

Converting Colors

`RYB(55, 102, 164)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(55, 102, 164) contains.

RYB(55, 102, 164)	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

R_YB(55, 102, 164)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	378AA4
RGB	55, 138, 164
RGB Percent	22%, 54%, 64%
CMY	0.7843, 0.4603, 0.3569
CMYK	0.66, 0.16, 0.00, 0.36
HSL	195°, 50%, 43%
HSV	195°, 66%, 64%
XYZ	17.3117, 21.5632, 38.3717
YIQ	116.1470, -57.8140, -9.5100

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

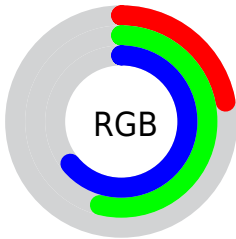
Format	Color
RYB	55, 102, 164
Decimal	3639972
CIELab	53.56, -16.41, -21.34
CIElCh	54, 26.915, 232.445
Yxy	21.5632, 0.2241, 0.2791
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281830052 (0xFF378AA4)
YUV	116.1470, 23.5915, -53.6259
Hunter-Lab	46.4362, -14.7175, -16.4877

Details

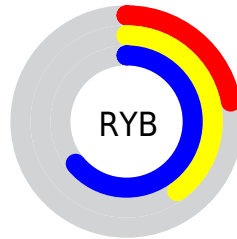
The RYB color **55, 102, 164** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **3399CC**. A complement of this color would be **164, 89, 55**, and the grayscale version is **116, 116, 116**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **114, 159, 219**, and **0, 49, 112** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **39, 93, 164**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **71, 111, 164**.

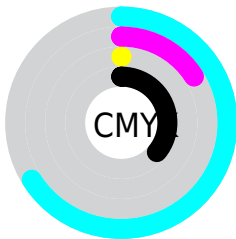
Distribution



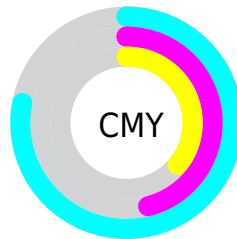
- Red (22%)
- Green (54%)
- Blue (64%)



- Red (22%)
- Yellow (40%)
- Blue (64%)



- Cyan (66%)
- Magenta (16%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (36%)



- Cyan (78%)
- Magenta (46%)
- Yellow (36%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 55, 102, 164 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 55, 102, 164 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 55, 102, 164

■ 55, 102, 164

255, 255, 255

■ 14, 69, 138

■ 114, 158, 219

■ 0, 49, 112

■ 143, 187, 248

■ 0, 37, 88

■ 171, 211, 255

■ 0, 25, 64

■ 200, 228, 255

■ 0, 15, 42

■ 230, 243, 255

■ 0, 1, 21

■ 0, 0, 0

■ 55, 102, 164

■ 55, 102, 164

■ 39, 93, 164

■ 71, 111, 164

■ 22, 83, 164

■ 88, 121, 164

■ 6, 74, 164

■ 104, 130, 164

■ 0, 71, 164

■ 121, 139, 164

■ 137, 148, 164

■ 153, 158, 164

■ 170, 165, 164

■ 186, 170, 164

■ 203, 176, 164

Harmonies

Analogous

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



49, 96, 145



55, 102, 164



87, 117, 173

Triad

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



55, 102, 164



169, 111, 135



85, 132, 91

Complementary

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



55, 102, 164



164, 89, 55

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.



119, 149, 82



55, 102, 164



174, 111, 111

Square

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



55, 102, 164



152, 116, 156



166, 130, 92



99, 137, 137

Rectangle

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



55, 102, 164



111, 124, 173



166, 130, 92



86, 134, 82

Sweetspot

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



55, 102, 164



171, 190, 214



55, 144, 164



81, 92, 107



235, 235, 235



107, 107, 107

Same Dimension

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



55, 102, 164



43, 117, 214



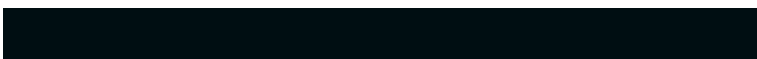
55, 78, 164



73, 77, 82



0, 63, 145



0, 8, 18

Inverse Universe

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



164, 55, 138



214, 43, 173



95, 164, 55



82, 73, 80



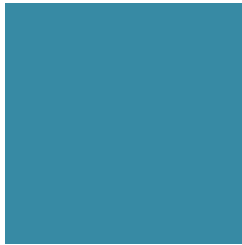
145, 0, 110



18, 0, 14

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 55, 102, 164 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 55, 102, 164 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

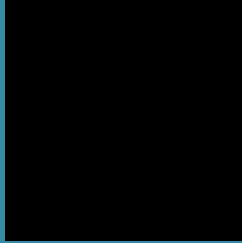
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 55, 102, 164 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the R Y B color 55, 102, 164.

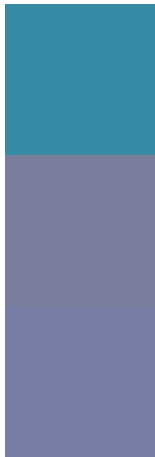


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the R Y B color 55, 102, 164.

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



Original Color
55, 102, 164

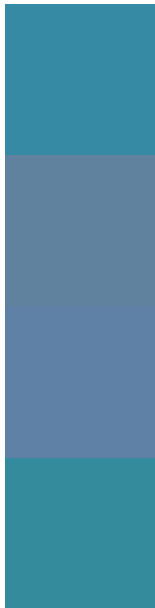
Protanopia
120, 125, 156

Deuteranopia
118, 124, 167



Tritanopia
48, 97, 151

Trichromacy



Original Color
55, 102, 164

Protanomaly
96, 118, 159

Deuteranomaly
95, 118, 166

Tritanomaly
51, 99, 156

Monochromacy



Original Color
55, 102, 164

Achromatopsia
116, 116, 116

Achromatomaly
94, 111, 133

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 55, 102, 164 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(55, 138, 164)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(55, 138, 164)  
}
```

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(55, 138, 164) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(55, 138, 164) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 55, 102, 164 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(55, 138, 164) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(55, 138, 164) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(55, 138, 164)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(55, 138, 164); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(55, 138, 164);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(55, 138,  
164) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 55, 102, 164 is called "background".

The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(55, 138, 164) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(55, 138,  
164) }
```

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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