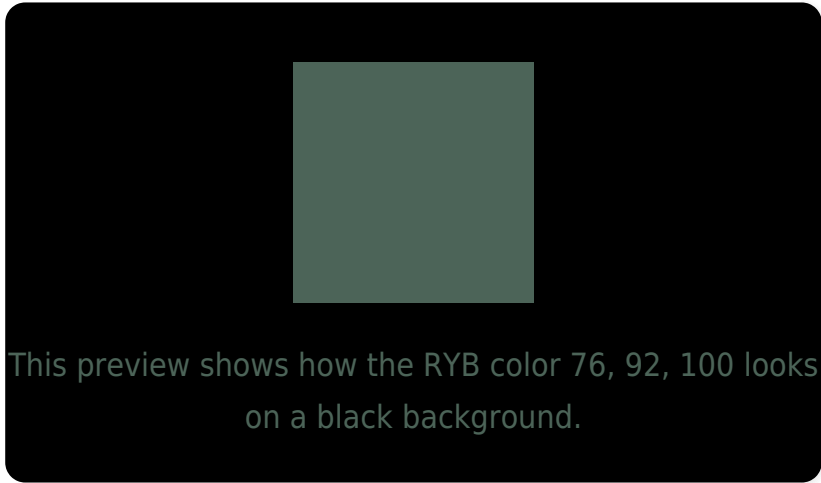
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

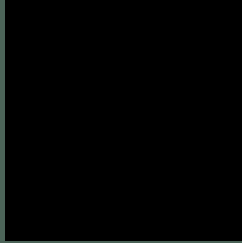
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

R Y B 76, 92, 100 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the R Y B color 76, 92, 100.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the R Y B color 76, 92, 100.

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

76, 92, 100

Protanopia

91, 98, 85

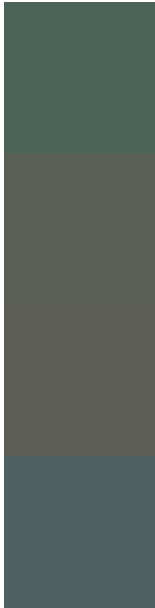
Deuteranopia

105, 91, 90



Tritanopia
79, 90, 105

Trichromacy



Original Color

76, 92, 100

Protanomaly

86, 96, 92

Deuteranomaly

89, 94, 89

Tritanomaly

78, 89, 99

Monochromacy



Original Color

76, 92, 100

Achromatopsia

91, 91, 91

Achromatomaly

86, 91, 94

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 76, 92, 100 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(76, 100, 88)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(76, 100, 88)  
}
```

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(76, 100, 88) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(76, 100, 88) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 76, 92, 100 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(76, 100, 88) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(76, 100, 88) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(76, 100, 88) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(76, 100, 88); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(76, 100, 88);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(76, 100,  
88) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 76, 92, 100 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(76, 100, 88) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(76, 100,  
88) }
```

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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