

Converting Colors

`RYB(56, 141, 182)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(56, 141, 182) contains.

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Color

$\text{RYB}(56, 141, 182)$

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	38B675
RGB	56, 182, 117
RGB Percent	22%, 71%, 46%
CMY	0.7804, 0.2863, 0.5421
CMYK	0.69, 0.00, 0.36, 0.29
HSL	149°, 53%, 47%
HSV	149°, 69%, 71%
XYZ	21.5566, 35.5758, 22.4915
YIQ	136.9160, -54.2310, -46.9270

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

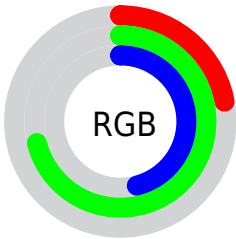
Format	Color
RYB	56, 141, 182
Decimal	3716725
CIELab	66.19, -49.37, 23.49
CIELCh	66, 54.671, 154.556
Yxy	35.5758, 0.2707, 0.4468
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281906805 (0xFF38B675)
YUV	136.9160, -9.8186, -70.9633
Hunter-Lab	59.6454, -39.8674, 19.3944

Details

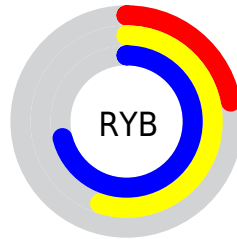
The RYB color **56, 141, 182** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **33CC99**. A complement of this color would be **182, 56, 121**, and the grayscale version is **137, 137, 137**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **118, 203, 239**, and **0, 84, 128** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **38, 135, 182**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **74, 147, 182**.

Distribution



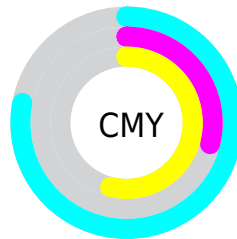
- Red (22%)
- Green (71%)
- Blue (46%)



- Red (22%)
- Yellow (55%)
- Blue (71%)



- Cyan (69%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (36%)
- Black (29%)






















- Cyan (78%)
- Magenta (29%)
- Yellow (54%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 56, 141, 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 56, 141, 182 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 56, 141, 182	 56, 141, 182
 255, 255, 255	 6, 100, 155
 118, 203, 239	 0, 84, 128
 147, 221, 255	 0, 71, 102
 177, 225, 255	 0, 59, 77
 206, 231, 255	 0, 53, 53
 236, 246, 255	 0, 30, 30
	 0, 0, 0
 56, 141, 182	 56, 141, 182
 38, 135, 182	 74, 147, 182

■ 20, 129, 182

■ 92, 152, 182

■ 1, 123, 182

■ 111, 159, 182

■ 0, 123, 182

■ 129, 165, 182

■ 147, 171, 182

■ 165, 177, 182

■ 183, 182, 183

■ 202, 182, 192

■ 220, 182, 202

Harmonies

Analogous

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



76, 174, 120



56, 141, 182



0, 97, 185

Triad

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



56, 141, 182



78, 136, 255



247, 127, 108

Complementary

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



56, 141, 182



182, 56, 121

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.



251, 117, 155



56, 141, 182



174, 145, 242

Square

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



56, 141, 182



0, 103, 249



227, 126, 204



222, 209, 71

Rectangle

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



56, 141, 182



0, 96, 200



227, 126, 204



251, 121, 123

Sweetspot

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



56, 141, 182



187, 221, 237



56, 182, 115



90, 110, 120



247, 247, 247



120, 120, 120

Same Dimension

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



56, 141, 182



40, 173, 237



56, 120, 182



83, 89, 92



0, 105, 156



0, 19, 28

Inverse Universe

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



182, 56, 121



237, 40, 142



182, 56, 60



92, 83, 87



156, 0, 81



28, 0, 15

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 56, 141, 182 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, 141, 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 ✓ Pass

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

RYB 56, 141, 182 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 56, 141, 182.

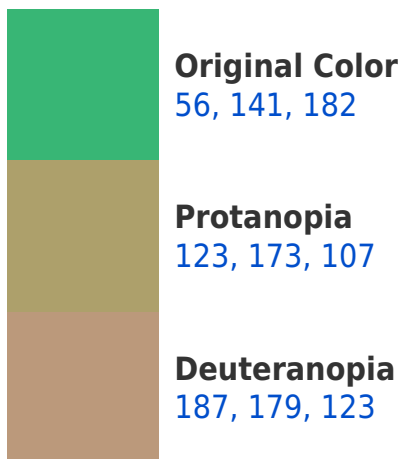



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 56, 141, 182.

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
83, 131, 187

Trichromacy



Original Color

56, 141, 182



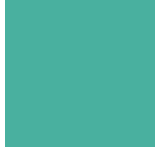
Protanomaly

111, 168, 149



Deuteranomaly

121, 164, 146



Tritanomaly

73, 129, 176

Monochromacy



Original Color

56, 141, 182



Achromatopsia

137, 137, 137



Achromatomaly

108, 138, 153

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 56, 141, 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(56, 182, 117)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(56, 182, 117)  
}
```

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, 182, 117) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(56, 182, 117) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 56, 141, 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(56, 182, 117) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(56, 182, 117) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(56, 182, 117) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(56, 182, 117); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(56, 182, 117);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(56, 182,  
117) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 56, 182, 117 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(56, 182, 117) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(56, 182,  
117) }
```

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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