

# Converting Colors

`RYB(134, 187, 233)`

Have a look what the booklet for  
RYB(134, 187, 233) contains.

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# Color

**R<sub>Y</sub>B(134, 187, 233)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	86E9DC
RGB	134, 233, 220
RGB Percent	53%, 91%, 86%
CMY	0.4745, 0.0863, 0.1376
CMYK	0.42, 0.00, 0.06, 0.09
HSL	172°, 69%, 72%
HSV	172°, 42%, 91%
XYZ	51.8787, 68.5095, 78.1471
YIQ	201.9170, -54.8310, -25.0310

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

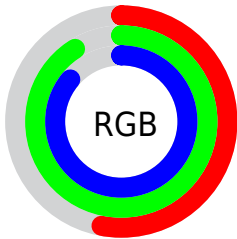
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">134, 187, 233</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">8841692</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">86.26, -32.16, -2.76</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">86, 32.276, 184.897</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">68.5095, 0.2613, 0.3451</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4287031772</a> ( <a href="#">0xFF86E9DC</a> )
YUV	<a href="#">201.9170, 8.9149, -59.5632</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">82.7704, -32.9684, 1.9611</a>

# Details

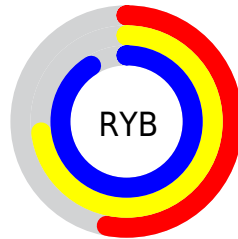
The RYB color **134, 187, 233** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99FFFF**. A complement of this color would be **233, 134, 147**, and the grayscale version is **202, 202, 202**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **192, 224, 255**, and **76, 130, 177** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **111, 176, 233**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **157, 198, 233**.

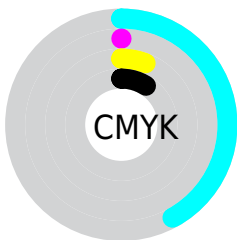
# Distribution



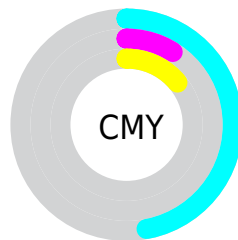
- Red (53%)
- Green (91%)
- Blue (86%)



- Red (53%)
- Yellow (73%)
- Blue (91%)



- Cyan (42%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (6%)
- Black (9%)




- Cyan (47%)
- Magenta (9%)
- Yellow (14%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 134, 187, 233 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 134, 187, 233 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 134, 187, 233


255, 255, 255


 192, 224, 255


 221, 238, 255

 251, 253, 255

 134, 187, 233

 105, 158, 205

 76, 130, 177


 44, 100, 150

 0, 65, 124


 0, 51, 98

 0, 39, 74


 0, 27, 50

 0, 18, 31


 0, 0, 0


 134, 187, 233


 134, 187, 233

 111, 176, 233


 157, 198, 233

 87, 165, 233


 181, 209, 233

 64, 154, 233

 204, 220, 233

 41, 144, 233

 227, 230, 233

 17, 132, 233

 251, 233, 235

 0, 125, 233

 255, 233, 238

 255, 233, 241

 255, 233, 245

 255, 233, 248

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



164, 213, 231



134, 187, 233



123, 181, 250

# Triad

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



134, 187, 233



227, 206, 255



255, 244, 161

# Complementary

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



134, 187, 233



233, 134, 147

# 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.



255, 201, 182



134, 187, 233



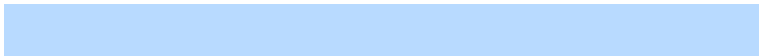
255, 197, 242

# Square

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



134, 187, 233



184, 207, 255



255, 193, 212



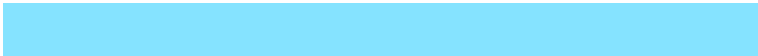
178, 233, 155

# Rectangle

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



134, 187, 233



133, 186, 255



255, 193, 212



255, 225, 167

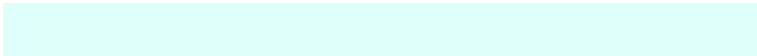


# Sweetspot

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



134, 187, 233



222, 240, 255



134, 233, 220



107, 118, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128



# Same Dimension

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



134, 187, 233



125, 195, 255



134, 173, 233



106, 112, 117



0, 97, 181



0, 29, 54



# Inverse Universe

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



233, 134, 147



255, 125, 142



233, 191, 134



117, 106, 107



181, 0, 24

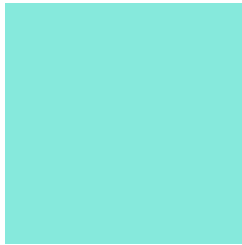


54, 0, 7



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 134, 187, 233 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

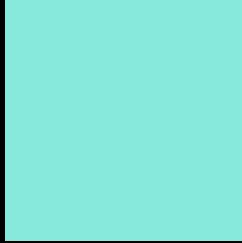
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 134, 187, 233 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](#).



## RYP 134, 187, 233 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYP color 134, 187, 233.

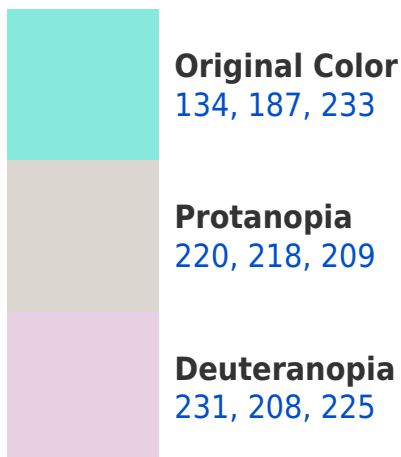



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYP color 134, 187, 233.

# 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**  
142, 190, 247

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**

134, 187, 233



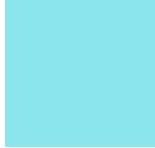
**Protanomaly**

189, 207, 221



**Deuteranomaly**

196, 208, 223



**Tritanomaly**

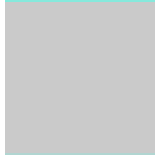
139, 186, 237

# Monochromacy



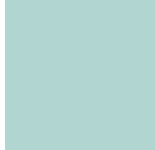
**Original Color**

134, 187, 233



**Achromatopsia**

202, 202, 202



**Achromatomaly**

177, 196, 213

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 134, 187, 233 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(134, 233, 220)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(134, 233, 220)  
}
```

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(134, 233, 220) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(134, 233, 220) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 134, 187, 233 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(134, 233, 220) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(134, 233, 220) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(134, 233, 220)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(134, 233, 220); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(134, 233, 220);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(134, 233,  
220) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 134, 187, 233 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(134, 233, 220) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(134,  
233, 220) }
```

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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