

Converting Colors

`RYB(56, 103, 148)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(56, 103, 148) contains.

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Color

`RYB(56, 103, 148)`

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	389490
RGB	56, 148, 144
RGB Percent	22%, 58%, 56%
CMY	0.7804, 0.4196, 0.4350
CMYK	0.62, 0.00, 0.03, 0.42
HSL	177°, 45%, 40%
HSV	177°, 62%, 58%
XYZ	17.2613, 24.0368, 30.1495
YIQ	120.0360, -53.5480, -20.7480

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

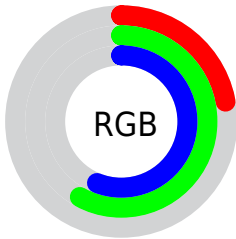
Format	Color
RYB	56, 103, 148
Decimal	3708048
CIELab	56.12, -27.73, -6.00
CIELCh	56, 28.375, 192.218
Yxy	24.0368, 0.2416, 0.3364
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281898128 (0xFF389490)
YUV	120.0360, 11.8143, -56.1596
Hunter-Lab	49.0273, -22.9523, -2.1414

Details

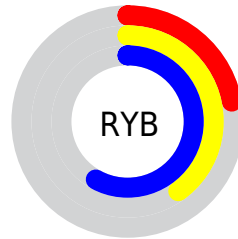
The RYB color **56, 103, 148** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **339999**. A complement of this color would be **148, 56, 60**, and the grayscale version is **120, 120, 120**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **114, 159, 202**, and **0, 49, 97** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **41, 96, 148**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **71, 110, 148**.

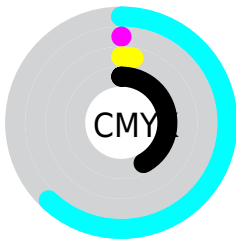
Distribution



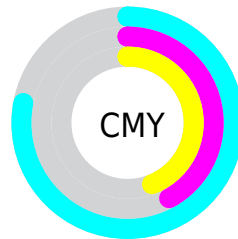
- Red (22%)
- Green (58%)
- Blue (56%)



- Red (22%)
- Yellow (40%)
- Blue (58%)



- Cyan (62%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (3%)
- Black (42%)

















- Cyan (78%)
- Magenta (42%)
- Yellow (44%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 56, 103, 148 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 56, 103, 148 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 56, 103, 148	 56, 103, 148
 255, 255, 255	 19, 72, 122
 114, 159, 202	 0, 49, 97
 142, 188, 231	 0, 37, 73
 170, 213, 255	 0, 25, 49
 199, 227, 255	 0, 16, 30
 228, 242, 255	 0, 0, 0

 56, 103, 148	 56, 103, 148
 41, 96, 148	 71, 110, 148
 26, 88, 148	 86, 118, 148

■ 12, 82, 148

■ 100, 125, 148

■ 0, 76, 148

■ 115, 132, 148

■ 130, 139, 148

■ 145, 147, 148

■ 160, 148, 148

■ 174, 148, 149

■ 189, 148, 150

Harmonies

Analogous

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



84, 125, 147



56, 103, 148



49, 102, 167

Triad

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



56, 103, 148



150, 125, 171



156, 164, 88

Complementary

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



56, 103, 148



148, 56, 60

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.



179, 125, 103



56, 103, 148



174, 118, 150

Square

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



56, 103, 148



116, 130, 182



183, 116, 125



92, 141, 86

Rectangle

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



56, 103, 148



66, 111, 177



183, 116, 125



170, 149, 92

Sweetspot

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



56, 103, 148



155, 173, 191



56, 148, 143



75, 86, 97



224, 224, 224



97, 97, 97

Same Dimension

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



56, 103, 148



48, 121, 191



56, 89, 148



67, 71, 74



0, 71, 138



0, 5, 10

Inverse Universe

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



148, 56, 60



191, 48, 54



148, 130, 56



74, 67, 67



138, 0, 6



10, 0, 0

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 56, 103, 148 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

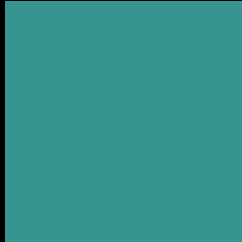
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 56, 103, 148 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

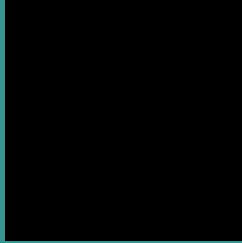
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 56, 103, 148 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the R Y B color 56, 103, 148.

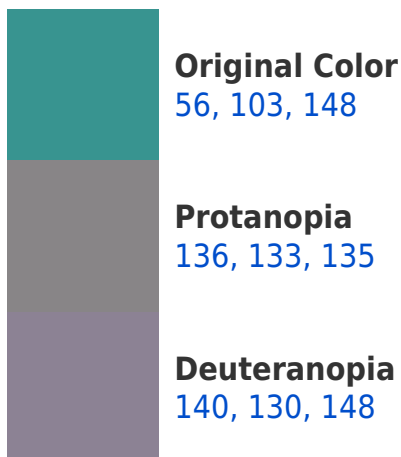


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the R Y B color 56, 103, 148.

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
62, 107, 158

Trichromacy



Original Color

56, 103, 148



Protanomaly

107, 123, 138



Deuteranomaly

109, 125, 147



Tritanomaly

60, 105, 153

Monochromacy



Original Color

56, 103, 148



Achromatopsia

120, 120, 120



Achromatomaly

97, 114, 130

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 56, 103, 148 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(56, 148, 144)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(56, 148, 144)  
}
```

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(56, 148, 144) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(56, 148, 144) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 56, 103, 148 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(56, 148, 144) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(56, 148, 144) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(56, 148, 144)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(56, 148, 144); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(56, 148, 144);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(56, 148,  
144) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 56, 103, 148 is called "background".

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

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(56, 148, 144) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(56, 148,  
144) }
```

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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