

Converting Colors

`RYB(63, 100, 126)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(63, 100, 126) contains.

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Color

R_YB(63, 100, 126)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	3F7E6B
RGB	63, 126, 107
RGB Percent	25%, 49%, 42%
CMY	0.7529, 0.5059, 0.5793
CMYK	0.50, 0.00, 0.15, 0.51
HSL	162°, 33%, 37%
HSV	162°, 50%, 49%
XYZ	12.1788, 17.0457, 16.6328
YIQ	104.9970, -31.4490, -19.2650

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

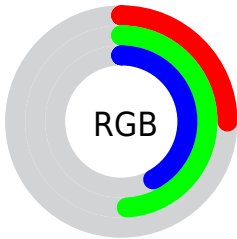
Format	Color
RYB	63, 100, 126
Decimal	4161131
CIELab	48.32, -25.16, 3.98
CIELCh	48, 25.471, 171.013
Yxy	17.0457, 0.2656, 0.3717
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282351211 (0xFF3F7E6B)
YUV	104.9970, 0.9875, -36.8314
Hunter-Lab	41.2864, -19.5966, 5.0147

Details

The RYB color **63, 100, 126** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006666**. A complement of this color would be **126, 63, 82**, and the grayscale version is **105, 105, 105**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **115, 153, 179**, and **3, 44, 76** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **50, 94, 126**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **76, 105, 126**.

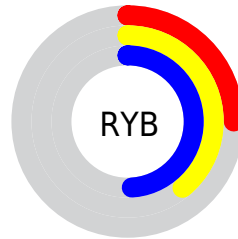
Distribution



 Red (25%)

 Green (49%)

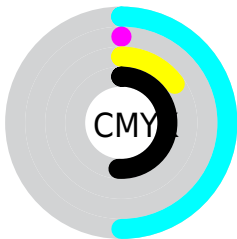
 Blue (42%)




 Red (25%)

 Yellow (39%)

 Blue (49%)

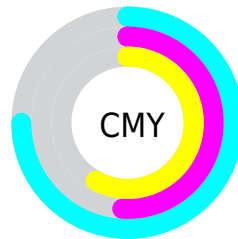


 Cyan (50%)


 Magenta (0%)

 Yellow (15%)

 Black (51%)



 Cyan (75%)














 Magenta (51%)







 Yellow (58%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 63, 100, 126 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 63, 100, 126 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 63, 100, 126	 63, 100, 126
 255, 255, 255	 37, 74, 101
 115, 153, 179	 3, 44, 76
 142, 181, 207	 0, 31, 53
 169, 209, 235	 0, 21, 33
 197, 230, 255	 0, 0, 0
 226, 241, 255	

 63, 100, 126	 63, 100, 126
 50, 94, 126	 76, 105, 126
 38, 90, 126	 88, 110, 126

■ 25, 84, 126

■ 101, 116, 126

■ 13, 80, 126

■ 113, 121, 126

■ 0, 74, 126

■ 126, 126, 126

■ 139, 126, 130

■ 151, 126, 133

■ 164, 126, 137

■ 176, 126, 141

Harmonies

Analogous

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



87, 123, 121



63, 100, 126



41, 84, 129

Triad

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



63, 100, 126



108, 112, 155



151, 114, 82

Complementary

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



63, 100, 126



126, 63, 82

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.



157, 99, 100



63, 100, 126



136, 104, 142

Square

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



63, 100, 126



75, 104, 157



153, 99, 122



111, 135, 72

Rectangle

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



63, 100, 126



39, 86, 142



153, 99, 122



154, 106, 87

Sweetspot

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



63, 100, 126



139, 153, 163



63, 126, 107



67, 76, 82



209, 209, 209



82, 82, 82

Same Dimension

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



63, 100, 126



65, 123, 163



63, 91, 126



57, 61, 64



0, 75, 128



0, 0, 0

Inverse Universe

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



126, 63, 82



163, 65, 94



126, 79, 63



64, 57, 59



128, 0, 38



0, 0, 0

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 63, 100, 126 looks on a white 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

Black Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 63, 100, 126 looks on a black 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

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

R/Y/B 63, 100, 126 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the R/Y/B color 63, 100, 126.

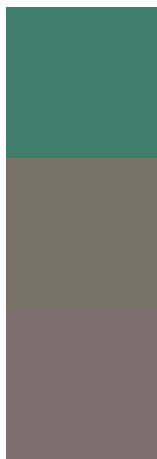


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the R/Y/B color 63, 100, 126.

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



Original Color

63, 100, 126

Protanopia

108, 119, 101

Deuteranopia

126, 110, 111



Tritanopia
70, 98, 132

Trichromacy



Original Color
63, 100, 126

Protanomaly
99, 115, 118

Deuteranomaly
103, 111, 116

Tritanomaly
67, 95, 123

Monochromacy



Original Color
63, 100, 126

Achromatopsia
105, 105, 105

Achromatomaly
90, 104, 113

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 63, 100, 126 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(63, 126, 107)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(63, 126, 107)  
}
```

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(63, 126, 107) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(63, 126, 107) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 63, 100, 126 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(63, 126, 107) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(63, 126, 107) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(63, 126, 107) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(63, 126, 107); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(63, 126, 107);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(63, 126,  
107) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 63, 100, 126 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(63, 126, 107) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(63, 126,  
107) }
```

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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