

Converting Colors

`RYB(56, 149, 172)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(56, 149, 172) contains.

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Color

R_YB(56, 149, 172)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	38AC55
RGB	56, 172, 85
RGB Percent	22%, 67%, 33%
CMY	0.7804, 0.3255, 0.6679
CMYK	0.67, 0.00, 0.51, 0.33
HSL	135°, 51%, 45%
HSV	135°, 67%, 67%
XYZ	18.0107, 30.9967, 13.5632
YIQ	127.3980, -41.2090, -51.6490

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

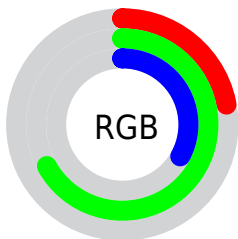
Format	Color
RYB	56, 149, 172
Decimal	3714133
CIELab	62.50, -51.19, 35.47
CIELCh	63, 62.281, 145.285
Yxy	30.9967, 0.2878, 0.4954
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281904213 (0xFF38AC55)
YUV	127.3980, -20.9022, -62.6160
Hunter-Lab	55.6747, -39.6861, 24.5283

Details

The RYB color **56, 149, 172** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **339933**. A complement of this color would be **172, 56, 143**, and the grayscale version is **128, 128, 128**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **117, 212, 228**, and **0, 90, 118** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **39, 146, 172**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **73, 152, 172**.

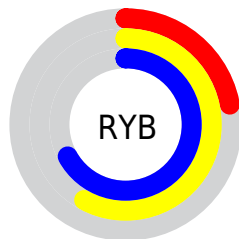
Distribution



Red (22%)

Green (67%)

Blue (33%)



Red (22%)

Yellow (58%)

Blue (67%)

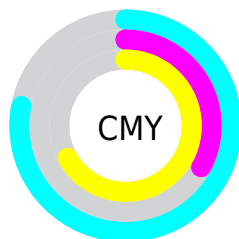


Cyan (67%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (51%)

Black (33%)



Cyan (78%)


Magenta (33%)

Yellow (67%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 56, 149, 172 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, 149, 172 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 56, 149, 172

255, 255, 255


 117, 212, 228


 146, 240, 255

 175, 242, 255


 204, 244, 255

 234, 247, 255

 56, 149, 172


 11, 109, 145

 0, 90, 118


 0, 85, 93


 0, 68, 68


 0, 46, 46


 0, 16, 16

 0, 0, 0

 56, 149, 172

 39, 146, 172

 56, 149, 172

 73, 152, 172

■ 22, 142, 172

■ 90, 155, 172

■ 4, 138, 172

■ 108, 159, 172

■ 0, 138, 172

■ 125, 163, 172

■ 142, 166, 172

■ 159, 170, 172

■ 176, 172, 175

■ 194, 172, 188

■ 211, 172, 201

Harmonies

Analogous

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



39, 162, 67



56, 149, 172



0, 99, 177

Triad

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



56, 149, 172



0, 98, 255



249, 103, 107

Complementary

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



56, 149, 172



172, 56, 143

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.



246, 99, 162



56, 149, 172



135, 140, 252

Square

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



56, 149, 172



0, 100, 241



210, 116, 215



227, 164, 60

Rectangle

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



56, 149, 172



0, 89, 179



210, 116, 215



251, 99, 125

Sweetspot

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



56, 149, 172



180, 215, 224



56, 172, 83



85, 106, 112



240, 240, 240



112, 112, 112

Same Dimension

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



56, 149, 172



43, 188, 224



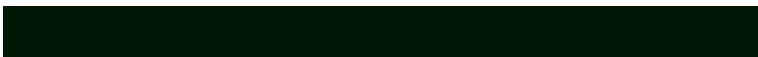
56, 123, 172



78, 85, 87



0, 120, 150



0, 18, 23

Inverse Universe

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



172, 56, 143



224, 43, 179



172, 56, 87



87, 78, 85



150, 0, 113



23, 0, 17

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 56, 149, 172 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, 149, 172 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](#).

R Y B 56, 149, 172 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the R Y B color 56, 149, 172.

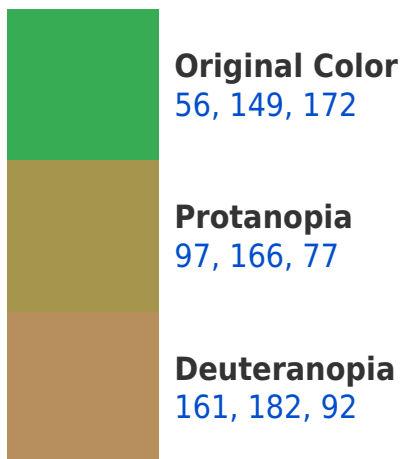


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the R Y B color 56, 149, 172.

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
84, 126, 175

Trichromacy



Original Color

56, 149, 172



Protanomaly

80, 158, 112



Deuteranomaly

89, 154, 107



Tritanomaly

74, 127, 166

Monochromacy



Original Color

56, 149, 172



Achromatopsia

127, 127, 127



Achromatomaly

101, 134, 143

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 56, 149, 172 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, 172, 85)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(56, 172, 85)  
}
```

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, 172, 85) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(56, 172, 85) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 56, 149, 172 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, 172, 85) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(56, 172, 85) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(56, 172, 85) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(56, 172, 85); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(56, 172, 85);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(56, 172,  
85) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 56, 172, 85 is called "background".

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

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(56, 172, 85) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(56, 172,  
85) }
```

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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