

Converting Colors

`RYB(58, 143, 188)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(58, 143, 188) contains.

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Color

`RYB(58, 143, 188)`

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	3ABC7F
RGB	58, 188, 127
RGB Percent	23%, 74%, 50%
CMY	0.7725, 0.2627, 0.5027
CMYK	0.69, 0.00, 0.33, 0.26
HSL	152°, 53%, 48%
HSV	152°, 69%, 74%
XYZ	23.5474, 38.3937, 26.1881
YIQ	142.1760, -57.8990, -46.5310

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

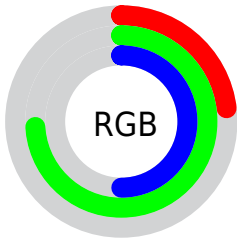
Format	Color
RYB	58, 143, 188
Decimal	3849343
CIELab	68.31, -49.37, 20.98
CIELCh	68, 53.648, 156.975
Yxy	38.3937, 0.2672, 0.4357
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282039423 (0xFF3ABC7F)
YUV	142.1760, -7.4818, -73.8224
Hunter-Lab	61.9626, -40.6000, 18.3153

Details

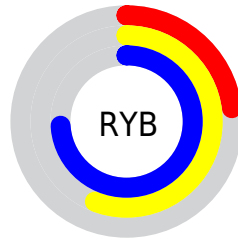
The RYB color **58, 143, 188** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **33CC99**. A complement of this color would be **188, 58, 119**, and the grayscale version is **142, 142, 142**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **121, 205, 245**, and **0, 85, 134** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **39, 136, 188**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **77, 149, 188**.

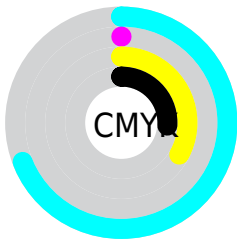
Distribution



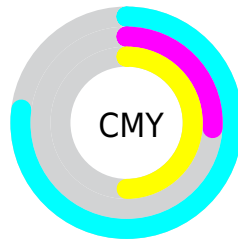
- Red (23%)
- Green (74%)
- Blue (50%)



- Red (23%)
- Yellow (56%)
- Blue (74%)



- Cyan (69%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (33%)
- Black (26%)



- Cyan (77%)
- Magenta (26%)
- Yellow (50%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 58, 143, 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 58, 143, 188 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



58, 143, 188



58, 143, 188

255, 255, 255



8, 102, 160



121, 205, 245



0, 85, 134



150, 218, 255



0, 71, 107



180, 223, 255



0, 59, 82



209, 232, 255



0, 49, 58



239, 247, 255



0, 36, 36



0, 0, 0



58, 143, 188



58, 143, 188



39, 136, 188



77, 149, 188

■ 20, 130, 188

■ 96, 156, 188

■ 2, 124, 188

■ 114, 162, 188

■ 0, 123, 188

■ 133, 169, 188

■ 152, 176, 188

■ 171, 182, 188

■ 190, 188, 189

■ 208, 188, 198

■ 227, 188, 206

Harmonies

Analogous

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



86, 180, 134



58, 143, 188



0, 99, 191

Triad

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



58, 143, 188



99, 147, 255



251, 137, 111

Complementary

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



58, 143, 188



188, 58, 119

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.



255, 124, 157



58, 143, 188



185, 149, 244

Square

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



58, 143, 188



0, 106, 255



235, 131, 205



225, 223, 76

Rectangle

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



58, 143, 188



0, 100, 209



235, 131, 205



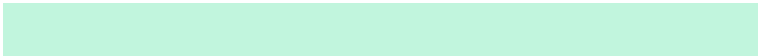
255, 129, 125

Sweetspot

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



58, 143, 188



193, 227, 245



58, 188, 125



92, 112, 122



250, 250, 250



122, 122, 122

Same Dimension

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



58, 143, 188



42, 175, 245



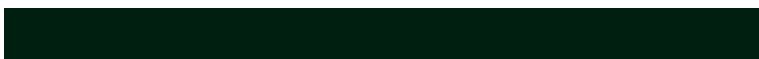
58, 122, 188



85, 91, 94



0, 103, 158



0, 20, 31

Inverse Universe

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



188, 58, 119



245, 42, 137



188, 60, 58



94, 85, 89



158, 0, 74



31, 0, 14

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 58, 143, 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 58, 143, 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](#).

R Y B 58, 143, 188 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 58, 143, 188.

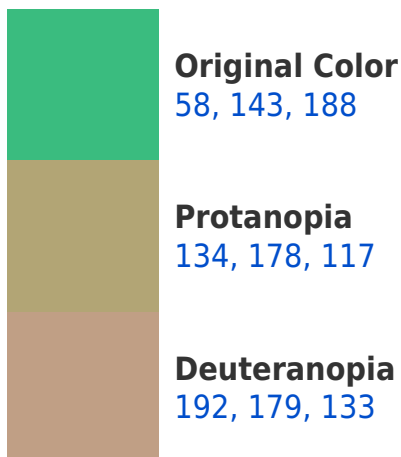


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 58, 143, 188.

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
84, 135, 194

Trichromacy



Original Color

58, 143, 188



Protanomaly

121, 173, 160



Deuteranomaly

131, 170, 158



Tritanomaly

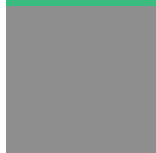
75, 132, 183

Monochromacy



Original Color

58, 143, 188



Achromatopsia

142, 142, 142



Achromatomaly

111, 143, 159

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 58, 143, 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(58, 188, 127)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(58, 188, 127)  
}
```

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(58, 188, 127) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(58, 188, 127) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 58, 143, 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(58, 188, 127) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(58, 188, 127) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(58, 188, 127)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(58, 188, 127); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(58, 188, 127);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(58, 188,  
127) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 58, 143, 188 is called "background".

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

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(58, 188, 127) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(58, 188,  
127) }
```

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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