

Converting Colors

`RYB(91, 132, 163)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(91, 132, 163) contains.

RYB(91, 132, 163)	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

R_YB(91, 132, 163)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	5BA391
RGB	91, 163, 145
RGB Percent	36%, 64%, 57%
CMY	0.6431, 0.3608, 0.4297
CMYK	0.44, 0.00, 0.11, 0.36
HSL	165°, 28%, 50%
HSV	165°, 44%, 64%
XYZ	22.5563, 30.4764, 31.6596
YIQ	139.4200, -37.1340, -20.8620

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

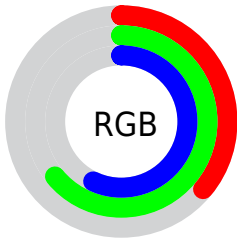
Format	Color
RYB	91, 132, 163
Decimal	6005649
CIELab	62.06, -26.92, 2.09
CIElCh	62, 26.999, 175.554
Yxy	30.4764, 0.2663, 0.3598
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284195729 (0xFF5BA391)
YUV	139.4200, 2.7509, -42.4643
Hunter-Lab	55.2055, -23.6765, 4.6418

Details

The RYB color **91, 132, 163** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **339999**. A complement of this color would be **163, 91, 109**, and the grayscale version is **139, 139, 139**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **145, 187, 218**, and **36, 78, 111** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **75, 125, 163**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **107, 139, 163**.

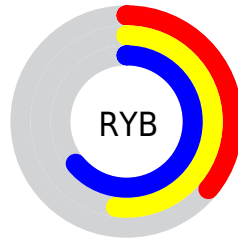
Distribution



Red (36%)

Green (64%)

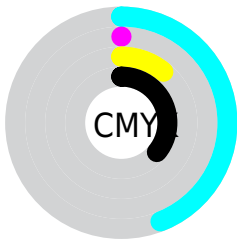
Blue (57%)



Red (36%)

Yellow (52%)

Blue (64%)

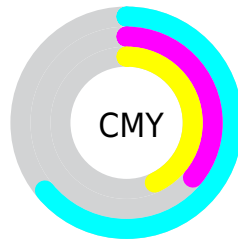


Cyan (44%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (11%)

Black (36%)



Cyan (64%)

Magenta (36%)

Yellow (43%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 91, 132, 163 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, 132, 163 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



91, 132, 163



91, 132, 163

255, 255, 255



64, 105, 137



145, 187, 218



36, 78, 111



173, 216, 247



0, 47, 86



201, 228, 255



0, 35, 62



230, 243, 255



0, 24, 40



0, 12, 14



0, 0, 0



91, 132, 163



91, 132, 163



75, 125, 163



107, 139, 163

■ 58, 118, 163

■ 124, 146, 163

■ 42, 111, 163

■ 140, 153, 163

■ 26, 104, 163

■ 156, 160, 163

■ 10, 97, 163

■ 173, 163, 165

■ 0, 93, 163

■ 189, 163, 169

■ 205, 163, 173

■ 221, 163, 177

■ 238, 163, 181

Harmonies

Analogous

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



118, 156, 160



91, 132, 163



74, 120, 170

Triad

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



91, 132, 163



149, 145, 193



189, 155, 111

Complementary

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



91, 132, 163



163, 91, 109

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.



198, 133, 130



91, 132, 163



177, 137, 177

Square

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



91, 132, 163



114, 141, 197



194, 132, 155



137, 170, 102

Rectangle

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



91, 132, 163



77, 124, 183



194, 132, 155



193, 144, 117

Sweetspot

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



91, 132, 163



184, 200, 212



91, 163, 145



90, 100, 107



235, 235, 235



107, 107, 107

Same Dimension

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



91, 132, 163



99, 163, 212



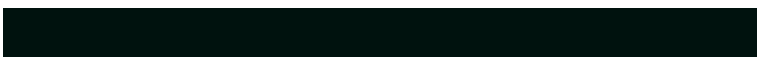
91, 122, 163



73, 78, 82



0, 82, 145



0, 10, 18

Inverse Universe

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



163, 91, 109



212, 99, 127



163, 115, 91



82, 73, 75



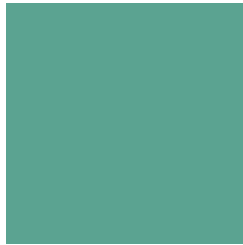
145, 0, 35



18, 0, 4

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 91, 132, 163 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 91, 132, 163 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

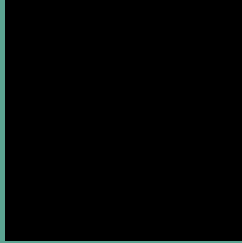
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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](#).

R Y B 91, 132, 163 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 91, 132, 163.

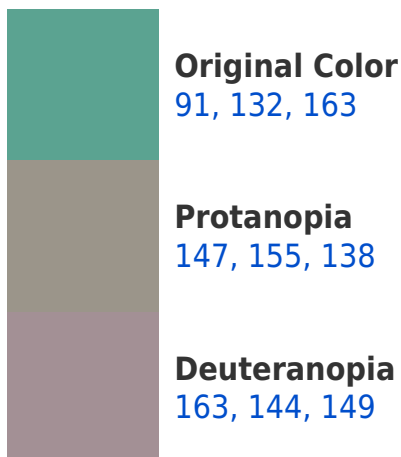



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 91, 132, 163.

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
98, 131, 172

Trichromacy



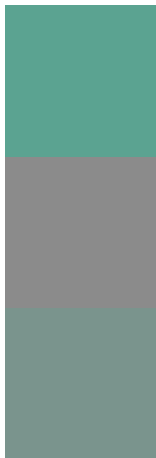
Original Color
91, 132, 163

Protanomaly
132, 148, 154

Deuteranomaly
137, 145, 151

Tritanomaly
95, 128, 162

Monochromacy



Original Color
91, 132, 163

Achromatopsia
139, 139, 139

Achromatomaly
122, 137, 148

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 91, 132, 163 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, 163, 145)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(91, 163, 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(91, 163, 145) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(91, 163, 145) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 91, 132, 163 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, 163, 145) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(91, 163, 145) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(91, 163, 145) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(91, 163, 145); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(91, 163, 145);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(91, 163,  
145) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 91, 132, 163 is called "background".

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

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(91, 163, 145) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(91, 163,  
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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