

# Converting Colors

`RYB(66, 127, 247)`

Have a look what the booklet for  
RYB(66, 127, 247) contains.

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# Color

**R<sub>Y</sub>B(66, 127, 247)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	429EF7
RGB	66, 158, 247
RGB Percent	26%, 62%, 97%
CMY	0.7412, 0.3804, 0.0314
CMYK	0.73, 0.36, 0.00, 0.03
HSL	210°, 92%, 61%
HSV	210°, 73%, 97%
XYZ	31.2635, 32.3302, 92.5883
YIQ	140.6380, -83.4010, 8.1750

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

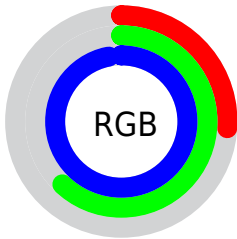
Format	Color
R <sub>YB</sub>	66, 127, 247
Decimal	4366071
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	63.61, 1.98, -52.21
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	64, 52.250, 272.170
Yxy	32.3302, 0.2002, 0.2070
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282556151 (0xFF429EF7)
YUV	140.6380, 52.4365, -65.4575
Hunter-Lab	56.8597, -1.3585, -56.7440

# Details

The RYB color **66, 127, 247** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **3399FF**. The color can be described as light washed azure. A complement of this color would be **247, 241, 66**, and the grayscale version is **140, 140, 140**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **135, 182, 255**, and **0, 68, 190** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **41, 111, 247**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **91, 143, 247**.

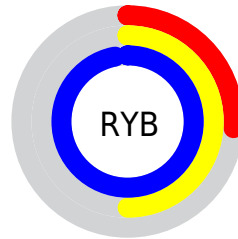
# Distribution



Red (26%)

Green (62%)

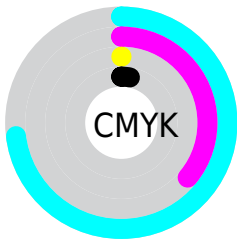
Blue (97%)



Red (26%)

Yellow (50%)

Blue (97%)

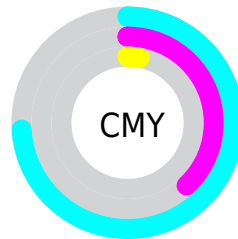


Cyan (73%)

Magenta (36%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (3%)



Cyan (74%)

Magenta (38%)

















Yellow (3%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 66, 127, 247 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, 127, 247 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 66, 127, 247	 66, 127, 247
 255, 255, 255	 0, 82, 218
 135, 182, 255	 0, 68, 190
 166, 206, 255	 0, 55, 163
 197, 226, 255	 0, 42, 136
 228, 242, 255	 0, 29, 110
	 0, 16, 85
	 0, 5, 61
	 0, 3, 38
	 0, 1, 15

■ 66, 127, 247

■ 66, 127, 247

■ 41, 111, 247

■ 91, 143, 247

■ 17, 95, 247

■ 115, 159, 247

■ 0, 83, 247

■ 140, 176, 247

■ 165, 193, 247

■ 190, 209, 247

■ 214, 225, 247

■ 239, 242, 247

■ 247, 255, 247

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



0, 99, 236



66, 127, 247



161, 140, 233

# Triad

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



66, 127, 247



237, 120, 107



64, 142, 174

# Complementary

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



66, 127, 247



247, 241, 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.



71, 166, 108



66, 127, 247



214, 190, 71

# Square

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



66, 127, 247



238, 113, 153



86, 177, 56



0, 94, 177

# Rectangle

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



66, 127, 247



199, 128, 212



86, 177, 56



90, 167, 172

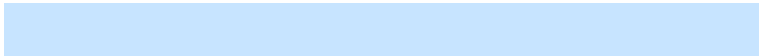


# Sweetspot

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



66, 127, 247



199, 218, 255



66, 188, 247



94, 105, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128



# Same Dimension

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



66, 127, 247



31, 107, 255



66, 69, 247



110, 114, 122



0, 63, 186



0, 20, 59



# Inverse Universe

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



247, 66, 158



255, 31, 145



69, 247, 66



122, 110, 116



186, 0, 95

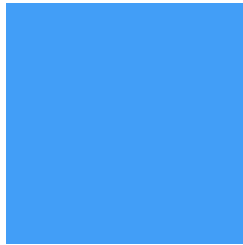


59, 0, 30



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 66, 127, 247 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 66, 127, 247 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

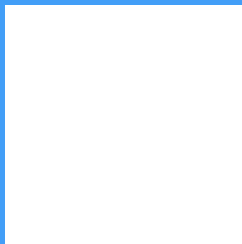
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



## RYB 66, 127, 247 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 66, 127, 247.

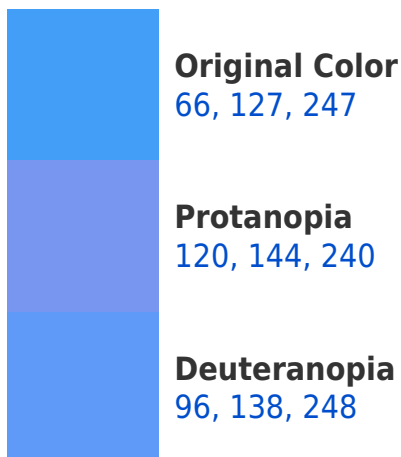


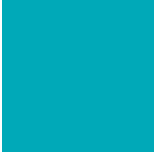
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 66, 127, 247.

# 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**  
0, 88, 184

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
66, 127, 247

**Protanomaly**  
100, 139, 243

**Deuteranomaly**  
85, 134, 248

**Tritanomaly**  
24, 104, 207

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
66, 127, 247

**Achromatopsia**  
141, 141, 141

**Achromatomaly**  
114, 136, 180

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 66, 127, 247 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, 158, 247)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(66, 158, 247)  
}
```

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, 158, 247) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(66, 158, 247) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 66, 127, 247 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, 158, 247) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(66, 158, 247) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(66, 158, 247)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(66, 158, 247); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(66, 158, 247);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(66, 158,  
247) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 66, 127, 247 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(66, 158, 247) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(66, 158,  
247) }
```

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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