

Converting Colors

`RYB(99, 118, 164)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(99, 118, 164) contains.

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Color

R_YB(99, 118, 164)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	637EA4
RGB	99, 126, 164
RGB Percent	39%, 49%, 64%
CMY	0.6118, 0.5065, 0.3569
CMYK	0.40, 0.23, 0.00, 0.36
HSL	215°, 26%, 52%
HSV	215°, 40%, 64%
XYZ	19.2878, 20.2158, 38.0074
YIQ	122.2590, -28.2900, 6.0940

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

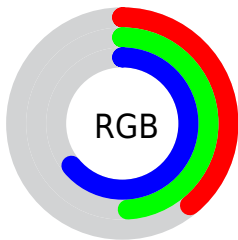
Format	Color
R _Y B	99, 118, 164
Decimal	6520484
CIE Lab	52.08, 0.37, -23.44
CIE LCh	52, 23.444, 270.911
Yxy	20.2158, 0.2488, 0.2608
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284710564 (0xFF637EA4)
YUV	122.2590, 20.5783, -20.3981
Hunter-Lab	44.9620, -2.1104, -18.6458

Details

The RYB color **99, 118, 164** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **6699CC**. A complement of this color would be **145, 164, 99**, and the grayscale version is **122, 122, 122**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **152, 171, 219**, and **48, 68, 112** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **83, 106, 164**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **115, 129, 164**.

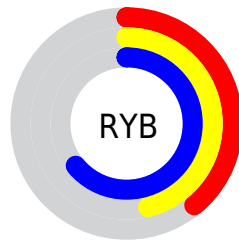
Distribution



Red (39%)

Green (49%)

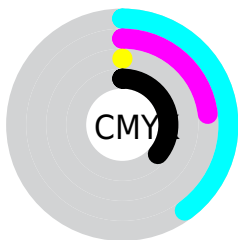
Blue (64%)



Red (39%)

Yellow (46%)

Blue (64%)

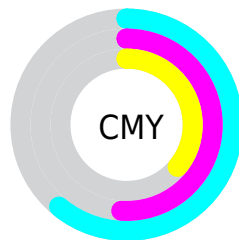


Cyan (40%)

Magenta (23%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (36%)



Cyan (61%)

Magenta (51%)

Yellow (36%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 99, 118, 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 99, 118, 164 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 99, 118, 164

255, 255, 255

■ 152, 171, 219

■ 179, 198, 248

■ 208, 225, 255

■ 236, 246, 255

■ 99, 118, 164

■ 73, 93, 138

■ 48, 68, 112

■ 21, 43, 87

■ 0, 22, 64

■ 0, 8, 42

■ 0, 1, 20

■ 0, 0, 0

■ 99, 118, 164

■ 83, 106, 164

■ 99, 118, 164

■ 115, 129, 164

■ 66, 95, 164

■ 132, 141, 164

■ 50, 83, 164

■ 148, 153, 164

■ 33, 71, 164

■ 165, 164, 164

■ 17, 60, 164

■ 176, 181, 164

■ 1, 48, 164

■ 185, 197, 164

■ 0, 48, 164

■ 200, 214, 164

■ 210, 230, 164

■ 225, 247, 164

Harmonies

Analogous

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



72, 107, 159



99, 118, 164



128, 119, 159

Triad

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



99, 118, 164



164, 112, 105



93, 124, 133

Complementary

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



99, 118, 164



145, 164, 99

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.



89, 129, 102



99, 118, 164



155, 133, 90

Square

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



99, 118, 164



163, 109, 124



105, 138, 84



71, 106, 135

Rectangle

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



99, 118, 164



144, 114, 150



105, 138, 84



98, 132, 129

Sweetspot

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



99, 118, 164



188, 196, 214



99, 140, 164



92, 96, 107



235, 235, 235



107, 107, 107

Same Dimension

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



99, 118, 164



111, 141, 214



104, 99, 164



73, 76, 82



0, 42, 145



0, 5, 18

Inverse Universe

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



164, 99, 126



214, 111, 154



99, 164, 104



82, 73, 77



145, 0, 60



18, 0, 7

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 99, 118, 164 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 99, 118, 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

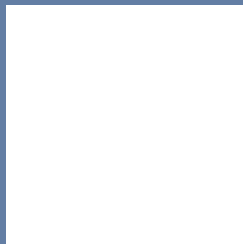
Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

RYB 99, 118, 164 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 99, 118, 164.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 99, 118, 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



Original Color

99, 118, 164

Protanopia

113, 121, 161

Deuteranopia

113, 121, 165



Tritanopia
93, 114, 141

Trichromacy



Original Color

99, 118, 164

Protanomaly

108, 120, 162

Deuteranomaly

108, 120, 165

Tritanomaly

95, 115, 149

Monochromacy



Original Color

99, 118, 164

Achromatopsia

122, 122, 122

Achromatomaly

114, 120, 137

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 99, 118, 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(99, 126, 164)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(99, 126, 164)  
}
```

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(99, 126, 164) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(99, 126, 164) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 99, 118, 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(99, 126, 164) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(99, 126, 164) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(99, 126, 164)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(99, 126, 164); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(99, 126, 164);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(99, 126,  
164) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 99, 118, 164 is called "background".

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

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(99, 126, 164) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(99, 126,  
164) }
```

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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