

Converting Colors

`RYB(91, 135, 192)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(91, 135, 192) contains.

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Color

R_YB(91, 135, 192)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	5BA9C0
RGB	91, 169, 192
RGB Percent	36%, 66%, 75%
CMY	0.6431, 0.3374, 0.2471
CMYK	0.53, 0.12, 0.00, 0.25
HSL	194°, 44%, 55%
HSV	194°, 53%, 75%
XYZ	28.0103, 34.3928, 55.0313
YIQ	148.3000, -53.8710, -9.3830

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

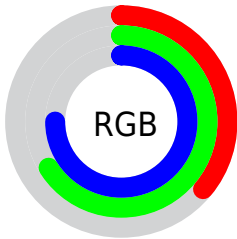
Format	Color
R_{YB}	91, 135, 192
Decimal	6007232
CIE _{Lab}	65.27, -17.58, -19.19
CIE _{LCh}	65, 26.023, 227.497
Yxy	34.3928, 0.2385, 0.2929
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284197312 (0xFF5BA9C0)
YUV	148.3000, 21.5441, -50.2521
Hunter-Lab	58.6454, -17.3741, -14.5845

Details

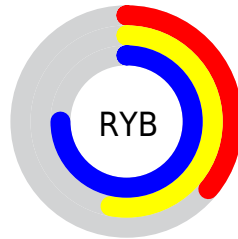
The RYB color **91, 135, 192** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **669999**. The color can be described as light muted azure. A complement of this color would be **192, 121, 91**, and the grayscale version is **148, 148, 148**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **148, 191, 248**, and **26, 76, 138** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **72, 124, 192**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **110, 146, 192**.

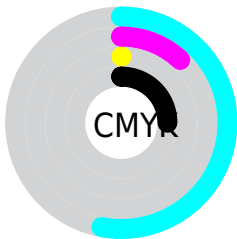
Distribution



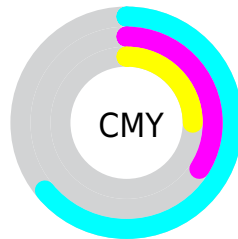
- Red (36%)
- Green (66%)
- Blue (75%)



- Red (36%)
- Yellow (53%)
- Blue (75%)



- Cyan (53%)
- Magenta (12%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (25%)



- Cyan (64%)
- Magenta (34%)
- Yellow (25%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 91, 135, 192 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, 135, 192 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



91, 135, 192



91, 135, 192

255, 255, 255



62, 107, 165



148, 191, 248



26, 76, 138



176, 215, 255



0, 51, 113



205, 230, 255



0, 38, 88



235, 245, 255



0, 27, 65



0, 17, 43



0, 1, 22



0, 0, 0



91, 135, 192



91, 135, 192

■ 72, 124, 192

■ 110, 146, 192

■ 53, 113, 192

■ 129, 157, 192

■ 33, 102, 192

■ 149, 168, 192

■ 14, 91, 192

■ 168, 178, 192

■ 0, 84, 192

■ 187, 189, 192

■ 206, 196, 192

■ 225, 203, 192

■ 245, 208, 192

■ 255, 213, 192

Harmonies

Analogous

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



90, 131, 172



91, 135, 192



115, 146, 203

Triad

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



91, 135, 192



199, 142, 169



114, 161, 114

Complementary

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



91, 135, 192



192, 121, 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.



165, 184, 113



91, 135, 192



206, 142, 146

Square

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



91, 135, 192



179, 148, 190



200, 154, 125



126, 167, 158

Rectangle

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



91, 135, 192



137, 154, 204



200, 154, 125



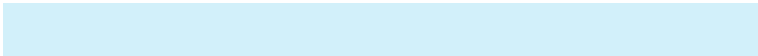
124, 169, 112

Sweetspot

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



91, 135, 192



210, 227, 250



91, 174, 192



101, 112, 125



252, 252, 252



125, 125, 125

Same Dimension

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



91, 135, 192



92, 161, 250



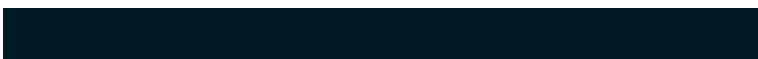
91, 114, 192



87, 91, 97



0, 70, 161



0, 15, 33

Inverse Universe

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



192, 91, 169



250, 92, 214



132, 192, 91



97, 87, 95



161, 0, 124



33, 0, 26

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 91, 135, 192 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, 135, 192 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

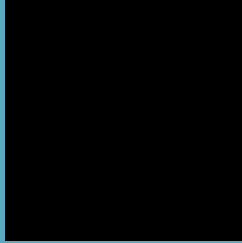
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 135, 192 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 91, 135, 192.

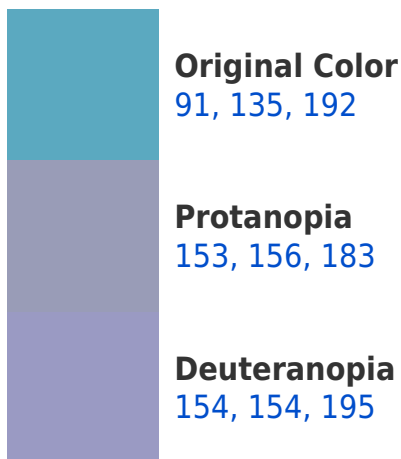



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 91, 135, 192.

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
88, 132, 184

Trichromacy



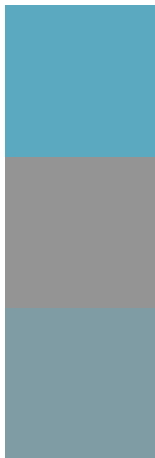
Original Color
91, 135, 192

Protanomaly
130, 150, 186

Deuteranomaly
131, 150, 194

Tritanomaly
89, 133, 187

Monochromacy



Original Color
91, 135, 192

Achromatopsia
148, 148, 148

Achromatomaly
127, 143, 164

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 91, 135, 192 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, 169, 192)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(91, 169, 192)  
}
```

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, 169, 192) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(91, 169, 192) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 91, 135, 192 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, 169, 192) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(91, 169, 192) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(91, 169, 192)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(91, 169, 192); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(91, 169, 192);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(91, 169,  
192) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 91, 135, 192 is called "background".

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

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(91, 169, 192) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(91, 169,  
192) }
```

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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