

Converting Colors

`RYB(64, 85, 138)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(64, 85, 138) contains.

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Color

R_YB(64, 85, 138)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	405D8A
RGB	64, 93, 138
RGB Percent	25%, 36%, 54%
CMY	0.7490, 0.6340, 0.4588
CMYK	0.54, 0.32, 0.00, 0.46
HSL	216°, 37%, 40%
HSV	216°, 54%, 54%
XYZ	10.6444, 10.8101, 25.5703
YIQ	89.4590, -31.7290, 7.8470

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

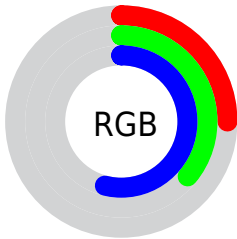
Format	Color
RYB	64, 85, 138
Decimal	4218250
CIELab	39.26, 2.82, -28.12
CIELCh	39, 28.260, 275.733
Yxy	10.8101, 0.2264, 0.2299
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282408330 (0xFF405D8A)
YUV	89.4590, 23.9307, -22.3275
Hunter-Lab	32.8787, 0.2510, -23.0957

Details

The RYB color **64, 85, 138** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336699**. A complement of this color would be **112, 138, 64**, and the grayscale version is **89, 89, 89**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **117, 136, 192**, and **2, 32, 88** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **50, 75, 138**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **78, 95, 138**.

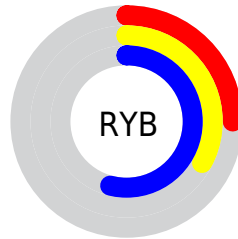
Distribution



Red (25%)

Green (36%)

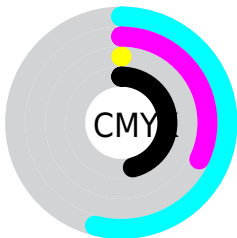
Blue (54%)



Red (25%)

Yellow (33%)

Blue (54%)

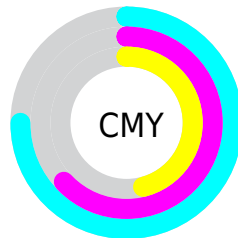


Cyan (54%)

Magenta (32%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (46%)



Cyan (75%)

Magenta (63%)

Yellow (46%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 64, 85, 138 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 64, 85, 138 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



64, 85, 138



64, 85, 138

255, 255, 255



37, 60, 112



117, 136, 192



2, 32, 88



143, 163, 220



0, 19, 64



171, 190, 248



0, 3, 42



199, 217, 255



0, 1, 20



228, 241, 255



0, 0, 0



64, 85, 138



64, 85, 138



50, 75, 138



78, 95, 138



36, 65, 138



92, 105, 138

■ 23, 55, 138

■ 105, 114, 138

■ 9, 46, 138

■ 119, 125, 138

■ 0, 39, 138

■ 133, 134, 138

■ 145, 147, 138

■ 153, 161, 138

■ 161, 174, 138

■ 171, 188, 138

Harmonies

Analogous

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



0, 57, 134



64, 85, 138



101, 85, 130

Triad

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



64, 85, 138



134, 79, 67



49, 86, 103

Complementary

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



64, 85, 138



112, 138, 64

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.



54, 99, 75



64, 85, 138



122, 116, 51

Square

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



64, 85, 138



136, 74, 89



58, 103, 46



0, 54, 104

Rectangle

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



64, 85, 138



118, 79, 119



58, 103, 46



59, 96, 102

Sweetspot

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



64, 85, 138



150, 158, 179



64, 110, 138



72, 77, 89



217, 217, 217



89, 89, 89

Same Dimension

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



64, 85, 138



64, 97, 179



71, 64, 138



62, 64, 69



0, 38, 133



0, 1, 5

Inverse Universe

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



138, 64, 93



179, 64, 110



64, 138, 71



69, 62, 65



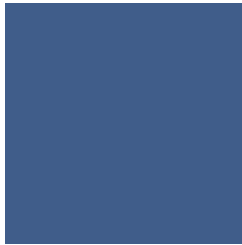
133, 0, 53



5, 0, 2

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 64, 85, 138 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 64, 85, 138 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

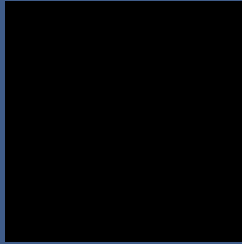
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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_YB 64, 85, 138 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the R_YB color 64, 85, 138.

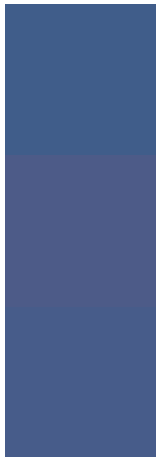


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the R_YB color 64, 85, 138.

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

64, 85, 138

Protanopia

77, 88, 136

Deuteranopia

71, 87, 138



Tritanopia
53, 78, 107

Trichromacy



Original Color

64, 85, 138

Protanomaly

72, 87, 137

Deuteranomaly

68, 86, 138

Tritanomaly

57, 81, 118

Monochromacy



Original Color

64, 85, 138

Achromatopsia

90, 90, 90

Achromatomaly

81, 88, 107

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 64, 85, 138 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(64, 93, 138)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(64, 93, 138)  
}
```

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(64, 93, 138) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(64, 93, 138) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 64, 85, 138 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(64, 93, 138) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(64, 93, 138) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(64, 93, 138)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(64, 93, 138); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(64, 93, 138);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(64, 93,  
138) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 64, 85, 138 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(64, 93, 138) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(64, 93,  
138) }
```

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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