

Converting Colors

`RYB(100, 125, 147)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(100, 125, 147) contains.

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Color

R_YB(100, 125, 147)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	64938D
RGB	100, 147, 141
RGB Percent	39%, 58%, 55%
CMY	0.6078, 0.4235, 0.4456
CMYK	0.32, 0.00, 0.04, 0.42
HSL	173°, 19%, 48%
HSV	173°, 32%, 58%
XYZ	20.5238, 25.5106, 29.1823
YIQ	132.2630, -26.0860, -11.8300

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

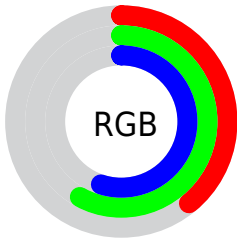
Format	Color
RYB	100, 125, 147
Decimal	6591373
CIELab	57.57, -17.14, -2.10
CIELCh	58, 17.270, 186.999
Yxy	25.5106, 0.2729, 0.3392
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284781453 (0xFF64938D)
YUV	132.2630, 4.3073, -28.2947
Hunter-Lab	50.5080, -15.8560, 1.0993

Details

The RYB color **100, 125, 147** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669999**. A complement of this color would be **147, 100, 106**, and the grayscale version is **132, 132, 132**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **152, 178, 201**, and **50, 74, 96** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **85, 118, 147**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **115, 132, 147**.

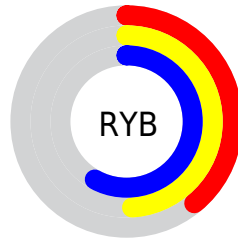
Distribution



Red (39%)

Green (58%)

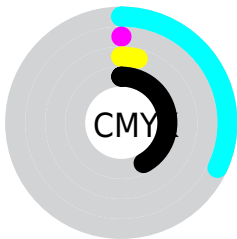
Blue (55%)



Red (39%)

Yellow (49%)

Blue (58%)

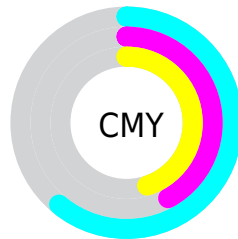


Cyan (32%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (4%)

Black (42%)



Cyan (61%)

Magenta (42%)

Yellow (45%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 100, 125, 147 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, 125, 147 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 100, 125, 147

255, 255, 255

■ 152, 178, 201

■ 180, 206, 229

■ 208, 233, 255

■ 236, 246, 255

■ 100, 125, 147

■ 75, 99, 121

■ 50, 74, 96

■ 25, 50, 72

■ 0, 26, 50

■ 0, 16, 29

■ 0, 0, 0

■ 100, 125, 147

■ 85, 118, 147

■ 71, 111, 147

■ 100, 125, 147

■ 115, 132, 147

■ 129, 139, 147

■ 56, 104, 147

■ 144, 146, 147

■ 41, 97, 147

■ 159, 147, 148

■ 27, 91, 147

■ 174, 147, 150

■ 12, 84, 147

■ 188, 147, 152

■ 0, 78, 147

■ 203, 147, 154

■ 218, 147, 155

■ 232, 147, 157

Harmonies

Analogous

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



113, 137, 146



100, 125, 147



97, 124, 156

Triad

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



100, 125, 147



145, 133, 162



160, 151, 111

Complementary

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



100, 125, 147



147, 100, 106

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.



168, 131, 121



100, 125, 147



161, 129, 150

Square

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



100, 125, 147



125, 135, 168



169, 128, 135



118, 146, 108

Rectangle

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



100, 125, 147



102, 127, 163



169, 128, 135



164, 142, 114

Sweetspot

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



100, 125, 147



172, 182, 191



100, 147, 141



85, 91, 97



224, 224, 224



97, 97, 97

Same Dimension

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



100, 125, 147



119, 157, 191



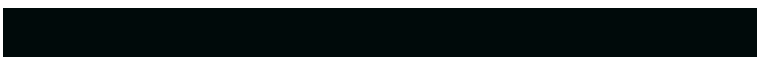
100, 118, 147



67, 71, 74



0, 74, 138



0, 5, 10

Inverse Universe

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



147, 100, 106



191, 119, 127



147, 127, 100



74, 67, 67



138, 0, 17



10, 0, 1

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 100, 125, 147 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 100, 125, 147 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

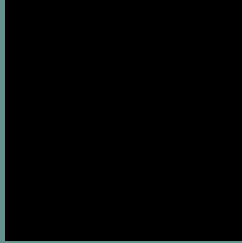
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 100, 125, 147 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 100, 125, 147.

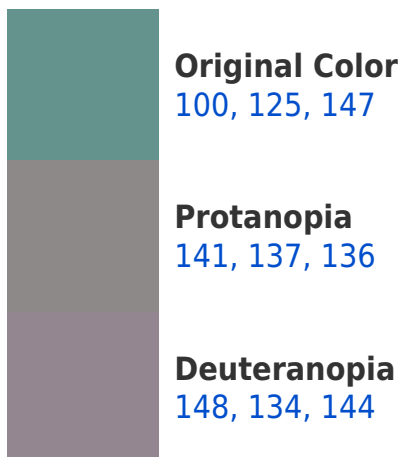


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 100, 125, 147.

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
103, 126, 156

Trichromacy



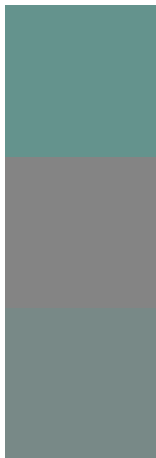
Original Color
100, 125, 147

Protanomaly
126, 134, 141

Deuteranomaly
131, 136, 143

Tritanomaly
102, 125, 151

Monochromacy



Original Color
100, 125, 147

Achromatopsia
132, 132, 132

Achromatomaly
120, 129, 137

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 100, 125, 147 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, 147, 141)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(100, 147, 141)  
}
```

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, 147, 141) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(100, 147, 141) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 100, 125, 147 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, 147, 141) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(100, 147, 141) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(100, 147, 141)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(100, 147, 141); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(100, 147, 141);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(100, 147,  
141) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 100, 125, 147 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(100, 147, 141) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(100,  
147, 141) }
```

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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