

Converting Colors

`RYB(87, 133, 188)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(87, 133, 188) contains.

RYB(87, 133, 188)	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

$\text{RYB}(87, 133, 188)$

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	57ABBC
RGB	87, 171, 188
RGB Percent	34%, 67%, 74%
CMY	0.6588, 0.3276, 0.2627
CMYK	0.54, 0.09, 0.00, 0.26
HSL	190°, 43%, 54%
HSV	190°, 54%, 74%
XYZ	27.6599, 34.9618, 52.8674
YIQ	147.8220, -55.5210, -12.5210

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

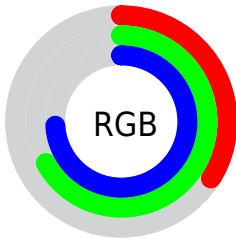
Format	Color
R _Y B	87, 133, 188
Decimal	5745596
CIE Lab	65.72, -20.90, -16.30
CIE LCh	66, 26.502, 217.957
Yxy	34.9618, 0.2395, 0.3027
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283935676 (0xFF57ABBC)
YUV	147.8220, 19.8078, -53.3409
Hunter-Lab	59.1285, -19.9737, -11.6219

Details

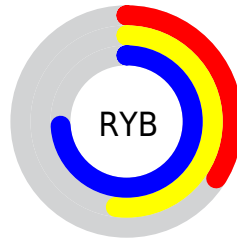
The RYB color **87, 133, 188** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669999**. A complement of this color would be **188, 107, 87**, and the grayscale version is **148, 148, 148**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **144, 189, 244**, and **18, 72, 135** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **68, 123, 188**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **106, 143, 188**.

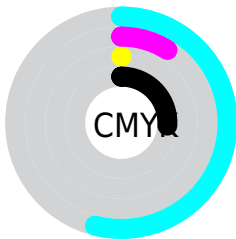
Distribution



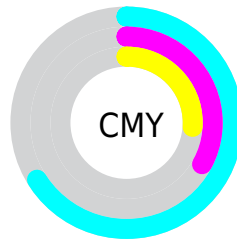
- Red (34%)
- Green (67%)
- Blue (74%)



- Red (34%)
- Yellow (52%)
- Blue (74%)



- Cyan (54%)
- Magenta (9%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (26%)



- Cyan (66%)
- Magenta (33%)
- Yellow (26%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 87, 133, 188 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 87, 133, 188 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 87, 133, 188

255, 255, 255

■ 144, 189, 244

■ 173, 214, 255

■ 202, 229, 255

■ 231, 243, 255

■ 87, 133, 188

■ 57, 105, 161

■ 18, 72, 135

■ 0, 50, 109

■ 0, 38, 85

■ 0, 27, 62

■ 0, 16, 40

■ 0, 1, 19

■ 0, 0, 0

■ 87, 133, 188

■ 87, 133, 188

■ 68, 123, 188

■ 106, 143, 188

■ 49, 112, 188

■ 125, 154, 188

■ 31, 102, 188

■ 143, 164, 188

■ 12, 92, 188

■ 162, 174, 188

■ 0, 86, 188

■ 181, 184, 188

■ 200, 190, 188

■ 219, 194, 188

■ 237, 198, 188

■ 255, 201, 188

Harmonies

Analogous

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



94, 136, 173



87, 133, 188



106, 143, 203

Triad

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



87, 133, 188



195, 145, 178



124, 170, 112

Complementary

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



87, 133, 188



188, 107, 87

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.



192, 184, 116



87, 133, 188



207, 142, 154

Square

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



87, 133, 188



171, 151, 197



205, 148, 132



122, 167, 145

Rectangle

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



87, 133, 188



127, 151, 207



205, 148, 132



141, 178, 112

Sweetspot

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



87, 133, 188



206, 224, 245



87, 175, 188



99, 110, 122



250, 250, 250



122, 122, 122

Same Dimension

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



87, 133, 188



88, 159, 245



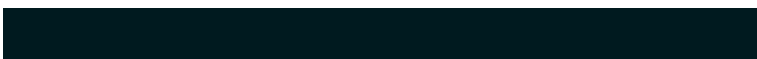
87, 113, 188



85, 89, 94



0, 72, 158



0, 14, 31

Inverse Universe

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



188, 87, 171



245, 88, 219



141, 188, 87



94, 85, 93



158, 0, 132



31, 0, 26

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 87, 133, 188 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 87, 133, 188 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 87, 133, 188 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 87, 133, 188.

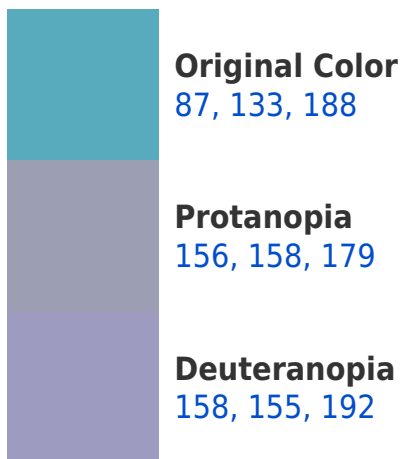


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 87, 133, 188.

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
86, 132, 186

Trichromacy



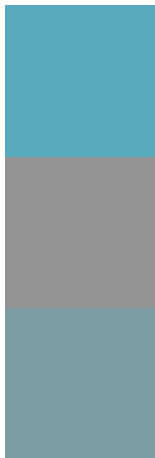
Original Color
87, 133, 188

Protanomaly
131, 151, 182

Deuteranomaly
132, 151, 191

Tritanomaly
86, 132, 187

Monochromacy



Original Color
87, 133, 188

Achromatopsia
148, 148, 148

Achromatomaly
126, 143, 163

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 87, 133, 188 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(87, 171, 188)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(87, 171, 188)  
}
```

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(87, 171, 188) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(87, 171, 188) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 87, 133, 188 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(87, 171, 188) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(87, 171, 188) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(87, 171, 188) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(87, 171, 188); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(87, 171, 188);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(87, 171,  
188) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 87, 133, 188 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(87, 171, 188) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(87, 171,  
188) }
```

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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