

Converting Colors

`RYB(97, 133, 158)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(97, 133, 158) contains.

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Color

R_YB(97, 133, 158)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	619E8B
RGB	97, 158, 139
RGB Percent	38%, 62%, 55%
CMY	0.6196, 0.3804, 0.4535
CMYK	0.39, 0.00, 0.12, 0.38
HSL	162°, 24%, 50%
HSV	162°, 39%, 62%
XYZ	21.8433, 28.8698, 28.9858
YIQ	137.5950, -30.2570, -18.8410

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

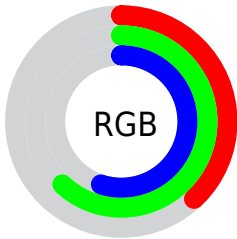
Format	Color
R_{YB}	97, 133, 158
Decimal	6397579
CIE _{Lab}	60.67, -24.19, 3.53
CIE _{LCh}	61, 24.450, 171.710
Yxy	28.8698, 0.2741, 0.3622
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284587659 (0xFF619E8B)
YUV	137.5950, 0.6927, -35.6018
Hunter-Lab	53.7306, -21.4624, 5.6265

Details

The RYB color **97, 133, 158** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669999**. A complement of this color would be **158, 97, 116**, and the grayscale version is **138, 138, 138**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **150, 188, 213**, and **45, 80, 106** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **81, 126, 158**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **113, 140, 158**.

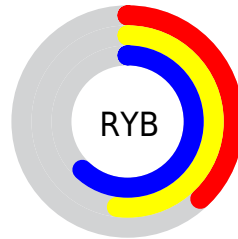
Distribution



Red (38%)

Green (62%)

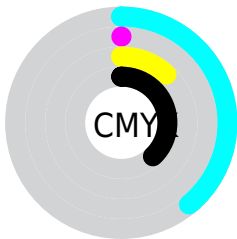
Blue (55%)



Red (38%)

Yellow (52%)

Blue (62%)

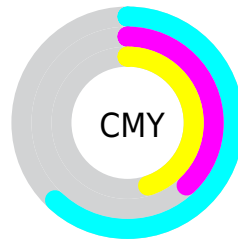


Cyan (39%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (12%)

Black (38%)



Cyan (62%)

Magenta (38%)

Yellow (45%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 97, 133, 158 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 97, 133, 158 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



97, 133, 158



97, 133, 158

255, 255, 255



71, 107, 132



150, 187, 213



45, 80, 106



178, 215, 241



17, 54, 82



206, 232, 255



0, 33, 58



234, 245, 255



0, 23, 37



0, 5, 5



0, 0, 0



97, 133, 158



97, 133, 158



81, 126, 158



113, 140, 158

■ 65, 120, 158

■ 129, 146, 158

■ 50, 114, 158

■ 144, 152, 158

■ 34, 107, 158

■ 160, 158, 159

■ 18, 101, 158

■ 176, 158, 163

■ 2, 94, 158

■ 192, 158, 168

■ 0, 93, 158

■ 208, 158, 173

■ 223, 158, 178

■ 239, 158, 183

Harmonies

Analogous

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



119, 155, 153



97, 133, 158



81, 120, 161

Triad

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



97, 133, 158



141, 143, 186



183, 147, 113

Complementary

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



97, 133, 158



158, 97, 116

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.



190, 131, 131



97, 133, 158



168, 136, 173

Square

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



97, 133, 158



111, 137, 189



185, 131, 153



143, 167, 104

Rectangle

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



97, 133, 158



82, 123, 174



185, 131, 153



187, 138, 119

Sweetspot

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



97, 133, 158



182, 197, 207



97, 158, 139



90, 99, 105



232, 232, 232



105, 105, 105

Same Dimension

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



97, 133, 158



112, 168, 207



97, 124, 158



71, 76, 79



0, 85, 143



0, 9, 15

Inverse Universe

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



158, 97, 116



207, 112, 141



158, 110, 97



79, 71, 74



143, 0, 44



15, 0, 5

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 97, 133, 158 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

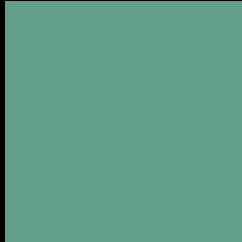
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 97, 133, 158 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

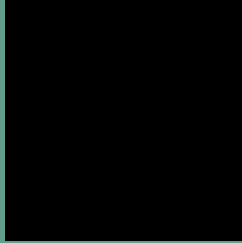
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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](#).

RYB 97, 133, 158 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 97, 133, 158.

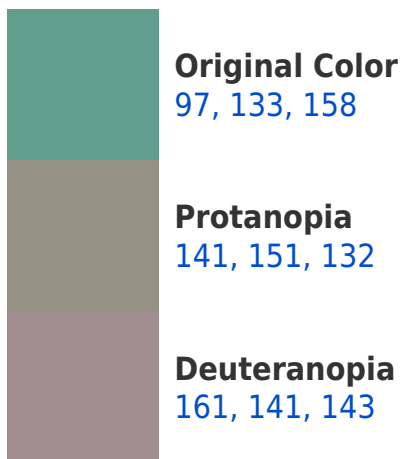



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 97, 133, 158.

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
104, 132, 166

Trichromacy



Original Color
97, 133, 158

Protanomaly
131, 147, 150

Deuteranomaly
138, 144, 147

Tritanomaly
101, 128, 156

Monochromacy



Original Color
97, 133, 158

Achromatopsia
138, 138, 138

Achromatomaly
123, 136, 145

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 97, 133, 158 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(97, 158, 139)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(97, 158, 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(97, 158, 139) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(97, 158, 139) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 97, 133, 158 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(97, 158, 139) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(97, 158, 139) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(97, 158, 139)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(97, 158, 139); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(97, 158, 139);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(97, 158,  
139) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 97, 133, 158 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(97, 158, 139) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(97, 158,  
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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