

Converting Colors

`RYB(87, 158, 196)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(87, 158, 196) contains.

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Color

`RYB(87, 158, 196)`

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	57C491
RGB	87, 196, 145
RGB Percent	34%, 77%, 57%
CMY	0.6588, 0.2314, 0.4300
CMYK	0.56, 0.00, 0.26, 0.23
HSL	152°, 48%, 55%
HSV	152°, 56%, 77%
XYZ	28.8074, 43.5609, 33.8147
YIQ	157.5950, -48.5930, -38.9690

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

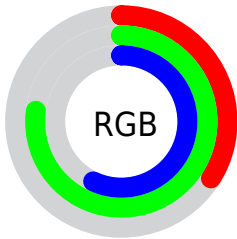
Format	Color
RYB	87, 158, 196
Decimal	5751953
CIELab	71.93, -43.17, 16.17
CIElCh	72, 46.095, 159.463
Yxy	43.5609, 0.2713, 0.4102
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283942033 (0xFF57C491)
YUV	157.5950, -6.2093, -61.9118
Hunter-Lab	66.0007, -37.5911, 15.8239

Details

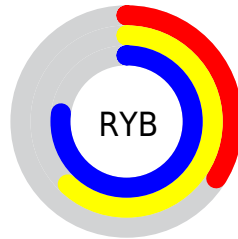
The RYB color **87, 158, 196** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **66CC99**. The color can be described as middle muted spring green. A complement of this color would be **196, 87, 138**, and the grayscale version is **158, 158, 158**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **145, 217, 253**, and **15, 92, 141** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **67, 151, 196**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **107, 165, 196**.

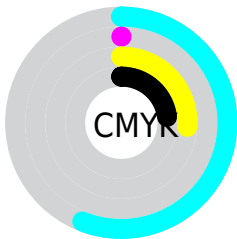
Distribution



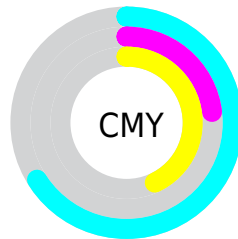
- Red (34%)
- Green (77%)
- Blue (57%)



- Red (34%)
- Yellow (62%)
- Blue (77%)



- Cyan (56%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (26%)
- Black (23%)





- Cyan (66%)
- Magenta (23%)
- Yellow (43%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RYB color 87, 158, 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 87, 158, 196 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 87, 158, 196

 87, 158, 196

255, 255, 255

 56, 127, 168

 145, 217, 253

 15, 92, 141

 173, 222, 255

 0, 71, 115

 202, 229, 255

 0, 59, 90


 232, 244, 255


 0, 46, 65

 0, 41, 43

 0, 13, 13

 0, 0, 0

 87, 158, 196

 87, 158, 196

■ 67, 151, 196

■ 107, 165, 196

■ 48, 144, 196

■ 126, 171, 196

■ 28, 137, 196

■ 146, 178, 196

■ 9, 131, 196

■ 165, 185, 196

■ 0, 128, 196

■ 185, 192, 196

■ 205, 196, 200

■ 224, 196, 209

■ 244, 196, 218

■ 255, 196, 227

Harmonies

Analogous

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



109, 189, 154



87, 158, 196



0, 101, 198

Triad

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



87, 158, 196



133, 165, 255



251, 155, 125

Complementary

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



87, 158, 196



196, 87, 138

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.



255, 142, 164



87, 158, 196



198, 160, 241

Square

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



87, 158, 196



18, 117, 254



239, 146, 207



219, 227, 97

Rectangle

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



87, 158, 196



0, 103, 216



239, 146, 207



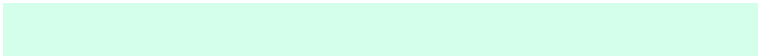
255, 147, 137

Sweetspot

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



87, 158, 196



212, 240, 255



87, 196, 145



102, 119, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



87, 158, 196



84, 195, 255



87, 140, 196



87, 94, 97



0, 105, 161



0, 21, 33

Inverse Universe

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



196, 87, 138



255, 84, 164



196, 91, 87



97, 87, 92



161, 0, 75



33, 0, 15

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 87, 158, 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 87, 158, 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 87, 158, 196 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 87, 158, 196.

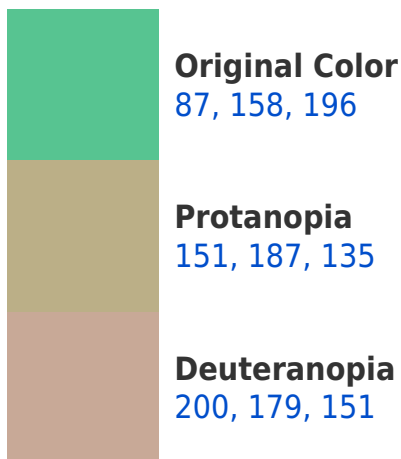


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 87, 158, 196.

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
105, 150, 204

Trichromacy



Original Color

87, 158, 196



Protanomaly

139, 183, 171



Deuteranomaly

149, 179, 169



Tritanomaly

98, 147, 191

Monochromacy



Original Color

87, 158, 196



Achromatopsia

158, 158, 158



Achromatomaly

132, 158, 172

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 87, 158, 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(87, 196, 145)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(87, 196, 145)  
}
```

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, 196, 145) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(87, 196, 145) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 87, 158, 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(87, 196, 145) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(87, 196, 145) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(87, 196, 145)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(87, 196, 145); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(87, 196, 145);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(87, 196,  
145) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 87, 158, 196 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(87, 196, 145) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(87, 196,  
145) }
```

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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