

Converting Colors

`RYB(95, 108, 166)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(95, 108, 166) contains.

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Color

R_YB(95, 108, 166)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	5F6FA6
RGB	95, 111, 166
RGB Percent	37%, 44%, 65%
CMY	0.6275, 0.5650, 0.3490
CMYK	0.43, 0.33, 0.00, 0.35
HSL	227°, 29%, 51%
HSV	227°, 43%, 65%
XYZ	17.2773, 16.5361, 38.3576
YIQ	112.4860, -27.1910, 13.7130

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

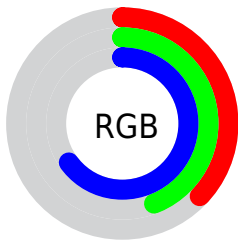
Format	Color
R _Y B	95, 108, 166
Decimal	6254502
CIE Lab	47.67, 8.80, -31.48
CIE LCh	48, 32.681, 285.613
Yxy	16.5361, 0.2394, 0.2291
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284444582 (0xFF5F6FA6)
YUV	112.4860, 26.3824, -15.3352
Hunter-Lab	40.6647, 4.6766, -27.4610

Details

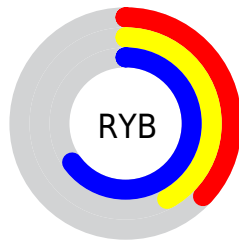
The RYB color **95, 108, 166** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666699**. A complement of this color would be **116, 166, 95**, and the grayscale version is **112, 112, 112**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **148, 160, 221**, and **43, 59, 114** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **78, 94, 166**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **112, 122, 166**.

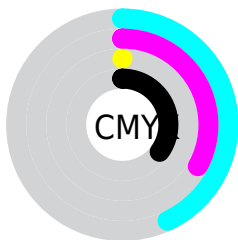
Distribution



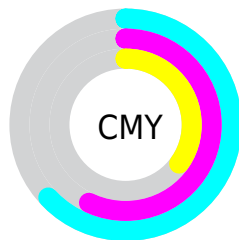
- Red (37%)
- Green (44%)
- Blue (65%)



- Red (37%)
- Yellow (42%)
- Blue (65%)



- Cyan (43%)
- Magenta (33%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (35%)



- Cyan (63%)
- Magenta (57%)
- Yellow (35%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 95, 108, 166 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 95, 108, 166 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



95, 108, 166



95, 108, 166

255, 255, 255



69, 83, 139



148, 160, 221



43, 59, 114



176, 187, 250



12, 34, 89



204, 214, 255



0, 16, 65



233, 241, 255



0, 3, 43



0, 1, 21



0, 0, 0



95, 108, 166



95, 108, 166



78, 94, 166



112, 122, 166

■ 62, 81, 166

■ 128, 135, 166

■ 45, 67, 166

■ 145, 149, 166

■ 29, 54, 166

■ 161, 162, 166

■ 12, 41, 166

■ 170, 178, 166

■ 0, 30, 166

■ 175, 195, 166

■ 179, 211, 166

■ 184, 228, 166

■ 188, 244, 166

Harmonies

Analogous

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



38, 88, 166



95, 108, 166



134, 101, 152

Triad

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



95, 108, 166



160, 105, 75



46, 95, 127

Complementary

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



95, 108, 166



116, 166, 95

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.



73, 123, 111



95, 108, 166



120, 142, 59

Square

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



95, 108, 166



166, 91, 100



59, 116, 59



0, 64, 127

Rectangle

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



95, 108, 166



152, 95, 136



59, 116, 59



61, 106, 126

Sweetspot

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



95, 108, 166



189, 194, 217



95, 135, 166



92, 95, 110



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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



95, 108, 166



106, 126, 217



114, 95, 166



76, 78, 84



0, 27, 148



0, 4, 20

Inverse Universe

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



166, 95, 111



217, 106, 131



95, 166, 114



84, 76, 78



148, 0, 33



20, 0, 5

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 95, 108, 166 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

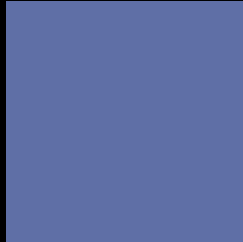
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 95, 108, 166 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

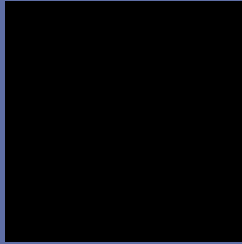
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

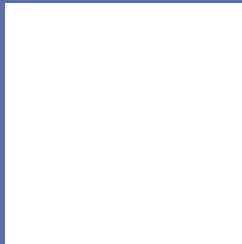
Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

RYB 95, 108, 166 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 95, 108, 166.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 95, 108, 166.

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

95, 108, 166

Protanopia

94, 108, 166

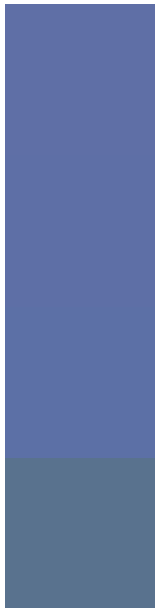
Deuteranopia

90, 107, 166



Tritanopia
85, 104, 128

Trichromacy



Original Color

95, 108, 166

Protanomaly

94, 108, 166

Deuteranomaly

92, 108, 166

Tritanomaly

89, 106, 142

Monochromacy



Original Color

95, 108, 166

Achromatopsia

112, 112, 112

Achromatomaly

106, 111, 132

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 95, 108, 166 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(95, 111, 166)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(95, 111, 166)  
}
```

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(95, 111, 166) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(95, 111, 166) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 95, 108, 166 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(95, 111, 166) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(95, 111, 166) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(95, 111, 166)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(95, 111, 166); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(95, 111, 166);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(95, 111,  
166) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 95, 108, 166 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(95, 111, 166) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(95, 111,  
166) }
```

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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