

Converting Colors

R_YB(33, 96, 182)

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(33, 96, 182) contains.

RYB(33, 96, 182)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	11
<i>Previews</i>	23
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	26
<i>CSS Examples</i>	29

Color

$\text{RYB}(33, 96, 182)$

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	218EB6
RGB	33, 142, 182
RGB Percent	13%, 56%, 71%
CMY	0.8706, 0.4425, 0.2863
CMYK	0.82, 0.22, 0.00, 0.29
HSL	196°, 69%, 42%
HSV	196°, 82%, 71%
XYZ	18.7662, 23.0917, 47.7240
YIQ	113.9690, -77.8040, -10.6680

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

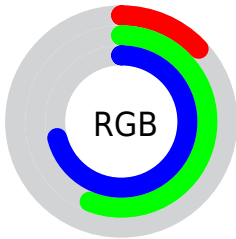
Format	Color
R_{YB}	33, 96, 182
Decimal	2199222
CIE _{Lab}	55.17, -15.60, -29.22
CIE _{LCh}	55, 33.126, 241.899
Yxy	23.0917, 0.2095, 0.2578
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280389302 (0xFF218EB6)
YUV	113.9690, 33.5393, -71.0098
Hunter-Lab	48.0539, -14.3857, -25.2453

Details

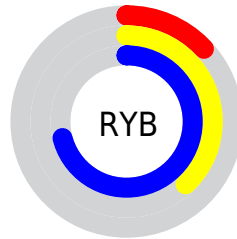
The RYB color **33, 96, 182** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **0099CC**. A complement of this color would be **182, 88, 33**, and the grayscale version is **114, 114, 114**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **104, 159, 238**, and **0, 54, 129** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **15, 85, 182**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **51, 106, 182**.

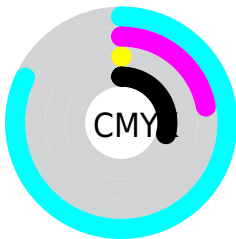
Distribution



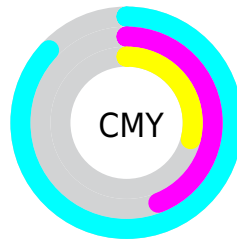
- Red (13%)
- Green (56%)
- Blue (71%)



- Red (13%)
- Yellow (38%)
- Blue (71%)



- Cyan (82%)
- Magenta (22%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (29%)



- Cyan (87%)
- Magenta (44%)
- Yellow (29%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 33, 96, 182 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 33, 96, 182 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



33, 96, 182



33, 96, 182

255, 255, 255



0, 67, 155



104, 159, 238



0, 54, 129



134, 186, 255



0, 41, 104



164, 209, 255



0, 29, 79



194, 225, 255



0, 18, 56



224, 240, 255



0, 2, 34

254, 255, 255



0, 0, 9



0, 0, 0



33, 96, 182



33, 96, 182

■ 15, 85, 182

■ 51, 106, 182

■ 0, 77, 182

■ 69, 117, 182

■ 88, 128, 182

■ 106, 138, 182

■ 124, 148, 182

■ 142, 159, 182

■ 160, 169, 182

■ 179, 180, 182

■ 197, 187, 182

Harmonies

Analogous

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



0, 77, 161



33, 96, 182



92, 121, 189

Triad

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



33, 96, 182



186, 109, 131



82, 139, 102

Complementary

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



33, 96, 182



182, 88, 33

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.



98, 149, 74



33, 96, 182



186, 113, 103

Square

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



33, 96, 182



170, 114, 160



172, 151, 82



84, 130, 145

Rectangle

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



33, 96, 182



124, 128, 185



172, 151, 82



78, 137, 86

Sweetspot

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



33, 96, 182



178, 203, 237



33, 150, 182



84, 99, 120



247, 247, 247



120, 120, 120

Same Dimension

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



33, 96, 182



5, 103, 237



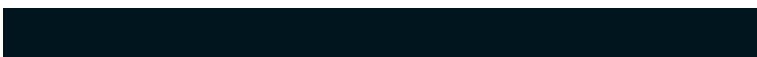
33, 61, 182



83, 87, 92



0, 66, 156



0, 12, 28

Inverse Universe

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



182, 33, 142



237, 5, 175



79, 182, 33



92, 83, 89



156, 0, 114



28, 0, 21

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 33, 96, 182 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 33, 96, 182 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

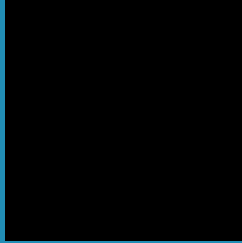
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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](#).

R Y B 33, 96, 182 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the R Y B color 33, 96, 182.

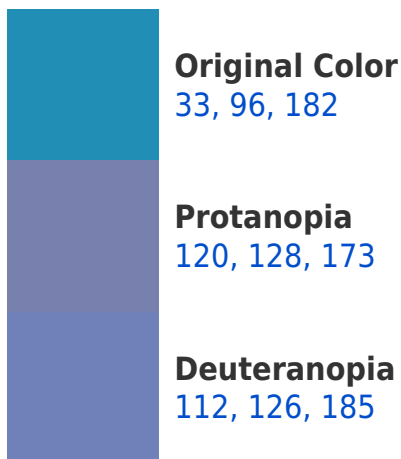


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the R Y B color 33, 96, 182.

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
0, 76, 158

Trichromacy



Original Color
33, 96, 182

Protanomaly
88, 118, 176

Deuteranomaly
83, 117, 184

Tritanomaly
12, 84, 167

Monochromacy



Original Color
33, 96, 182

Achromatopsia
114, 114, 114

Achromatomaly
85, 108, 139

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 33, 96, 182 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(33, 142, 182)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(33, 142, 182)  
}
```

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(33, 142, 182) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(33, 142, 182) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 33, 96, 182 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(33, 142, 182) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(33, 142, 182) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(33, 142, 182)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(33, 142, 182); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(33, 142, 182);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(33, 142,  
182) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 33, 96, 182 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(33, 142, 182) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(33, 142,  
182) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)

**Follow me
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor