

Converting Colors

`RYB(93, 131, 233)`

Have a look what the booklet for RYB(93, 131, 233) contains.

RYB(93, 131, 233)	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(93, 131, 233)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	5D91E9
RGB	93, 145, 233
RGB Percent	36%, 57%, 91%
CMY	0.6353, 0.4308, 0.0863
CMYK	0.60, 0.38, 0.00, 0.09
HSL	218°, 76%, 64%
HSV	218°, 60%, 91%
XYZ	29.3716, 28.5091, 81.0456
YIQ	139.4840, -59.2400, 16.3440

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

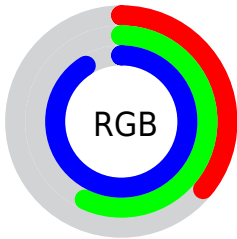
Format	Color
R _Y B	93, 131, 233
Decimal	6132201
CIE Lab	60.35, 8.96, -49.62
CIE LCh	60, 50.425, 280.237
Yxy	28.5091, 0.2114, 0.2052
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284322281 (0xFF5D91E9)
YUV	139.4840, 46.1034, -40.7665
Hunter-Lab	53.3939, 4.7520, -52.6193

Details

The RYB color **93, 131, 233** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **6699FF**. The color can be described as light muted azure. A complement of this color would be **176, 233, 93**, and the grayscale version is **139, 139, 139**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **153, 184, 255**, and **9, 66, 177** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **70, 114, 233**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **116, 148, 233**.

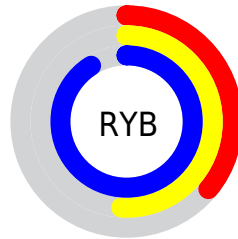
Distribution



Red (36%)

Green (57%)

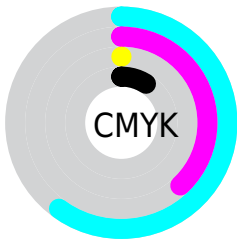
Blue (91%)



Red (36%)

Yellow (51%)

Blue (91%)

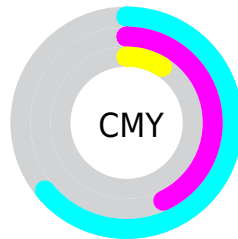


Cyan (60%)

Magenta (38%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (9%)



Cyan (64%)


Magenta (43%)


Yellow (9%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RYB color 93, 131, 233 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 93, 131, 233 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 93, 131, 233

 93, 131, 233

255, 255, 255

 60, 102, 205

 153, 185, 255

 9, 66, 177

 183, 210, 255

 0, 49, 150

 213, 234, 255

 0, 36, 123

 243, 249, 255

 0, 23, 98

 0, 3, 74

 0, 4, 50

 0, 2, 28

 0, 0, 0

■ 93, 131, 233

■ 93, 131, 233

■ 70, 114, 233

■ 116, 148, 233

■ 46, 97, 233

■ 140, 165, 233

■ 23, 80, 233

■ 163, 182, 233

■ 0, 63, 233

■ 186, 199, 233

■ 210, 216, 233

■ 233, 233, 233

■ 246, 255, 233

■ 233, 255, 233

Harmonies

Analogous

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



0, 93, 229



93, 131, 233



168, 128, 214

Triad

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



93, 131, 233



221, 122, 90



26, 111, 165

Complementary

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



93, 131, 233



176, 233, 93

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.



74, 159, 125



93, 131, 233



178, 195, 60

Square

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



93, 131, 233



228, 106, 132



62, 156, 53



0, 86, 168

Rectangle

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



93, 131, 233



200, 116, 190



62, 156, 53



64, 138, 164

Sweetspot

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



93, 131, 233



209, 221, 255



93, 180, 233



99, 107, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



93, 131, 233



71, 121, 255



109, 93, 233



106, 109, 117



0, 49, 181



0, 15, 54

Inverse Universe

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



233, 93, 145



255, 71, 140



93, 233, 109



117, 106, 110



181, 0, 67



54, 0, 20

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 93, 131, 233 looks on a white 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

Black Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 93, 131, 233 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

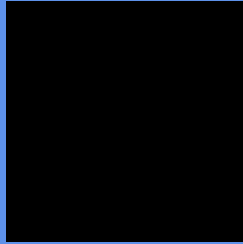
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

R Y B 93, 131, 233 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the R Y B color 93, 131, 233.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the R Y B color 93, 131, 233.

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


93, 131, 233

Protanopia

111, 136, 230

Deuteranopia

93, 131, 233

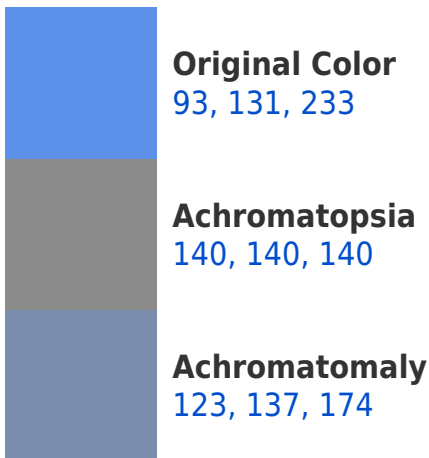


Tritanopia
65, 115, 171

Trichromacy



Monochromacy



CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 93, 131, 233 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(93, 145, 233)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(93, 145, 233)  
}
```

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(93, 145, 233) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(93, 145, 233) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 93, 131, 233 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(93, 145, 233) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(93, 145, 233) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(93, 145, 233)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(93, 145, 233); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(93, 145, 233);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(93, 145,  
233) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 93, 145, 233 is called "background".

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

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(93, 145, 233) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(93, 145,  
233) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)

**Follow me
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor