

Converting Colors

`RYB(100, 139, 169)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(100, 139, 169) contains.

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Color

R_YB(100, 139, 169)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	64A999
RGB	100, 169, 153
RGB Percent	39%, 66%, 60%
CMY	0.6078, 0.3373, 0.3997
CMYK	0.41, 0.00, 0.09, 0.34
HSL	166°, 29%, 53%
HSV	166°, 41%, 66%
XYZ	25.1996, 33.3877, 35.2866
YIQ	146.5450, -35.9880, -19.6040

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

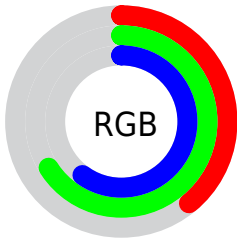
Format	Color
RYB	100, 139, 169
Decimal	6597017
CIELab	64.47, -25.66, 1.37
CIElCh	64, 25.696, 176.942
Yxy	33.3877, 0.2684, 0.3557
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284787097 (0xFF64A999)
YUV	146.5450, 3.1823, -40.8200
Hunter-Lab	57.7821, -23.2722, 4.2400

Details

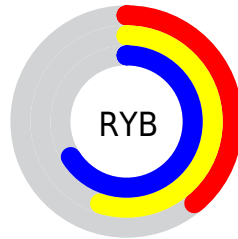
The RYB color **100, 139, 169** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669999**. A complement of this color would be **169, 100, 116**, and the grayscale version is **147, 147, 147**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **154, 195, 225**, and **47, 86, 117** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **83, 132, 169**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **117, 146, 169**.

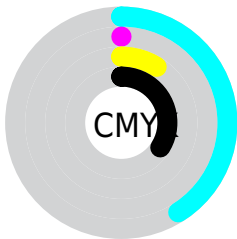
Distribution



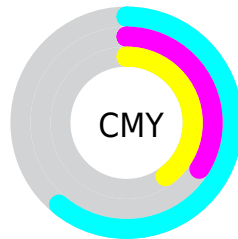
- Red (39%)
- Green (66%)
- Blue (60%)



- Red (39%)
- Yellow (55%)
- Blue (66%)



- Cyan (41%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (9%)
- Black (34%)



- Cyan (61%)
- Magenta (34%)
- Yellow (40%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 100, 139, 169 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, 139, 169 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 100, 139, 169


255, 255, 255


 154, 195, 225

 182, 222, 253

 210, 233, 255


 239, 247, 255

 100, 139, 169

 74, 112, 142

 47, 86, 117

 15, 57, 92


 0, 38, 68

 0, 26, 45

 0, 17, 25

 0, 0, 0

 100, 139, 169

 83, 132, 169

 100, 139, 169

 117, 146, 169

■ 66, 124, 169

■ 134, 154, 169

■ 49, 117, 169

■ 151, 161, 169

■ 32, 110, 169

■ 168, 169, 169

■ 15, 102, 169

■ 184, 169, 173

■ 0, 96, 169

■ 201, 169, 176

■ 218, 169, 180

■ 235, 169, 184

■ 252, 169, 188

Harmonies

Analogous

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



125, 161, 166



100, 139, 169



86, 129, 176

Triad

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



100, 139, 169



157, 151, 197



193, 162, 119

Complementary

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



100, 139, 169



169, 100, 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.



202, 141, 137



100, 139, 169



184, 144, 182

Square

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



100, 139, 169



124, 148, 202



199, 140, 160



142, 175, 111

Rectangle

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



100, 139, 169



90, 133, 189



199, 140, 160



198, 151, 124

Sweetspot

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



100, 139, 169



193, 208, 219



100, 169, 153



94, 103, 110



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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



100, 139, 169



112, 172, 219



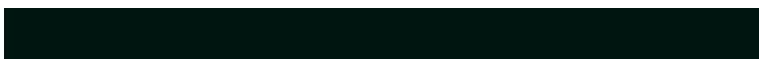
100, 129, 169



76, 81, 84



0, 84, 148



0, 11, 20

Inverse Universe

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



169, 100, 116



219, 112, 137



169, 124, 100



84, 76, 78



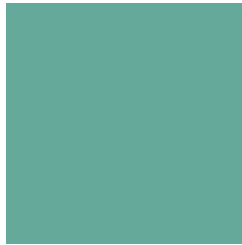
148, 0, 34



20, 0, 5

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 100, 139, 169 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 100, 139, 169 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 100, 139, 169 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 100, 139, 169.

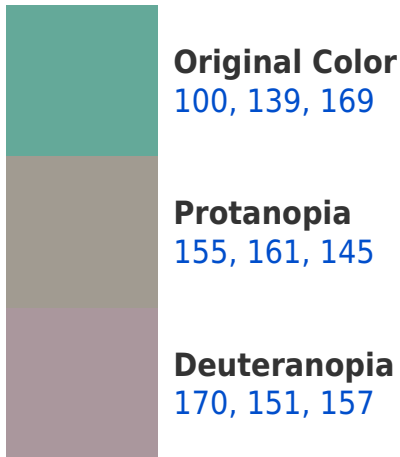


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 100, 139, 169.

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
107, 139, 179

Trichromacy



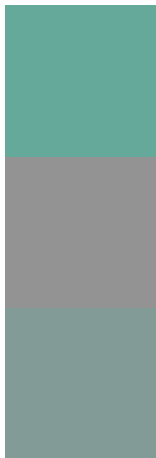
Original Color
100, 139, 169

Protanomaly
139, 154, 160

Deuteranomaly
145, 152, 158

Tritanomaly
104, 136, 170

Monochromacy



Original Color
100, 139, 169

Achromatopsia
147, 147, 147

Achromatomaly
130, 144, 155

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 100, 139, 169 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, 169, 153)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(100, 169, 153)  
}
```

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, 169, 153) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(100, 169, 153) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 100, 139, 169 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, 169, 153) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(100, 169, 153) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(100, 169, 153)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(100, 169, 153); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(100, 169, 153);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(100, 169,  
153) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 100, 139, 169 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(100, 169, 153) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(100,  
169, 153) }
```

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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