

Converting Colors

`RYB(17, 87, 157)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(17, 87, 157) contains.

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Color

`RYB(17, 87, 157)`

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	119D9D
RGB	17, 157, 157
RGB Percent	7%, 62%, 62%
CMY	0.9333, 0.3843, 0.3843
CMYK	0.89, 0.00, 0.00, 0.38
HSL	180°, 80%, 34%
HSV	180°, 89%, 62%
XYZ	18.3739, 26.6674, 36.0772
YIQ	115.1400, -83.4400, -29.6800

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

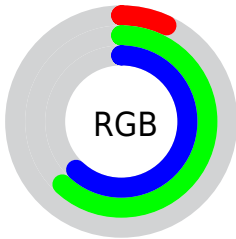
Format	Color
RYB	17, 87, 157
Decimal	1154461
CIELab	58.67, -32.73, -9.66
CIELCh	59, 34.123, 196.449
Yxy	26.6674, 0.2265, 0.3287
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279344541 (0xFF119D9D)
YUV	115.1400, 20.6370, -86.0688
Hunter-Lab	51.6405, -26.8598, -5.2729

Details

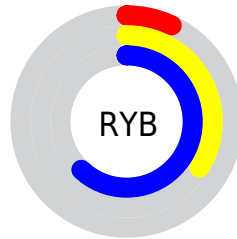
The RYB color **17, 87, 157** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **009999**. A complement of this color would be **157, 17, 17**, and the grayscale version is **115, 115, 115**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **96, 154, 212**, and **0, 53, 106** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **1, 79, 157**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **33, 95, 157**.

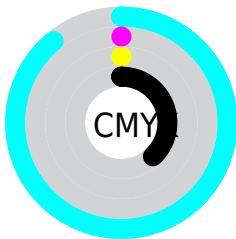
Distribution



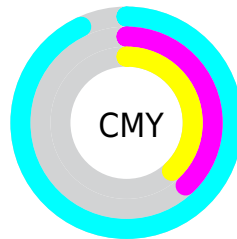
- Red (7%)
- Green (62%)
- Blue (62%)



- Red (7%)
- Yellow (34%)
- Blue (62%)



- Cyan (89%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (38%)



- Cyan (93%)
- Magenta (38%)
- Yellow (38%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 17, 87, 157 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 17, 87, 157 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 17, 87, 157

 17, 87, 157

255, 255, 255

 0, 66, 131

 96, 154, 212

 0, 53, 106


 126, 184, 241

 0, 40, 82

 156, 206, 255

 0, 29, 59

 186, 221, 255

 0, 18, 37

 216, 236, 255

 0, 1, 17

 246, 251, 255

 0, 0, 0

 17, 87, 157

 17, 87, 157

 1, 79, 157

 33, 95, 157

■ 0, 79, 157

■ 48, 103, 157

■ 64, 111, 157

■ 80, 119, 157

■ 96, 127, 157

■ 111, 134, 157

■ 127, 142, 157

■ 143, 150, 157

■ 158, 157, 157

Harmonies

Analogous

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



71, 123, 156



17, 87, 157



0, 84, 184

Triad

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



17, 87, 157



165, 127, 183



146, 172, 83

Complementary

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



17, 87, 157



157, 17, 17

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.



192, 133, 99



17, 87, 157



191, 119, 156

Square

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



17, 87, 157



124, 136, 198



199, 118, 126



83, 145, 84

Rectangle

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



17, 87, 157



51, 110, 195



199, 118, 126



180, 171, 87

Sweetspot

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



17, 87, 157



149, 177, 204



17, 157, 157



69, 86, 102



230, 230, 230



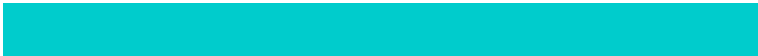
102, 102, 102

Same Dimension

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



17, 87, 157



0, 102, 204



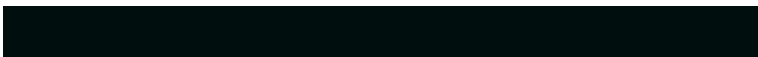
17, 64, 157



71, 75, 79



0, 72, 143



0, 8, 15

Inverse Universe

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



157, 17, 157



204, 0, 204



157, 157, 17



79, 71, 79



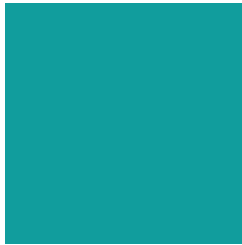
143, 0, 143



15, 0, 15

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 17, 87, 157 looks on a white 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

Black Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 17, 87, 157 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

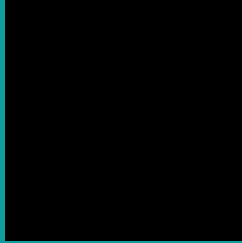
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

RYB 17, 87, 157 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 17, 87, 157.

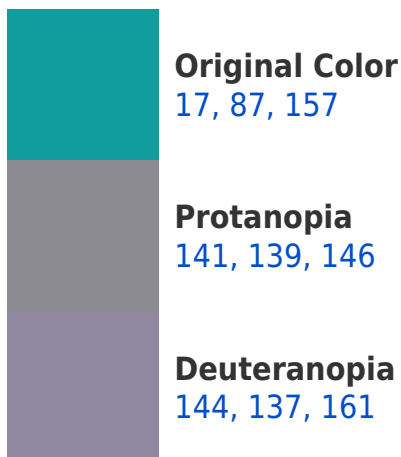


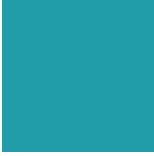
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 17, 87, 157.

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
32, 97, 168

Trichromacy



Original Color

17, 87, 157



Protanomaly

96, 122, 150



Deuteranomaly

98, 124, 160



Tritanomaly

27, 93, 164

Monochromacy



Original Color

17, 87, 157



Achromatopsia

115, 115, 115



Achromatomaly

79, 105, 130

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 17, 87, 157 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(17, 157, 157)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(17, 157, 157)  
}
```

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(17, 157, 157) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(17, 157, 157) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 17, 87, 157 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(17, 157, 157) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(17, 157, 157) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(17, 157, 157)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(17, 157, 157); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(17, 157, 157);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(17, 157,  
157) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 17, 87, 157 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(17, 157, 157) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(17, 157,  
157) }
```

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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