

Converting Colors

`RYB(56, 123, 188)`

Have a look what the booklet for RYB(56, 123, 188) contains.

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Color

R_YB(56, 123, 188)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	38BCB8
RGB	56, 188, 184
RGB Percent	22%, 74%, 72%
CMY	0.7804, 0.2627, 0.2782
CMYK	0.70, 0.00, 0.02, 0.26
HSL	178°, 54%, 48%
HSV	178°, 70%, 74%
XYZ	28.2721, 40.2704, 51.6631
YIQ	148.0760, -77.3880, -29.2280

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

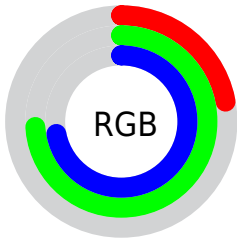
Format	Color
R _{YB}	56, 123, 188
Decimal	3718328
CIE _{Lab}	69.66, -35.46, -8.30
CIE _{LCh}	70, 36.423, 193.172
Y _{xy}	40.2704, 0.2352, 0.3350
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281908408 (0xFF38BCB8)
YUV	148.0760, 17.7105, -80.7507
Hunter-Lab	63.4590, -31.5282, -3.8478

Details

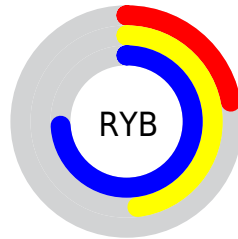
The RYB color **56, 123, 188** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **33CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **188, 56, 60**, and the grayscale version is **148, 148, 148**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **122, 185, 245**, and **0, 68, 134** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **37, 114, 188**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **75, 132, 188**.

Distribution



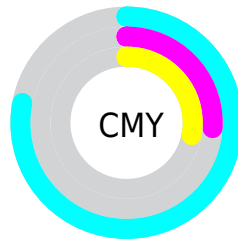
- Red (22%)
- Green (74%)
- Blue (72%)



- Red (22%)
- Yellow (48%)
- Blue (74%)



- Cyan (70%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (2%)
- Black (26%)





- Cyan (78%)
- Magenta (26%)
- Yellow (28%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 56, 123, 188 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, 123, 188 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 56, 123, 188

 56, 123, 188

255, 255, 255

 0, 82, 161

 122, 185, 245

 0, 68, 134

 152, 204, 255

 0, 55, 108


 182, 219, 255

 0, 42, 83

 212, 234, 255


 0, 30, 59


 243, 249, 255

 0, 19, 38

 0, 1, 17

 0, 0, 0

 56, 123, 188

 56, 123, 188

■ 37, 114, 188

■ 75, 132, 188

■ 18, 104, 188

■ 94, 142, 188

■ 0, 96, 188

■ 112, 151, 188

■ 131, 160, 188

■ 150, 169, 188

■ 169, 179, 188

■ 188, 188, 188

■ 206, 188, 189

■ 225, 188, 189

Harmonies

Analogous

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



100, 155, 187



56, 123, 188



42, 120, 214

Triad

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



56, 123, 188



193, 156, 219



191, 208, 107

Complementary

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



56, 123, 188



188, 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.



229, 159, 126



56, 123, 188



223, 147, 190

Square

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



56, 123, 188



147, 164, 234



235, 145, 157



110, 178, 105

Rectangle

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



56, 123, 188



73, 137, 228



235, 145, 157



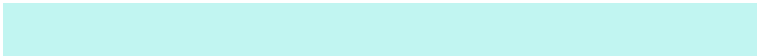
217, 194, 112

Sweetspot

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



56, 123, 188



193, 220, 245



56, 188, 184



92, 107, 122



250, 250, 250



122, 122, 122

Same Dimension

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



56, 123, 188



39, 144, 245



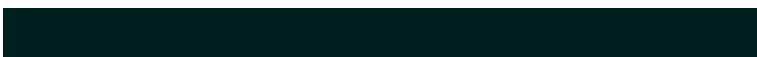
56, 102, 188



85, 90, 94



0, 80, 158



0, 16, 31

Inverse Universe

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



188, 56, 60



245, 39, 45



188, 173, 56



94, 85, 85



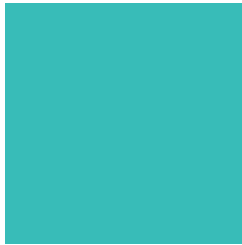
158, 0, 5



31, 0, 1

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 56, 123, 188 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 56, 123, 188 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

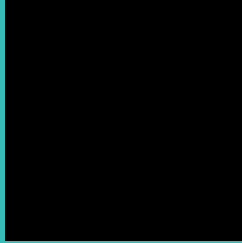
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

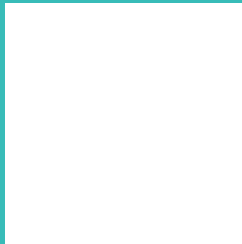
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RYB 56, 123, 188 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 56, 123, 188.

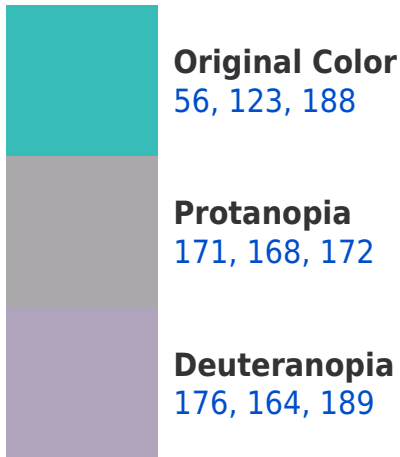


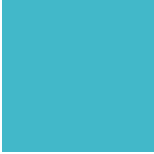
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 56, 123, 188.

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
66, 129, 201

Trichromacy



Original Color

56, 123, 188



Protanomaly

129, 152, 176



Deuteranomaly

132, 155, 187



Tritanomaly

62, 126, 195

Monochromacy



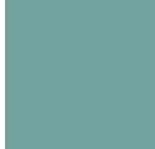
Original Color

56, 123, 188



Achromatopsia

148, 148, 148



Achromatomaly

115, 140, 163

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 56, 123, 188 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, 188, 184)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(56, 188, 184)  
}
```

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, 188, 184) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(56, 188, 184) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 56, 123, 188 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, 188, 184) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(56, 188, 184) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(56, 188, 184)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(56, 188, 184); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(56, 188, 184);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(56, 188,  
184) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 56, 123, 188 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(56, 188, 184) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(56, 188,  
184) }
```

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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