

Converting Colors

`RYB(57, 116, 147)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(57, 116, 147) contains.

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Color

R_YB(57, 116, 147)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	399368
RGB	57, 147, 104
RGB Percent	22%, 58%, 41%
CMY	0.7765, 0.4235, 0.5910
CMYK	0.61, 0.00, 0.29, 0.42
HSL	152°, 44%, 40%
HSV	152°, 61%, 58%
XYZ	14.6344, 22.7426, 16.7920
YIQ	115.1880, -39.8370, -32.4530

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

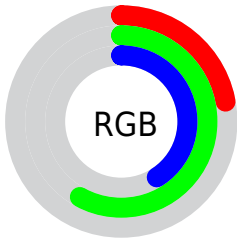
Format	Color
RYB	57, 116, 147
Decimal	3773288
CIELab	54.81, -37.21, 14.83
CIElCh	55, 40.056, 158.276
Yxy	22.7426, 0.2702, 0.4198
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281963368 (0xFF399368)
YUV	115.1880, -5.5157, -51.0309
Hunter-Lab	47.6892, -28.6798, 12.5057

Details

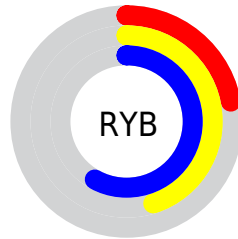
The RYB color **57, 116, 147** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **339966**. A complement of this color would be **147, 57, 100**, and the grayscale version is **115, 115, 115**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **113, 173, 202**, and **0, 59, 95** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **42, 111, 147**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **72, 121, 147**.

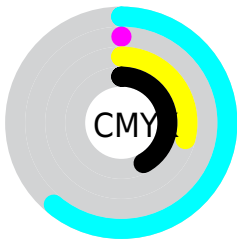
Distribution



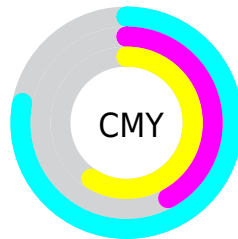
- Red (22%)
- Green (58%)
- Blue (41%)



- Red (22%)
- Yellow (45%)
- Blue (58%)



- Cyan (61%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (29%)
- Black (42%)

















- Cyan (78%)
- Magenta (42%)
- Yellow (59%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 57, 116, 147 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, 116, 147 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 57, 116, 147	 57, 116, 147
 255, 255, 255	 24, 85, 121
 113, 173, 202	 0, 59, 95
 140, 201, 230	 0, 48, 71
 168, 227, 255	 0, 37, 48
 197, 231, 255	 0, 25, 25
 226, 241, 255	 0, 0, 0

 57, 116, 147	 57, 116, 147
 42, 111, 147	 72, 121, 147
 28, 106, 147	 86, 126, 147

■ 13, 101, 147

■ 101, 131, 147

■ 0, 96, 147

■ 116, 136, 147

■ 131, 142, 147

■ 145, 146, 147

■ 160, 147, 153

■ 175, 147, 160

■ 189, 147, 167

Harmonies

Analogous

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



75, 141, 110



57, 116, 147



0, 77, 149

Triad

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



57, 116, 147



91, 121, 200



192, 112, 90

Complementary

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



57, 116, 147



147, 57, 100

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, 102, 123



57, 116, 147



147, 118, 186

Square

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



57, 116, 147



0, 82, 195



182, 106, 158



173, 173, 67

Rectangle

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



57, 116, 147



0, 78, 163



182, 106, 158



195, 105, 100

Sweetspot

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



57, 116, 147



157, 179, 191



57, 147, 104



76, 90, 97



224, 224, 224



97, 97, 97

Same Dimension

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



57, 116, 147



52, 143, 191



57, 102, 147



67, 72, 74



0, 91, 138



0, 7, 10

Inverse Universe

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



147, 57, 100



191, 52, 118



147, 59, 57



74, 67, 70



138, 0, 65



10, 0, 5

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 57, 116, 147 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, 116, 147 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

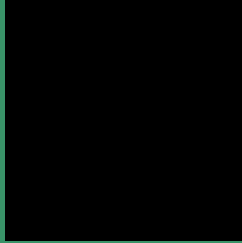
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 57, 116, 147 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the R Y B color 57, 116, 147.

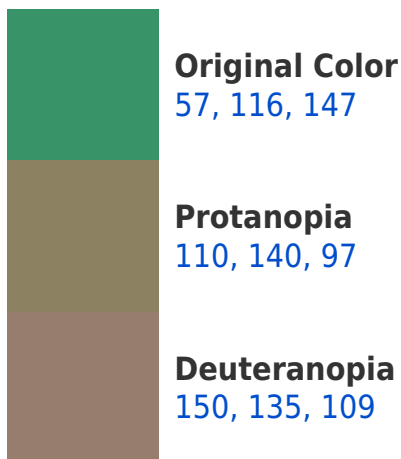


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the R Y B color 57, 116, 147.

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
73, 110, 152

Trichromacy



Original Color

57, 116, 147



Protanomaly

100, 136, 126



Deuteranomaly

107, 133, 124



Tritanomaly

67, 107, 143

Monochromacy



Original Color

57, 116, 147



Achromatopsia

115, 115, 115



Achromatomaly

94, 116, 127

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 57, 116, 147 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, 147, 104)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(57, 147, 104)  
}
```

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, 147, 104) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(57, 147, 104) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 57, 116, 147 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, 147, 104) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(57, 147, 104) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(57, 147, 104) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(57, 147, 104); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(57, 147, 104);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(57, 147,  
104) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 57, 116, 147 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(57, 147, 104) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(57, 147,  
104) }
```

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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