

Converting Colors

`RYB(66, 144, 163)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(66, 144, 163) contains.

RYB(66, 144, 163)	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, 144, 163)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	42A35A
RGB	66, 163, 90
RGB Percent	26%, 64%, 35%
CMY	0.7412, 0.3608, 0.6485
CMYK	0.60, 0.00, 0.45, 0.36
HSL	135°, 42%, 45%
HSV	135°, 60%, 64%
XYZ	17.1736, 28.0845, 14.1058
YIQ	125.6750, -34.3790, -43.2670

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

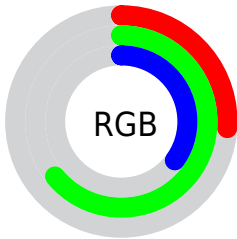
Format	Color
RYB	66, 144, 163
Decimal	4367194
CIELab	59.97, -44.77, 29.78
CIELCh	60, 53.764, 146.371
Yxy	28.0845, 0.2893, 0.4731
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282557274 (0xFF42A35A)
YUV	125.6750, -17.5878, -52.3350
Hunter-Lab	52.9948, -34.8958, 21.3150

Details

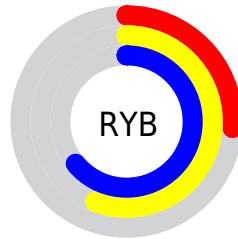
The RYB color **66, 144, 163** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **339966**. A complement of this color would be **163, 66, 139**, and the grayscale version is **126, 126, 126**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **123, 204, 219**, and **0, 80, 110** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **50, 141, 163**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **82, 147, 163**.

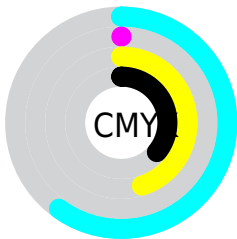
Distribution



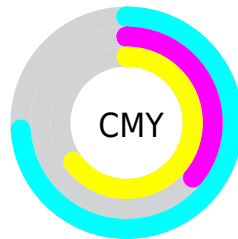
- Red (26%)
- Green (64%)
- Blue (35%)



- Red (26%)
- Yellow (56%)
- Blue (64%)



- Cyan (60%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (45%)
- Black (36%)



- Cyan (74%)
- Magenta (36%)
- Yellow (65%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 66, 144, 163 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, 144, 163 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



66, 144, 163



66, 144, 163

255, 255, 255



34, 112, 136



123, 204, 219



0, 80, 110



151, 234, 248



0, 70, 85



179, 242, 255



0, 61, 61



208, 244, 255



0, 40, 40



237, 247, 255



0, 0, 0



66, 144, 163



66, 144, 163



50, 141, 163



82, 147, 163



33, 137, 163



99, 151, 163

■ 17, 134, 163

■ 115, 153, 163

■ 1, 132, 163

■ 131, 157, 163

■ 0, 131, 163

■ 148, 161, 163

■ 164, 163, 164

■ 180, 163, 176

■ 196, 163, 188

■ 213, 163, 201

Harmonies

Analogous

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



53, 154, 78



66, 144, 163



0, 92, 167

Triad

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



66, 144, 163



0, 93, 239



230, 106, 105

Complementary

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



66, 144, 163



163, 66, 139

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.



227, 102, 152



66, 144, 163



136, 134, 230

Square

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



66, 144, 163



0, 94, 223



197, 115, 198



210, 158, 66

Rectangle

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



66, 144, 163



0, 84, 170



197, 115, 198



232, 103, 120

Sweetspot

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



66, 144, 163



174, 205, 212



66, 163, 89



84, 103, 107



235, 235, 235



107, 107, 107

Same Dimension

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



66, 144, 163



61, 182, 212



66, 122, 163



73, 80, 82



0, 117, 145



0, 15, 18

Inverse Universe

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



163, 66, 139



212, 61, 175



163, 66, 92



82, 73, 80



145, 0, 110



18, 0, 14

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 66, 144, 163 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

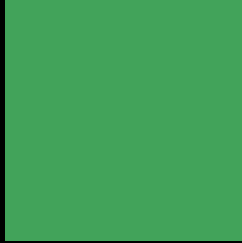
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 144, 163 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, 144, 163 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 66, 144, 163.

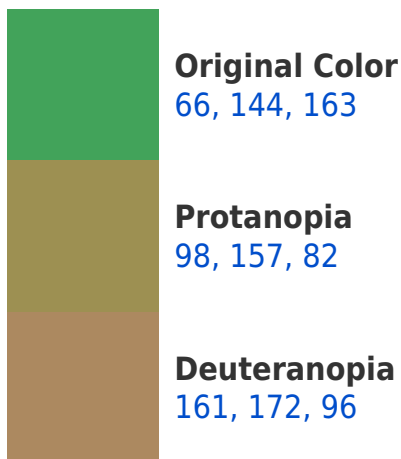


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 66, 144, 163.

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

87, 123, 167

Trichromacy



Original Color

66, 144, 163



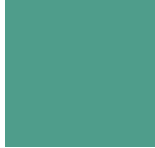
Protanomaly

85, 151, 112



Deuteranomaly

94, 146, 107



Tritanomaly

79, 123, 157

Monochromacy



Original Color

66, 144, 163



Achromatopsia

126, 126, 126



Achromatomaly

104, 132, 139

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 66, 144, 163 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, 163, 90)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(66, 163, 90)  
}
```

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, 163, 90) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(66, 163, 90) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 66, 144, 163 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, 163, 90) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(66, 163, 90) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(66, 163, 90)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(66, 163, 90); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(66, 163, 90);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(66, 163,  
90) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 66, 144, 163 is called "background".

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

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(66, 163, 90) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(66, 163,  
90) }
```

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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