

Converting Colors

`RYB(100, 103, 110)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(100, 103, 110) contains.

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Color

R_YB(100, 103, 110)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	64686E
RGB	100, 104, 110
RGB Percent	39%, 41%, 43%
CMY	0.6078, 0.5910, 0.5686
CMYK	0.09, 0.05, 0.00, 0.57
HSL	214°, 5%, 41%
HSV	214°, 9%, 43%
XYZ	13.0491, 13.7934, 16.7265
YIQ	103.4880, -4.3100, 1.0180

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

Format	Color
R_{YB}	100, 103, 110
Decimal	6580334
CIE Lab	43.94, -0.40, -3.78
CIE LCh	44, 3.799, 263.931
Yxy	13.7934, 0.2995, 0.3166
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284770414 (0xFF64686E)
YUV	103.4880, 3.2104, -3.0590
Hunter-Lab	37.1394, -2.2771, -0.7048

Details

The RYB color **100, 103, 110** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666666**. A complement of this color would be **107, 110, 100**, and the grayscale version is **104, 104, 104**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **151, 154, 162**, and **53, 56, 63** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **89, 95, 110**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **110, 111, 110**.

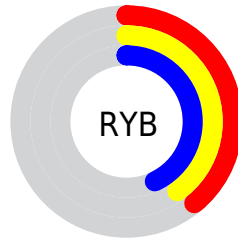
Distribution



Red (39%)

Green (41%)

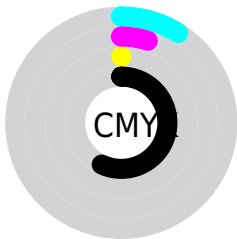
Blue (43%)



Red (39%)

Yellow (40%)

Blue (43%)

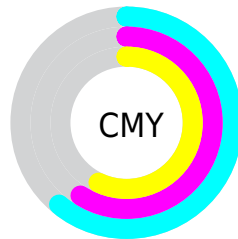


Cyan (9%)

Magenta (5%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (57%)



Cyan (61%)

Magenta (59%)

Yellow (57%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 100, 103, 110 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 100, 103, 110 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 100, 103, 110

255, 255, 255

■ 151, 154, 162

■ 178, 181, 189

■ 205, 208, 216

■ 233, 237, 245

■ 100, 103, 110

■ 76, 79, 86

■ 53, 56, 63

■ 32, 35, 41

■ 9, 12, 20

■ 0, 0, 0

■ 100, 103, 110

■ 89, 95, 110

■ 78, 88, 110

■ 67, 80, 110

■ 100, 103, 110

■ 110, 111, 110

■ 119, 122, 110

■ 128, 133, 110

■ 56, 72, 110

■ 137, 144, 110

■ 45, 65, 110

■ 143, 155, 110

■ 34, 57, 110

■ 152, 166, 110

■ 23, 49, 110

■ 161, 177, 110

■ 12, 41, 110

■ 167, 188, 110

■ 1, 34, 110

■ 176, 199, 110

Harmonies

Analogous

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



97, 102, 109



100, 103, 110



104, 103, 110

Triad

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



100, 103, 110



111, 102, 101



100, 105, 105

Complementary

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



100, 103, 110



107, 110, 100

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.



98, 104, 98



100, 103, 110



110, 103, 99

Square

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



100, 103, 110



110, 102, 105



105, 107, 98



97, 102, 106

Rectangle

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



100, 103, 110



106, 103, 108



105, 107, 98



99, 105, 103

Sweetspot

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



100, 103, 110



139, 140, 143



100, 106, 110



69, 70, 71



199, 199, 199



71, 71, 71

Same Dimension

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



100, 103, 110



127, 132, 143



101, 100, 110



50, 52, 56



0, 36, 120



0, 74, 247

Inverse Universe

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



110, 100, 104



143, 127, 134



100, 110, 101



56, 50, 53



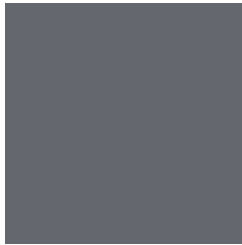
120, 0, 51



247, 0, 106

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 100, 103, 110 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

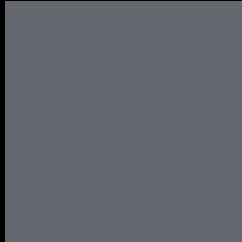
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 100, 103, 110 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

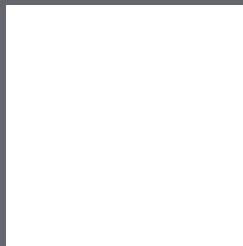
Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

RYB 100, 103, 110 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 100, 103, 110.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 100, 103, 110.

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
100, 103, 110

Protanopia
104, 103, 109

Deuteranopia
111, 101, 111



Tritanopia
100, 103, 112

Trichromacy



Original Color

100, 103, 110

Protanomaly

103, 103, 109

Deuteranomaly

107, 102, 111

Tritanomaly

100, 103, 111

Monochromacy



Original Color

100, 103, 110

Achromatopsia

104, 104, 104

Achromatomaly

103, 104, 106

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 100, 103, 110 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(100, 104, 110)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(100, 104, 110)  
}
```

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(100, 104, 110) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(100, 104, 110) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 100, 103, 110 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(100, 104, 110) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(100, 104, 110) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(100, 104, 110)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(100, 104, 110); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(100, 104, 110);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(100, 104,  
110) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 100, 103, 110 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(100, 104, 110) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(100,  
104, 110) }
```

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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