

Converting Colors

`RYB(66, 144, 186)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(66, 144, 186) contains.

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Color

R_YB(66, 144, 186)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	42BA83
RGB	66, 186, 131
RGB Percent	26%, 73%, 51%
CMY	0.7412, 0.2706, 0.4878
CMYK	0.65, 0.00, 0.30, 0.27
HSL	152°, 48%, 49%
HSV	152°, 65%, 73%
XYZ	23.8764, 37.9043, 27.3942
YIQ	143.8500, -53.8650, -42.5450

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

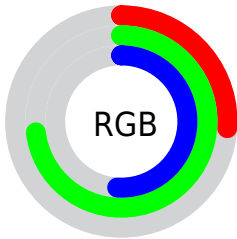
Format	Color
RYB	66, 144, 186
Decimal	4373123
CIELab	67.95, -46.37, 18.48
CIELCh	68, 49.916, 158.268
Yxy	37.9043, 0.2677, 0.4251
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282563203 (0xFF42BA83)
YUV	143.8500, -6.3350, -68.2745
Hunter-Lab	61.5665, -38.5165, 16.7153

Details

The RYB color **66, 144, 186** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **33CC99**. A complement of this color would be **186, 66, 121**, and the grayscale version is **144, 144, 144**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **126, 204, 243**, and **0, 82, 132** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **47, 137, 186**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **85, 151, 186**.

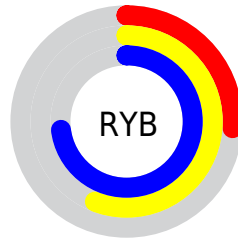
Distribution



Red (26%)

Green (73%)

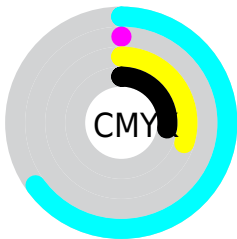
Blue (51%)



Red (26%)

Yellow (56%)

Blue (73%)

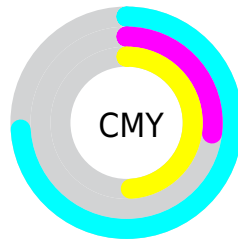


Cyan (65%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (30%)

Black (27%)



Cyan (74%)

Magenta (27%)

Yellow (49%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 66, 144, 186 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, 186 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



66, 144, 186



66, 144, 186

255, 255, 255



28, 111, 159



126, 204, 243



0, 82, 132



155, 219, 255



0, 69, 106



184, 224, 255



0, 57, 81



214, 235, 255



0, 45, 56



244, 250, 255



0, 35, 35



0, 0, 0



66, 144, 186



66, 144, 186



47, 137, 186



85, 151, 186

■ 29, 131, 186

■ 103, 157, 186

■ 10, 124, 186

■ 122, 164, 186

■ 0, 121, 186

■ 140, 170, 186

■ 159, 176, 186

■ 178, 183, 186

■ 196, 186, 191

■ 215, 186, 199

■ 233, 186, 208

Harmonies

Analogous

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



92, 179, 139



66, 144, 186



0, 98, 189

Triad

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



66, 144, 186



111, 151, 255



244, 140, 112

Complementary

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



66, 144, 186



186, 66, 121

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.



250, 127, 155



66, 144, 186



185, 149, 237

Square

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



66, 144, 186



0, 104, 249



231, 133, 200



215, 219, 81

Rectangle

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



66, 144, 186



0, 99, 207



231, 133, 200



249, 131, 125

Sweetspot

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



66, 144, 186



196, 226, 242



66, 186, 130



94, 112, 122



250, 250, 250



122, 122, 122

Same Dimension

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



66, 144, 186



56, 177, 242



66, 125, 186



83, 89, 92



0, 101, 156



0, 18, 28

Inverse Universe

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



186, 66, 121



242, 56, 142



186, 70, 66



92, 83, 87



156, 0, 72



28, 0, 13

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 66, 144, 186 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, 144, 186 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

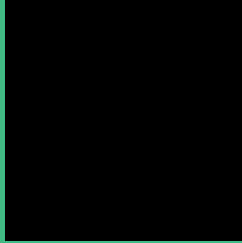
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 144, 186 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 66, 144, 186.

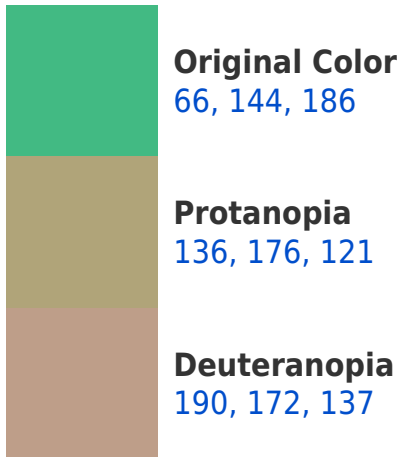


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 66, 144, 186.

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
88, 136, 193

Trichromacy



Original Color

66, 144, 186



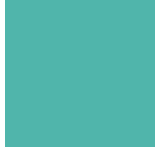
Protanomaly

124, 172, 160



Deuteranomaly

135, 168, 158



Tritanomaly

80, 133, 181

Monochromacy



Original Color

66, 144, 186



Achromatopsia

144, 144, 144



Achromatomaly

116, 144, 159

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 66, 144, 186 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, 186, 131)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(66, 186, 131)  
}
```

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, 186, 131) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(66, 186, 131) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 66, 144, 186 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, 186, 131) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(66, 186, 131) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(66, 186, 131)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(66, 186, 131); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(66, 186, 131);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(66, 186,  
131) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 66, 144, 186 is called "background".

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

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(66, 186, 131) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(66, 186,  
131) }
```

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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