

Converting Colors

`RYB(137, 196, 220)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(137, 196, 220) contains.

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Color

R_YB(137, 196, 220)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	89DCAB
RGB	137, 220, 171
RGB Percent	54%, 86%, 67%
CMY	0.4627, 0.1373, 0.3303
CMYK	0.38, 0.00, 0.22, 0.14
HSL	144°, 54%, 70%
HSV	144°, 38%, 86%
XYZ	43.2378, 59.4360, 47.6030
YIQ	189.5970, -33.7390, -32.8350

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

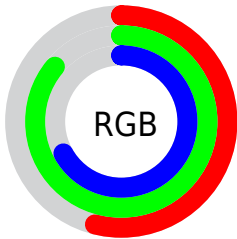
Format	Color
RYB	137, 196, 220
Decimal	9034923
CIELab	81.53, -35.85, 16.36
CIELCh	82, 39.405, 155.466
Yxy	59.4360, 0.2877, 0.3955
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287225003 (0xFF89DCAB)
YUV	189.5970, -9.1683, -46.1276
Hunter-Lab	77.0947, -34.8059, 17.3570

Details

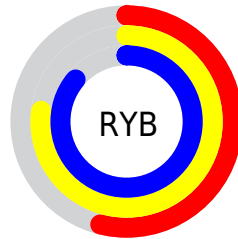
The RYB color **137, 196, 220** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **66CC99**. A complement of this color would be **220, 137, 186**, and the grayscale version is **190, 190, 190**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **193, 233, 255**, and **83, 139, 164** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **115, 189, 220**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **159, 202, 220**.

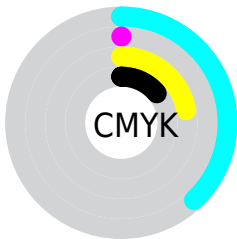
Distribution



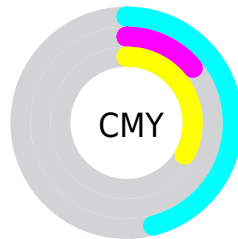
- Red (54%)
- Green (86%)
- Blue (67%)



- Red (54%)
- Yellow (77%)
- Blue (86%)



- Cyan (38%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (22%)
- Black (14%)



- Cyan (46%)
- Magenta (14%)
- Yellow (33%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 137, 196, 220 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 137, 196, 220 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 137, 196, 220


255, 255, 255


 193, 233, 255


 222, 239, 255

 251, 253, 255

 137, 196, 220

 110, 168, 192

 83, 140, 164


 55, 111, 138

 24, 82, 112


 0, 56, 87

 0, 45, 63

 0, 41, 41

 0, 10, 10


 0, 0, 0

 137, 196, 220


 137, 196, 220

 115, 189, 220


 159, 202, 220

 93, 183, 220


 181, 209, 220

 71, 177, 220

 203, 215, 220

 49, 170, 220

 225, 220, 223

 27, 164, 220

 247, 220, 236

 5, 158, 220

 255, 220, 249

 0, 157, 220

 255, 220, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



141, 213, 173



137, 196, 220



92, 161, 223

Triad

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



137, 196, 220



162, 191, 255



255, 183, 162

Complementary

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



137, 196, 220



220, 137, 186

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, 174, 197



137, 196, 220



216, 191, 255

Square

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



137, 196, 220



103, 167, 255



255, 179, 234



253, 236, 136

Rectangle

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



137, 196, 220



69, 148, 233



255, 179, 234



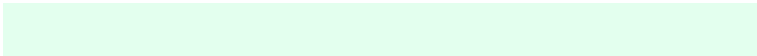
255, 176, 173

Sweetspot

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



137, 196, 220



227, 247, 255



137, 220, 170



111, 123, 128



0, 0, 0



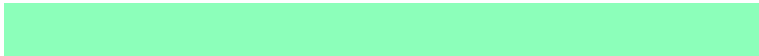
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



137, 196, 220



140, 222, 255



137, 181, 220



99, 107, 110



0, 123, 173



0, 33, 46

Inverse Universe

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



220, 137, 186



255, 140, 208



220, 137, 145



110, 99, 105



173, 0, 103



46, 0, 27

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 137, 196, 220 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

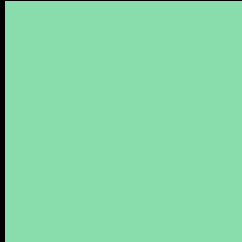
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 137, 196, 220 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

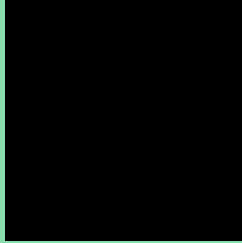
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 137, 196, 220 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 137, 196, 220.

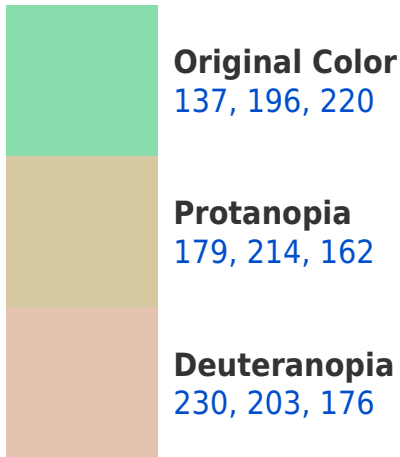


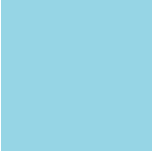
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 137, 196, 220.

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
150, 185, 229

Trichromacy



Original Color

137, 196, 220



Protanomaly

165, 208, 187



Deuteranomaly

174, 203, 181



Tritanomaly

145, 182, 215

Monochromacy



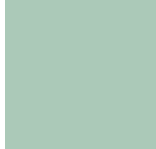
Original Color

137, 196, 220



Achromatopsia

190, 190, 190



Achromatomaly

171, 192, 201

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 137, 196, 220 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(137, 220, 171)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(137, 220, 171)  
}
```

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(137, 220, 171) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(137, 220, 171) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 137, 196, 220 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(137, 220, 171) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(137, 220, 171) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(137, 220, 171)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(137, 220, 171); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(137, 220, 171);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(137, 220,  
171) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 137, 196, 220 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(137, 220, 171) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(137,  
220, 171) }
```

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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