

Converting Colors

`RYB(92, 100, 139)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(92, 100, 139) contains.

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Color

R_YB(92, 100, 139)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	5C668B
RGB	92, 102, 139
RGB Percent	36%, 40%, 55%
CMY	0.6392, 0.6014, 0.4549
CMYK	0.34, 0.27, 0.00, 0.45
HSL	228°, 20%, 45%
HSV	228°, 34%, 55%
XYZ	13.7900, 13.5717, 26.3189
YIQ	103.2280, -17.8370, 9.3870

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

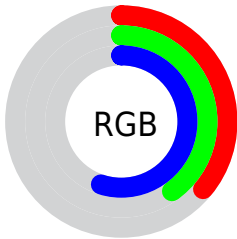
Format	Color
R _Y B	92, 100, 139
Decimal	6055563
CIE Lab	43.61, 5.78, -21.81
CIE LCh	44, 22.559, 284.850
Yxy	13.5717, 0.2569, 0.2528
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284245643 (0xFF5C668B)
YUV	103.2280, 17.6356, -9.8470
Hunter-Lab	36.8398, 2.3470, -16.5697

Details

The RYB color **92, 100, 139** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666699**. A complement of this color would be **105, 139, 92**, and the grayscale version is **103, 103, 103**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **144, 152, 193**, and **44, 53, 89** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **78, 89, 139**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **106, 112, 139**.

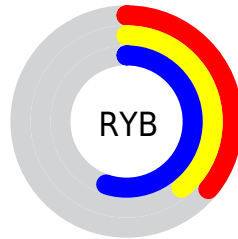
Distribution



Red (36%)

Green (40%)

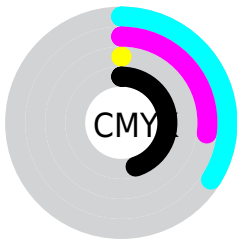
Blue (55%)



Red (36%)

Yellow (39%)

Blue (55%)

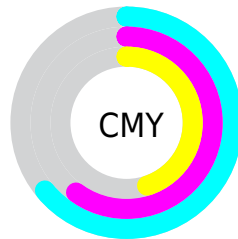


Cyan (34%)

Magenta (27%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (45%)



Cyan (64%)

Magenta (60%)

Yellow (45%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 92, 100, 139 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 92, 100, 139 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 92, 100, 139

■ 92, 100, 139

255, 255, 255

■ 67, 76, 113

■ 144, 151, 193

■ 44, 53, 89

■ 170, 178, 221

■ 19, 30, 65

■ 198, 206, 249

■ 0, 9, 43

■ 226, 233, 255

■ 0, 1, 22

■ 0, 0, 0

■ 92, 100, 139

■ 92, 100, 139

■ 78, 89, 139

■ 106, 112, 139

■ 64, 77, 139

■ 120, 123, 139

■ 50, 65, 139

■ 134, 135, 139

■ 36, 53, 139

■ 142, 148, 139

■ 22, 42, 139

■ 145, 162, 139

■ 9, 31, 139

■ 148, 175, 139

■ 0, 24, 139

■ 152, 189, 139

■ 155, 203, 139

■ 159, 217, 139

Harmonies

Analogous

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



63, 91, 139



92, 100, 139



117, 95, 130

Triad

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



92, 100, 139



136, 98, 78



63, 94, 113

Complementary

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



92, 100, 139



105, 139, 92

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.



76, 110, 100



92, 100, 139



112, 124, 67

Square

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



92, 100, 139



140, 89, 94



69, 107, 67



44, 79, 113

Rectangle

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



92, 100, 139



129, 91, 119



69, 107, 67



71, 100, 112

Sweetspot

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



92, 100, 139



163, 166, 181



92, 118, 139



81, 83, 92



219, 219, 219



92, 92, 92

Same Dimension

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



92, 100, 139



107, 119, 181



105, 92, 139



62, 63, 69



0, 22, 133



0, 1, 5

Inverse Universe

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



139, 92, 102



181, 107, 122



92, 139, 105



69, 62, 63



133, 0, 27



5, 0, 1

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 92, 100, 139 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 92, 100, 139 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

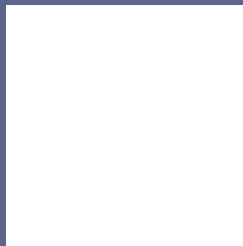
Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

R Y B 92, 100, 139 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 92, 100, 139.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 92, 100, 139.

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

92, 100, 139

Protanopia

92, 100, 139

Deuteranopia

93, 100, 139



Tritanopia
87, 98, 115

Trichromacy



Original Color

92, 100, 139

Protanomaly

92, 100, 139

Deuteranomaly

93, 100, 139

Tritanomaly

89, 100, 124

Monochromacy



Original Color

92, 100, 139

Achromatopsia

103, 103, 103

Achromatomaly

99, 102, 116

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 92, 100, 139 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(92, 102, 139)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(92, 102, 139)  
}
```

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(92, 102, 139) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(92, 102, 139) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 92, 100, 139 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(92, 102, 139) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(92, 102, 139) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(92, 102, 139)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(92, 102, 139); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(92, 102, 139);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(92, 102,  
139) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 92, 100, 139 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(92, 102, 139) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(92, 102,  
139) }
```

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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