

Converting Colors

`RYB(66, 106, 156)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(66, 106, 156) contains.

RYB(66, 106, 156)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	11
<i>Previews</i>	23
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	26
<i>CSS Examples</i>	29

Color

R_YB(66, 106, 156)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	428A9C
RGB	66, 138, 156
RGB Percent	26%, 54%, 61%
CMY	0.7412, 0.4588, 0.3882
CMYK	0.58, 0.12, 0.00, 0.39
HSL	192°, 41%, 44%
HSV	192°, 58%, 61%
XYZ	17.3360, 21.7355, 34.7342
YIQ	118.5240, -48.6900, -9.6660

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

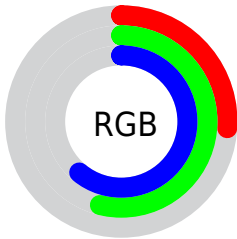
Format	Color
R _Y B	66, 106, 156
Decimal	4360860
CIE Lab	53.75, -17.07, -16.41
CIE LCh	54, 23.675, 223.864
Yxy	21.7355, 0.2349, 0.2945
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282550940 (0xFF428A9C)
YUV	118.5240, 18.4757, -46.0635
Hunter-Lab	46.6214, -15.2127, -11.5377

Details

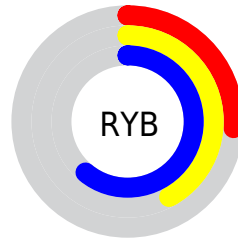
The RYB color **66, 106, 156** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669999**. A complement of this color would be **156, 89, 66**, and the grayscale version is **118, 118, 118**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **122, 161, 211**, and **0, 48, 105** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **50, 97, 156**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **82, 115, 156**.

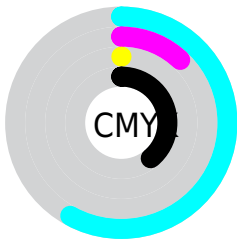
Distribution



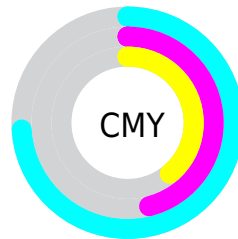
- Red (26%)
- Green (54%)
- Blue (61%)



- Red (26%)
- Yellow (42%)
- Blue (61%)



- Cyan (58%)
- Magenta (12%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (39%)



- Cyan (74%)
- Magenta (46%)
- Yellow (39%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 66, 106, 156 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 66, 106, 156 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 66, 106, 156

■ 66, 106, 156

255, 255, 255

■ 35, 78, 130

■ 122, 161, 211

■ 0, 48, 105

■ 150, 189, 239

■ 0, 36, 81

■ 178, 215, 255

■ 0, 24, 58

■ 207, 231, 255

■ 0, 14, 36

■ 236, 246, 255

■ 0, 1, 13

■ 0, 0, 0

■ 66, 106, 156

■ 66, 106, 156

■ 50, 97, 156

■ 82, 115, 156

■ 35, 89, 156

■ 97, 123, 156

■ 19, 80, 156

■ 113, 132, 156

■ 4, 72, 156

■ 128, 140, 156

■ 0, 69, 156

■ 144, 149, 156

■ 160, 157, 156

■ 175, 161, 156

■ 191, 165, 156

■ 206, 169, 156

Harmonies

Analogous

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



68, 105, 140



66, 106, 156



86, 116, 167

Triad

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



66, 106, 156



162, 115, 140



92, 133, 89

Complementary

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



66, 106, 156



156, 89, 66

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.



147, 153, 90



66, 106, 156



169, 113, 120

Square

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



66, 106, 156



143, 120, 158



166, 122, 101



98, 136, 124

Rectangle

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



66, 106, 156



106, 123, 169



166, 122, 101



104, 140, 88

Sweetspot

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



66, 106, 156



169, 185, 204



66, 141, 156



82, 91, 102



230, 230, 230



102, 102, 102

Same Dimension

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



66, 106, 156



63, 126, 204



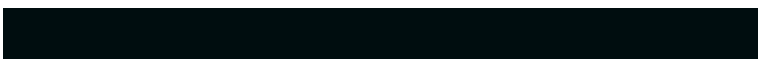
66, 87, 156



71, 74, 79



0, 63, 143



0, 7, 15

Inverse Universe

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



156, 66, 138



204, 63, 176



105, 156, 66



79, 71, 77



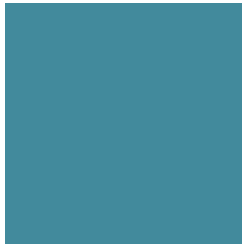
143, 0, 114



15, 0, 12

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 66, 106, 156 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 66, 106, 156 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

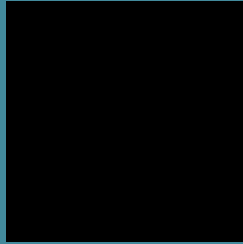
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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](#).

RYB 66, 106, 156 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 66, 106, 156.

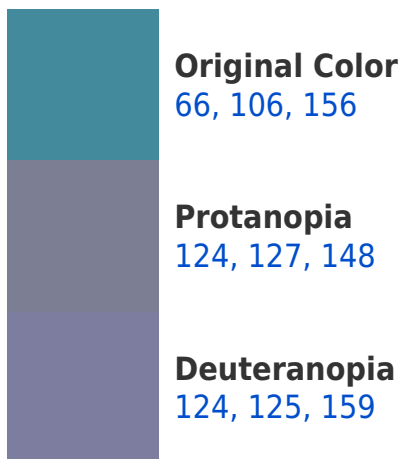


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 66, 106, 156.

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
64, 104, 150

Trichromacy



Original Color
66, 106, 156

Protanomaly
103, 121, 151

Deuteranomaly
103, 121, 158

Tritanomaly
65, 105, 152

Monochromacy



Original Color
66, 106, 156

Achromatopsia
119, 119, 119

Achromatomaly
100, 114, 132

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 66, 106, 156 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(66, 138, 156)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(66, 138, 156)  
}
```

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(66, 138, 156) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(66, 138, 156) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 66, 106, 156 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(66, 138, 156) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(66, 138, 156) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(66, 138, 156) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(66, 138, 156); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(66, 138, 156);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(66, 138,  
156) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 66, 106, 156 is called "background".

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

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(66, 138, 156) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(66, 138,  
156) }
```

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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