

Converting Colors

`RYB(101, 156, 217)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(101, 156, 217) contains.

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Color

R_YB(101, 156, 217)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	65CED9
RGB	101, 206, 217
RGB Percent	40%, 81%, 85%
CMY	0.6039, 0.1938, 0.1490
CMYK	0.53, 0.05, 0.00, 0.15
HSL	186°, 60%, 62%
HSV	186°, 53%, 85%
XYZ	39.8640, 51.7220, 73.5279
YIQ	175.8590, -66.1110, -18.8390

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

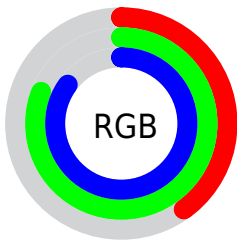
Format	Color
RYB	101, 156, 217
Decimal	6672089
CIELab	77.11, -27.09, -14.92
CIElCh	77, 30.925, 208.855
Yxy	51.7220, 0.2414, 0.3133
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284862169 (0xFF65CED9)
YUV	175.8590, 20.2825, -65.6513
Hunter-Lab	71.9180, -26.9144, -10.2746

Details

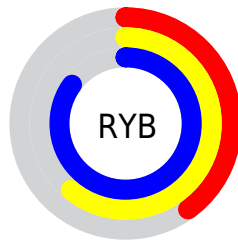
The RYB color **101, 156, 217** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **66CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **217, 113, 101**, and the grayscale version is **175, 175, 175**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **160, 208, 255**, and **31, 94, 162** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **79, 144, 217**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **123, 168, 217**.

Distribution



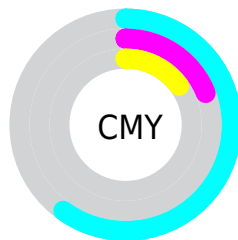
- Red (40%)
- Green (81%)
- Blue (85%)



- Red (40%)
- Yellow (61%)
- Blue (85%)



- Cyan (53%)
- Magenta (5%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (15%)




- Cyan (60%)
- Magenta (19%)
- Yellow (15%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 101, 156, 217 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 101, 156, 217 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 101, 156, 217


255, 255, 255


 160, 208, 255


 190, 223, 255

 219, 237, 255

 250, 253, 255

 101, 156, 217

 70, 127, 189

 31, 94, 162

 0, 65, 136

 0, 53, 111

 0, 40, 86

 0, 28, 63

 0, 18, 41

 0, 1, 21

 0, 0, 0

■ 101, 156, 217

■ 101, 156, 217

■ 79, 144, 217

■ 123, 168, 217

■ 58, 133, 217

■ 144, 179, 217

■ 36, 122, 217

■ 166, 190, 217

■ 14, 110, 217

■ 188, 202, 217

■ 0, 103, 217

■ 210, 213, 217

■ 231, 218, 217

■ 253, 222, 217

■ 255, 224, 217

■ 255, 227, 217

Harmonies

Analogous

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



118, 167, 206



101, 156, 217



115, 166, 239

Triad

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



101, 156, 217



226, 174, 220



167, 212, 133

Complementary

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



101, 156, 217



217, 113, 101

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.



235, 203, 142



101, 156, 217



245, 169, 193

Square

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



101, 156, 217



193, 183, 240



247, 172, 164



140, 197, 155

Rectangle

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



101, 156, 217



138, 176, 246



247, 172, 164



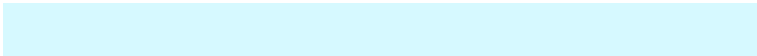
197, 221, 135

Sweetspot

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



101, 156, 217



214, 233, 255



101, 208, 217



103, 115, 128



0, 0, 0



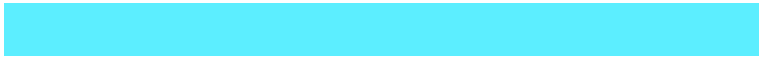
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



101, 156, 217



92, 169, 255



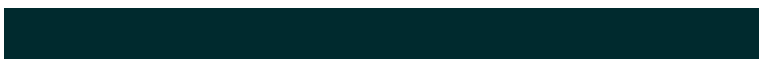
101, 135, 217



99, 104, 110



0, 82, 173



0, 22, 46

Inverse Universe

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



217, 101, 206



255, 92, 239



183, 217, 101



110, 99, 109



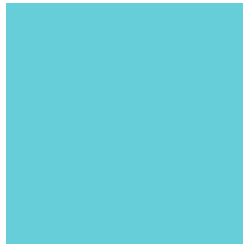
173, 0, 156



46, 0, 41

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 101, 156, 217 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

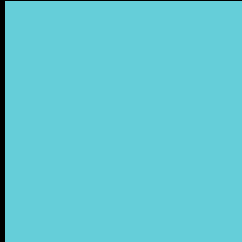
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 101, 156, 217 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

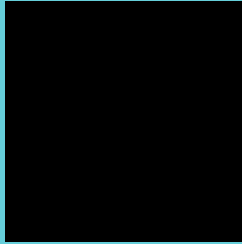
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 101, 156, 217 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 101, 156, 217.

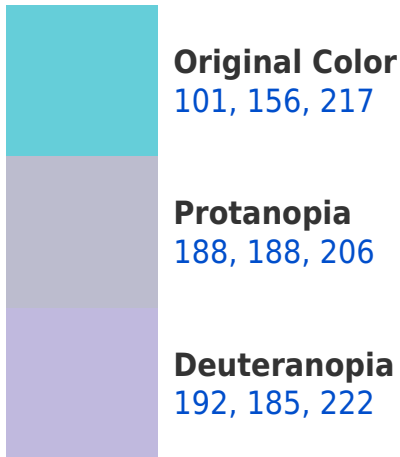


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 101, 156, 217.

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](#).

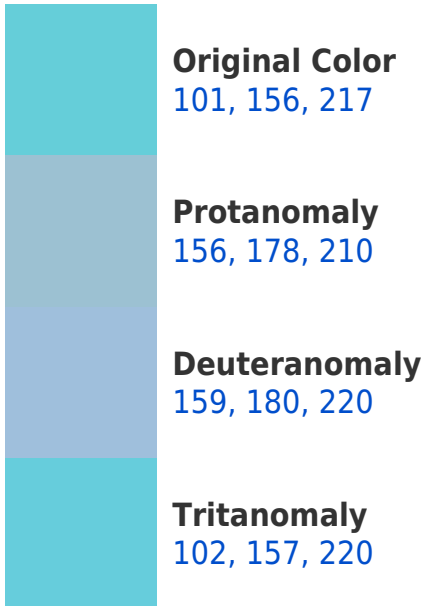
Dichromacy



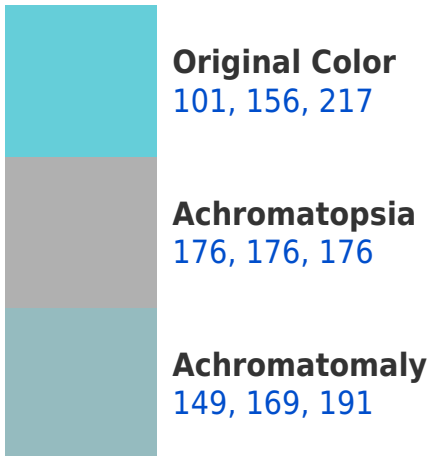


Tritanopia
103, 158, 221

Trichromacy



Monochromacy



CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 101, 156, 217 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(101, 206, 217)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(101, 206, 217)  
}
```

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(101, 206, 217) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(101, 206, 217) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 101, 156, 217 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(101, 206, 217) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(101, 206, 217) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(101, 206, 217) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(101, 206, 217); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(101, 206, 217);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(101, 206,  
217) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 101, 156, 217 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(101, 206, 217) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(101,  
206, 217) }
```

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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