

Converting Colors

RYB(63, 81, 141)

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(63, 81, 141) contains.

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Color

R_YB(63, 81, 141)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	3F568D
RGB	63, 86, 141
RGB Percent	25%, 34%, 55%
CMY	0.7529, 0.6612, 0.4471
CMYK	0.55, 0.39, 0.00, 0.45
HSL	222°, 38%, 40%
HSV	222°, 55%, 55%
XYZ	10.2174, 9.6995, 26.5330
YIQ	85.3930, -31.3630, 12.2290

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

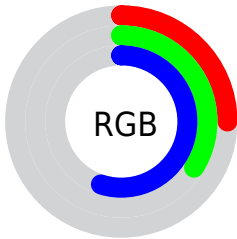
Format	Color
R _{YB}	63, 81, 141
Decimal	4150925
CIE Lab	37.30, 8.01, -33.03
CIE LCh	37, 33.987, 283.632
Yxy	9.6995, 0.2200, 0.2088
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282341005 (0xFF3F568D)
YUV	85.3930, 27.4143, -19.6387
Hunter-Lab	31.1440, 4.0586, -28.7110

Details

The RYB color **63, 81, 141** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336699**. A complement of this color would be **96, 141, 63**, and the grayscale version is **85, 85, 85**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **116, 131, 195**, and **0, 28, 90** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **49, 70, 141**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **77, 92, 141**.

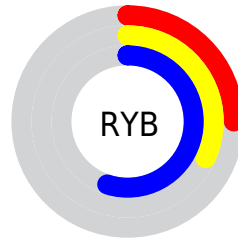
Distribution



Red (25%)

Green (34%)

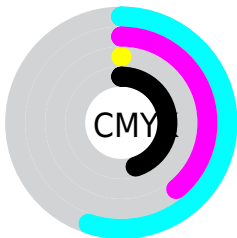
Blue (55%)



Red (25%)

Yellow (32%)

Blue (55%)

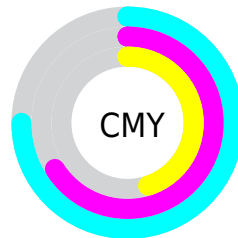


Cyan (55%)

Magenta (39%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (45%)



Cyan (75%)

Magenta (66%)

Yellow (45%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 63, 81, 141 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, 81, 141 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



63, 81, 141



63, 81, 141

255, 255, 255



35, 56, 115



116, 132, 195



0, 29, 90



143, 158, 223



0, 17, 67



171, 186, 252



0, 3, 44



199, 213, 255



0, 1, 22



228, 238, 255



0, 0, 0



63, 81, 141



63, 81, 141



49, 70, 141



77, 92, 141



35, 60, 141



91, 103, 141

■ 21, 49, 141

■ 105, 113, 141

■ 7, 38, 141

■ 119, 124, 141

■ 0, 32, 141

■ 134, 136, 141

■ 144, 148, 141

■ 152, 162, 141

■ 157, 176, 141

■ 163, 190, 141

Harmonies

Analogous

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



0, 57, 140



63, 81, 141



106, 75, 128

Triad

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



63, 81, 141



133, 77, 51



6, 62, 100

Complementary

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



63, 81, 141



96, 141, 63

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.



46, 97, 82



63, 81, 141



95, 116, 34

Square

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



63, 81, 141



139, 64, 76



33, 91, 32



0, 52, 102

Rectangle

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



63, 81, 141



124, 69, 113



33, 91, 32



33, 80, 100

Sweetspot

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



63, 81, 141



152, 160, 184



63, 109, 141



73, 78, 92



219, 219, 219



92, 92, 92

Same Dimension

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



63, 81, 141



62, 90, 184



77, 63, 141



64, 66, 71



0, 31, 135



0, 2, 8

Inverse Universe

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



141, 63, 86



184, 62, 99



63, 141, 79



71, 64, 66



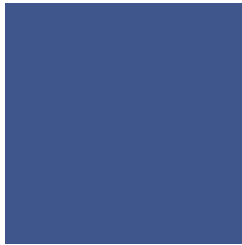
135, 0, 41



8, 0, 2

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 63, 81, 141 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

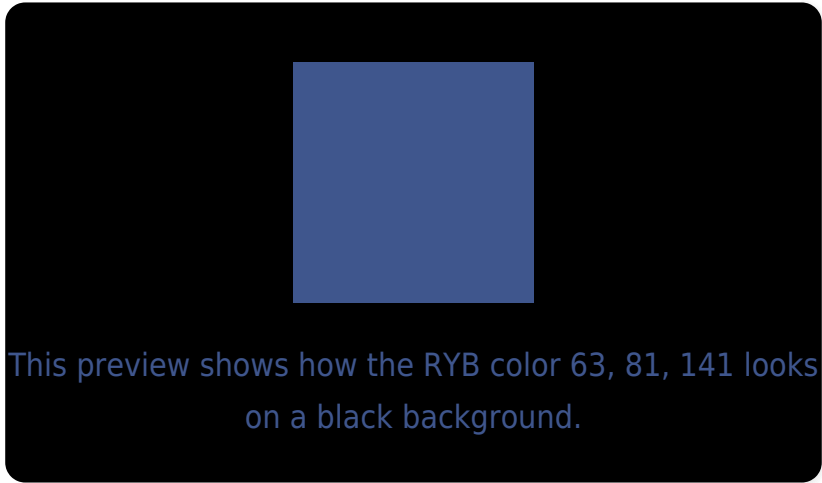
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Black 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

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

RYB 63, 81, 141 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 63, 81, 141.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 63, 81, 141.

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, 81, 141

Protanopia

66, 82, 140

Deuteranopia

56, 79, 141



Tritanopia
48, 73, 102

Trichromacy



Original Color

63, 81, 141

Protanomaly

65, 81, 140

Deuteranomaly

59, 80, 141

Tritanomaly

53, 77, 116

Monochromacy



Original Color

63, 81, 141

Achromatopsia

86, 86, 86

Achromatomaly

78, 84, 106

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 63, 81, 141 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, 86, 141)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(63, 86, 141)  
}
```

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, 86, 141) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(63, 86, 141) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 63, 81, 141 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, 86, 141) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(63, 86, 141) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(63, 86, 141)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(63, 86, 141); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(63, 86, 141);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(63, 86,  
141) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 63, 81, 141 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(63, 86, 141) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(63, 86,  
141) }
```

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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