

Converting Colors

`RYB(91, 107, 141)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(91, 107, 141) contains.

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Color

R_YB(91, 107, 141)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	5B738D
RGB	91, 115, 141
RGB Percent	36%, 45%, 55%
CMY	0.6431, 0.5509, 0.4471
CMYK	0.35, 0.19, 0.00, 0.45
HSL	212°, 22%, 45%
HSV	212°, 35%, 55%
XYZ	15.1993, 16.3016, 27.5447
YIQ	110.7880, -22.6500, 2.9980

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

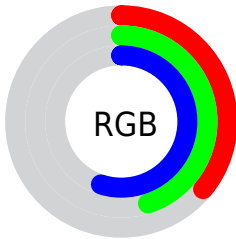
Format	Color
R _Y B	91, 107, 141
Decimal	5993357
CIE Lab	47.37, -1.74, -17.24
CIE LCh	47, 17.323, 264.222
Yxy	16.3016, 0.2574, 0.2761
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284183437 (0xFF5B738D)
YUV	110.7880, 14.8945, -17.3541
Hunter-Lab	40.3753, -3.4603, -12.1860

Details

The RYB color **91, 107, 141** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336699**. A complement of this color would be **137, 141, 91**, and the grayscale version is **110, 110, 110**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **143, 159, 195**, and **42, 59, 91** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **77, 97, 141**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **105, 117, 141**.

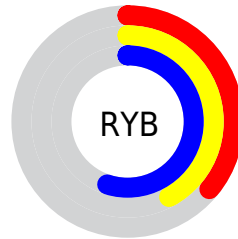
Distribution



Red (36%)

Green (45%)

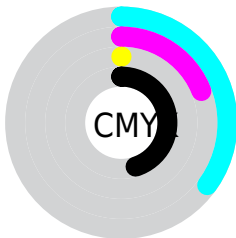
Blue (55%)



Red (36%)

Yellow (42%)

Blue (55%)

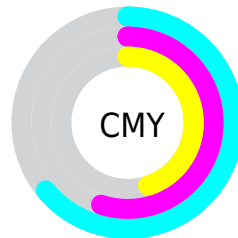


Cyan (35%)

Magenta (19%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (45%)



Cyan (64%)

Magenta (55%)

Yellow (45%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 91, 107, 141 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 91, 107, 141 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



91, 107, 141



91, 107, 141

255, 255, 255



66, 82, 115



143, 159, 195



42, 59, 91



170, 186, 223



17, 35, 67



197, 214, 251



0, 16, 45



225, 239, 255



0, 1, 24

254, 255, 255



0, 0, 0



91, 107, 141



91, 107, 141



77, 97, 141



105, 117, 141



63, 88, 141



119, 126, 141

■ 49, 78, 141

■ 133, 136, 141

■ 35, 69, 141

■ 147, 147, 141

■ 20, 59, 141

■ 160, 162, 141

■ 6, 49, 141

■ 174, 176, 141

■ 0, 45, 141

■ 184, 190, 141

■ 198, 204, 141

■ 209, 218, 141

Harmonies

Analogous

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



75, 100, 135



91, 107, 141



111, 110, 139

Triad

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



91, 107, 141



142, 102, 101



94, 118, 119

Complementary

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



91, 107, 141



137, 141, 91

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.



86, 115, 90



91, 107, 141



137, 115, 89

Square

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



91, 107, 141



139, 102, 116



110, 126, 84



79, 103, 120

Rectangle

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



91, 107, 141



123, 106, 133



110, 126, 84



91, 118, 109

Sweetspot

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



91, 107, 141



163, 170, 184



91, 124, 141



80, 84, 92



219, 219, 219



92, 92, 92

Same Dimension

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



91, 107, 141



105, 130, 184



92, 91, 141



64, 67, 71



0, 43, 135



0, 3, 8

Inverse Universe

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



141, 91, 115



184, 105, 142



91, 141, 92



71, 64, 68



135, 0, 64



8, 0, 4

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 91, 107, 141 looks on a white 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

Black Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 91, 107, 141 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

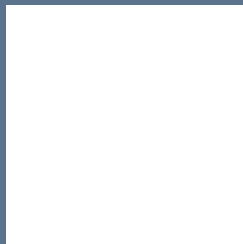
Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

R Y B 91, 107, 141 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 91, 107, 141.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 91, 107, 141.

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



Original Color

91, 107, 141

Protanopia

106, 110, 138

Deuteranopia

107, 110, 142



Tritanopia
88, 104, 126

Trichromacy



Original Color

91, 107, 141

Protanomaly

101, 110, 139

Deuteranomaly

101, 110, 142

Tritanomaly

89, 105, 131

Monochromacy



Original Color

91, 107, 141

Achromatopsia

111, 111, 111

Achromatomaly

104, 110, 122

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 91, 107, 141 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(91, 115, 141)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(91, 115, 141)  
}
```

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(91, 115, 141) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(91, 115, 141) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 91, 107, 141 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(91, 115, 141) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(91, 115, 141) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(91, 115, 141)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(91, 115, 141); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(91, 115, 141);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(91, 115,  
141) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 91, 107, 141 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(91, 115, 141) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(91, 115,  
141) }
```

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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