

Converting Colors

`RYB(78, 131, 196)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(78, 131, 196) contains.

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Color

$\text{RYB}(78, 131, 196)$

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	4EAEC4
RGB	78, 174, 196
RGB Percent	31%, 68%, 77%
CMY	0.6941, 0.3168, 0.2314
CMYK	0.60, 0.11, 0.00, 0.23
HSL	191°, 50%, 54%
HSV	191°, 60%, 77%
XYZ	28.2834, 35.9606, 57.6750
YIQ	147.8040, -64.2780, -13.5100

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

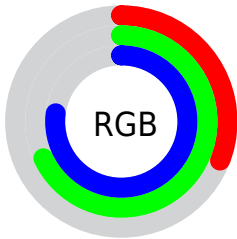
Format	Color
RYB	78, 131, 196
Decimal	5156548
CIELab	66.49, -21.75, -19.60
CIElCh	66, 29.276, 222.024
Yxy	35.9606, 0.2320, 0.2950
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283346628 (0xFF4EAEC4)
YUV	147.8040, 23.7606, -61.2181
Hunter-Lab	59.9672, -20.7534, -15.0466

Details

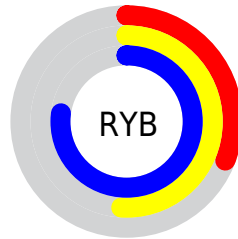
The RYB color **78, 131, 196** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **339999**. The color can be described as middle muted azure. A complement of this color would be **196, 105, 78**, and the grayscale version is **148, 148, 148**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **138, 189, 253**, and **0, 65, 142** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **58, 120, 196**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **98, 142, 196**.

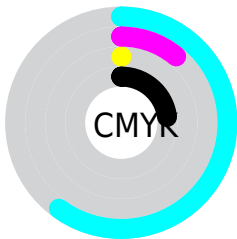
Distribution



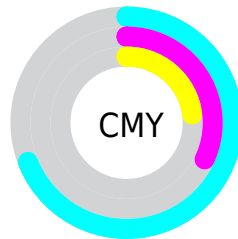
- Red (31%)
- Green (68%)
- Blue (77%)



- Red (31%)
- Yellow (51%)
- Blue (77%)



- Cyan (60%)
- Magenta (11%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (23%)



- Cyan (69%)
- Magenta (32%)
- Yellow (23%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 78, 131, 196 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 78, 131, 196 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 78, 131, 196

255, 255, 255

■ 138, 189, 253

■ 167, 211, 255

■ 196, 226, 255

■ 226, 241, 255

■ 78, 131, 196

■ 44, 100, 169

■ 0, 66, 142

■ 0, 53, 117

■ 0, 41, 92

■ 0, 29, 68

■ 0, 18, 46

■ 0, 1, 25

■ 0, 0, 0

■ 78, 131, 196

■ 78, 131, 196

■ 58, 120, 196

■ 98, 142, 196

■ 39, 110, 196

■ 117, 152, 196

■ 19, 98, 196

■ 137, 163, 196

■ 0, 88, 196

■ 156, 174, 196

■ 176, 185, 196

■ 196, 196, 196

■ 215, 201, 196

■ 235, 205, 196

■ 254, 210, 196

Harmonies

Analogous

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



83, 131, 176



78, 131, 196



104, 144, 211

Triad

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



78, 131, 196



204, 144, 179



117, 169, 110

Complementary

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



78, 131, 196



196, 105, 78

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.



186, 194, 112



78, 131, 196



214, 142, 152

Square

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



78, 131, 196



179, 151, 201



210, 151, 128



122, 171, 153

Rectangle

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



78, 131, 196



130, 154, 214



210, 151, 128



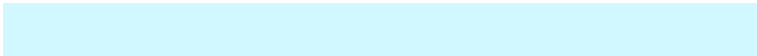
132, 178, 109

Sweetspot

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



78, 131, 196



209, 230, 255



78, 177, 196



99, 112, 128



0, 0, 0



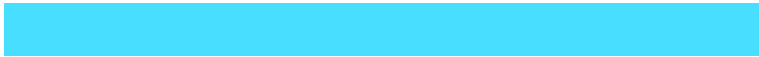
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



78, 131, 196



71, 154, 255



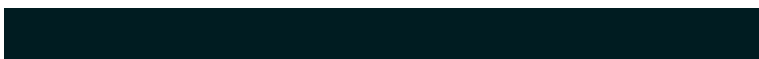
78, 106, 196



87, 91, 97



0, 72, 161



0, 15, 33

Inverse Universe

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



196, 78, 174



255, 71, 221



132, 196, 78



97, 87, 95



161, 0, 131



33, 0, 27

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 78, 131, 196 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 78, 131, 196 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

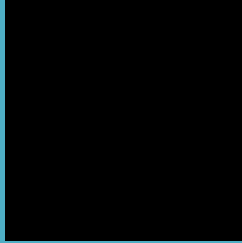
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 78, 131, 196 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 78, 131, 196.

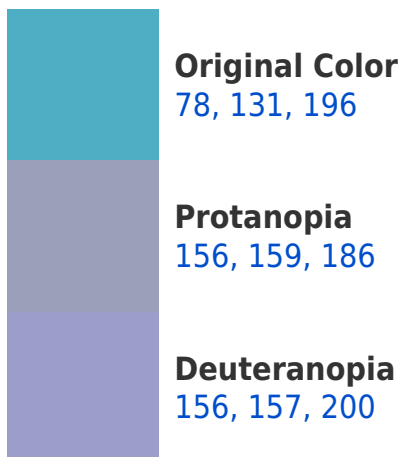


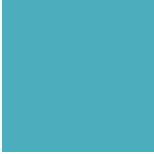
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 78, 131, 196.

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





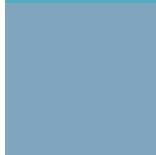
Tritanopia
75, 128, 189

Trichromacy



Original Color

78, 131, 196



Protanomaly

128, 151, 190



Deuteranomaly

128, 151, 199



Tritanomaly

76, 129, 192

Monochromacy



Original Color

78, 131, 196



Achromatopsia

148, 148, 148



Achromatomaly

123, 142, 165

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 78, 131, 196 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(78, 174, 196)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(78, 174, 196)  
}
```

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(78, 174, 196) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(78, 174, 196) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 78, 131, 196 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

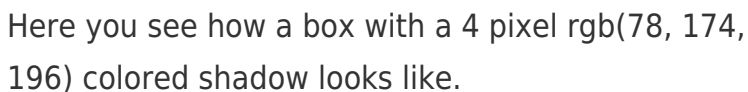
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(78, 174, 196) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(78, 174, 196) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(78, 174, 196)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(78, 174, 196); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(78, 174, 196);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(78, 174,  
196) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 78, 131, 196 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(78, 174, 196) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(78, 174,  
196) }
```

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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