

Converting Colors

`RYB(57, 111, 157)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(57, 111, 157) contains.

RYB(57, 111, 157)	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(57, 111, 157)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	399D8E
RGB	57, 157, 142
RGB Percent	22%, 62%, 56%
CMY	0.7765, 0.3843, 0.4424
CMYK	0.64, 0.00, 0.09, 0.38
HSL	171°, 47%, 42%
HSV	171°, 64%, 62%
XYZ	18.6407, 26.9424, 29.8821
YIQ	125.3900, -54.7850, -25.8650

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

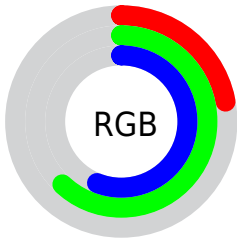
Format	Color
RYB	57, 111, 157
Decimal	3775886
CIELab	58.92, -32.44, -0.80
CIElCh	59, 32.446, 181.408
Yxy	26.9424, 0.2470, 0.3570
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281965966 (0xFF399D8E)
YUV	125.3900, 8.1887, -59.9780
Hunter-Lab	51.9060, -26.7319, 2.2012

Details

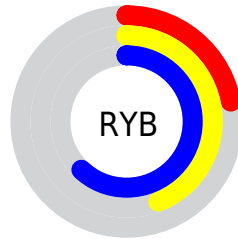
The RYB color **57, 111, 157** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **339999**. A complement of this color would be **157, 57, 72**, and the grayscale version is **125, 125, 125**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **116, 168, 212**, and **0, 56, 105** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **41, 104, 157**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **73, 118, 157**.

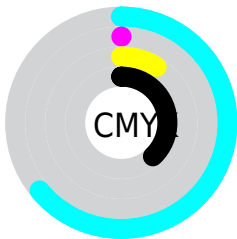
Distribution



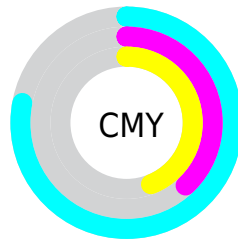
- Red (22%)
- Green (62%)
- Blue (56%)



- Red (22%)
- Yellow (44%)
- Blue (62%)



- Cyan (64%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (9%)
- Black (38%)





- Cyan (78%)
- Magenta (38%)
- Yellow (44%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 57, 111, 157 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 57, 111, 157 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 57, 111, 157

 57, 111, 157

255, 255, 255

 19, 79, 131

 116, 168, 212

 0, 56, 105

 144, 197, 241

 0, 43, 80

 173, 215, 255


 0, 32, 57


 201, 228, 255

 0, 21, 36

 231, 243, 255

 0, 0, 0

 57, 111, 157

 57, 111, 157

 41, 104, 157

 73, 118, 157

 26, 97, 157

 88, 125, 157

■ 10, 89, 157

■ 104, 133, 157

■ 0, 85, 157

■ 120, 140, 157

■ 136, 147, 157

■ 151, 154, 157

■ 167, 157, 158

■ 183, 157, 161

■ 198, 157, 163

Harmonies

Analogous

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



95, 141, 155



57, 111, 157



23, 93, 170

Triad

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



57, 111, 157



147, 134, 190



183, 159, 93

Complementary

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



57, 111, 157



157, 57, 72

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.



196, 123, 114



57, 111, 157



179, 124, 169

Square

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



57, 111, 157



103, 132, 198



195, 120, 141



109, 159, 84

Rectangle

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



57, 111, 157



37, 102, 185



195, 120, 141



188, 141, 98

Sweetspot

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



57, 111, 157



165, 186, 204



57, 157, 142



79, 91, 102



230, 230, 230



102, 102, 102

Same Dimension

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



57, 111, 157



49, 133, 204



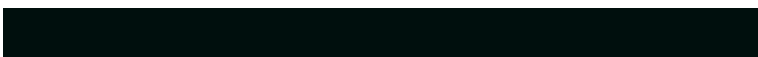
57, 96, 157



71, 75, 79



0, 77, 143



0, 8, 15

Inverse Universe

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



157, 57, 72



204, 49, 72



157, 111, 57



79, 71, 72



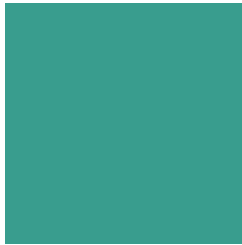
143, 0, 21



15, 0, 2

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 57, 111, 157 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 57, 111, 157 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](#).

RYB 57, 111, 157 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 57, 111, 157.

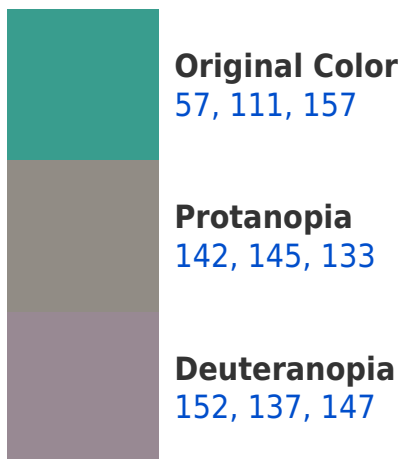


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 57, 111, 157.

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
67, 113, 166

Trichromacy



Original Color

57, 111, 157



Protanomaly

113, 132, 146



Deuteranomaly

117, 131, 145



Tritanomaly

63, 109, 157

Monochromacy



Original Color

57, 111, 157



Achromatopsia

125, 125, 125



Achromatomaly

100, 120, 137

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 57, 111, 157 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(57, 157, 142)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(57, 157, 142)  
}
```

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(57, 157, 142) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(57, 157, 142) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 57, 111, 157 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(57, 157, 142) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(57, 157, 142) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(57, 157, 142)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(57, 157, 142); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(57, 157, 142);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(57, 157,  
142) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 57, 111, 157 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(57, 157, 142) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(57, 157,  
142) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)

**Follow me
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor