

Converting Colors

`RYB(96, 145, 226)`

Have a look what the booklet for RYB(96, 145, 226) contains.

RYB(96, 145, 226)	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

`RYB(96, 145, 226)`

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	60AFE2
RGB	96, 175, 226
RGB Percent	38%, 69%, 89%
CMY	0.6235, 0.3151, 0.1137
CMYK	0.58, 0.23, 0.00, 0.11
HSL	204°, 69%, 63%
HSV	204°, 58%, 89%
XYZ	33.8117, 38.4985, 77.6004
YIQ	157.1930, -63.4550, -0.8870

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

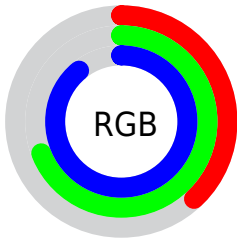
Format	Color
R _Y B	96, 145, 226
Decimal	6336482
CIE Lab	68.39, -9.46, -33.15
CIE LCh	68, 34.476, 254.083
Yxy	38.4985, 0.2255, 0.2568
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284526562 (0xFF60AFE2)
YUV	157.1930, 33.9219, -53.6663
Hunter-Lab	62.0472, -11.3116, -30.7190

Details

The RYB color **96, 145, 226** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **3399CC**. A complement of this color would be **226, 180, 96**, and the grayscale version is **157, 157, 157**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **155, 198, 255**, and **23, 83, 170** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **73, 131, 226**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **119, 159, 226**.

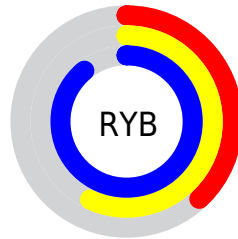
Distribution



Red (38%)

Green (69%)

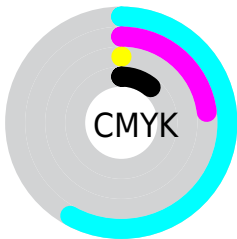
Blue (89%)



Red (38%)

Yellow (57%)

Blue (89%)

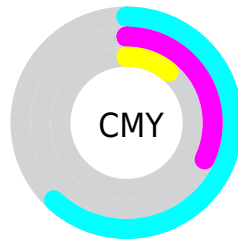


Cyan (58%)

Magenta (23%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (11%)



Cyan (62%)

















Magenta (32%)

Yellow (11%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 96, 145, 226 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 96, 145, 226 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 96, 145, 226	 96, 145, 226
 255, 255, 255	 64, 116, 198
 155, 198, 255	 23, 82, 170
 185, 220, 255	 0, 58, 144
 214, 235, 255	 0, 45, 118
 244, 250, 255	 0, 33, 93
	 0, 21, 69
	 0, 4, 47
	 0, 1, 25
	 0, 0, 0

■ 96, 145, 226

■ 96, 145, 226

■ 73, 131, 226

■ 119, 159, 226

■ 51, 117, 226

■ 141, 173, 226

■ 28, 103, 226

■ 164, 187, 226

■ 6, 89, 226

■ 186, 201, 226

■ 0, 85, 226

■ 209, 215, 226

■ 232, 229, 226

■ 254, 244, 226

■ 239, 255, 226

■ 226, 255, 226

Harmonies

Analogous

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



55, 124, 209



96, 145, 226



146, 161, 227

Triad

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



96, 145, 226



228, 143, 153



121, 178, 161

Complementary

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



96, 145, 226



226, 180, 96

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.



109, 173, 106



96, 145, 226



222, 157, 125

Square

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



96, 145, 226



217, 145, 185



186, 202, 107



100, 151, 182

Rectangle

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



96, 145, 226



176, 157, 218



186, 202, 107



114, 175, 139

Sweetspot

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



96, 145, 226



212, 228, 255



96, 190, 226



102, 112, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



96, 145, 226



79, 145, 255



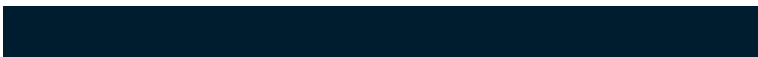
96, 109, 226



101, 105, 112



0, 66, 176



0, 18, 48

Inverse Universe

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



226, 96, 175



255, 79, 185



113, 226, 96



112, 101, 108



176, 0, 106



48, 0, 29

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 96, 145, 226 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

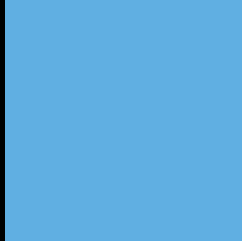
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 96, 145, 226 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

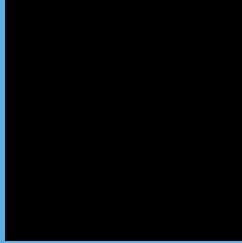
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

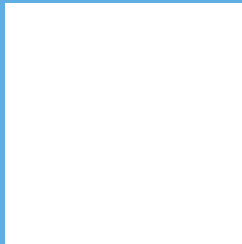
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RYB 96, 145, 226 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 96, 145, 226.

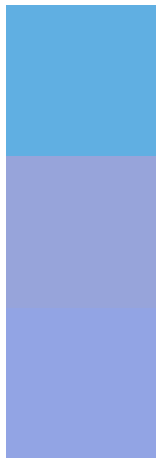


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 96, 145, 226.

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
96, 145, 226

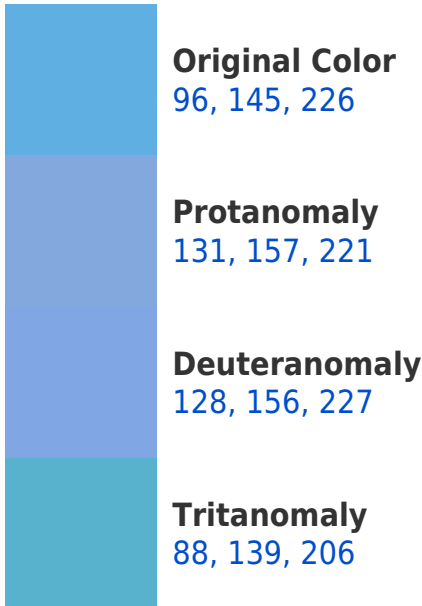
Protanopia
151, 162, 218

Deuteranopia
146, 161, 228

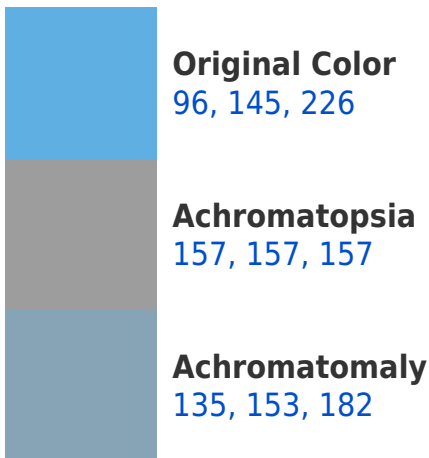


Tritanopia
83, 135, 195

Trichromacy



Monochromacy



CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 96, 145, 226 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(96, 175, 226)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(96, 175, 226)  
}
```

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(96, 175, 226) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(96, 175, 226) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 96, 145, 226 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(96, 175, 226) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(96, 175, 226) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(96, 175, 226)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(96, 175, 226); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(96, 175, 226);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(96, 175,  
226) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 96, 145, 226 is called "background".

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

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(96, 175, 226) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(96, 175,  
226) }
```

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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