

Converting Colors

`RYB(92, 136, 164)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(92, 136, 164) contains.

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Color

RYB(92, 136, 164)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	5CA48A
RGB	92, 164, 138
RGB Percent	36%, 64%, 54%
CMY	0.6392, 0.3569, 0.4595
CMYK	0.44, 0.00, 0.16, 0.36
HSL	158°, 28%, 50%
HSV	158°, 44%, 64%
XYZ	22.2634, 30.6559, 28.7196
YIQ	139.5080, -34.5660, -23.3500

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

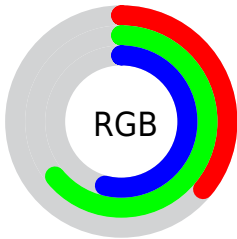
Format	Color
RYB	92, 136, 164
Decimal	6071434
CIELab	62.22, -28.92, 6.59
CIELCh	62, 29.665, 167.161
Yxy	30.6559, 0.2727, 0.3755
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284261514 (0xFF5CA48A)
YUV	139.5080, -0.7434, -41.6645
Hunter-Lab	55.3678, -25.1189, 8.0034

Details

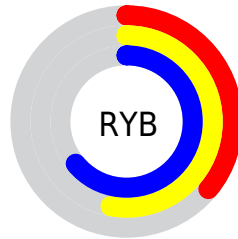
The RYB color **92, 136, 164** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669966**. A complement of this color would be **164, 92, 118**, and the grayscale version is **140, 140, 140**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **146, 191, 219**, and **38, 82, 112** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **76, 130, 164**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **108, 142, 164**.

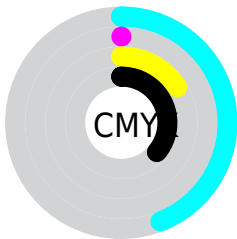
Distribution



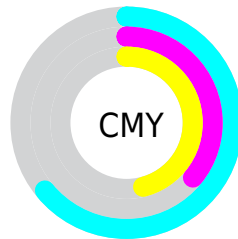
- Red (36%)
- Green (64%)
- Blue (54%)



- Red (36%)
- Yellow (53%)
- Blue (64%)



- Cyan (44%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (16%)
- Black (36%)




- Cyan (64%)
- Magenta (36%)
- Yellow (46%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 92, 136, 164 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, 136, 164 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 92, 136, 164


255, 255, 255


 146, 191, 219


 173, 219, 248


 202, 230, 255

 230, 243, 255

 92, 136, 164

 76, 130, 164

 92, 136, 164

 65, 109, 137

 38, 82, 112


 1, 50, 87

 0, 37, 63


 0, 27, 41

 0, 15, 15


 0, 0, 0


 92, 136, 164


 108, 142, 164

 59, 123, 164


 125, 149, 164

 43, 117, 164

 141, 155, 164


 26, 110, 164

 158, 162, 164


 10, 104, 164


 174, 164, 168

 0, 100, 164

 190, 164, 174

 207, 164, 180

 223, 164, 186

 240, 164, 191

Harmonies

Analogous

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



114, 160, 151



92, 136, 164



65, 115, 165

Triad

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



92, 136, 164



138, 147, 200



196, 145, 113

Complementary

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



92, 136, 164



164, 92, 118

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.



203, 131, 136



92, 136, 164



172, 138, 186

Square

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



92, 136, 164



97, 135, 201



195, 132, 163



158, 179, 99

Rectangle

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



92, 136, 164



61, 116, 181



195, 132, 163



200, 137, 120

Sweetspot

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



92, 136, 164



186, 203, 214



92, 164, 138



90, 100, 107



235, 235, 235



107, 107, 107

Same Dimension

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



92, 136, 164



101, 170, 214



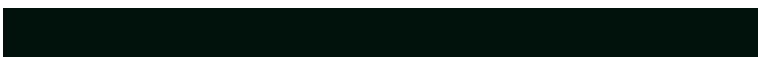
92, 125, 164



73, 78, 82



0, 89, 145



0, 11, 18

Inverse Universe

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



164, 92, 118



214, 101, 142



164, 104, 92



82, 73, 76



145, 0, 53



18, 0, 6

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 92, 136, 164 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 92, 136, 164 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 92, 136, 164 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 92, 136, 164.

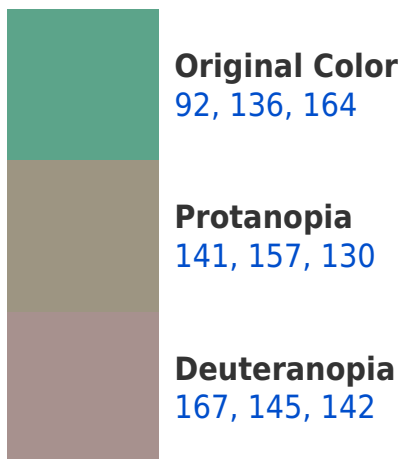



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 92, 136, 164.

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
101, 133, 172

Trichromacy



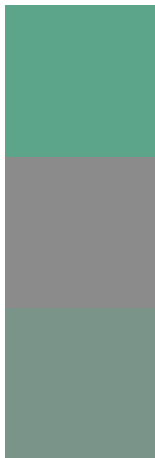
Original Color
92, 136, 164

Protanomaly
133, 154, 154

Deuteranomaly
140, 152, 152

Tritanomaly
98, 130, 161

Monochromacy



Original Color
92, 136, 164

Achromatopsia
139, 139, 139

Achromatomaly
122, 138, 148

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 92, 136, 164 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, 164, 138)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(92, 164, 138)  
}
```

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, 164, 138) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(92, 164, 138) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 92, 136, 164 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, 164, 138) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(92, 164, 138) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(92, 164, 138)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(92, 164, 138); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(92, 164, 138);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(92, 164,  
138) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 92, 136, 164 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(92, 164, 138) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(92, 164,  
138) }
```

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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