

Converting Colors

`RYB(100, 147, 161)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(100, 147, 161) contains.

RYB(100, 147, 161)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	11
<i>Previews</i>	23
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	26
<i>CSS Examples</i>	29

Color

`RYB(100, 147, 161)`

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	64A176
RGB	100, 161, 118
RGB Percent	39%, 63%, 46%
CMY	0.6078, 0.3686, 0.5366
CMYK	0.38, 0.00, 0.27, 0.37
HSL	138°, 24%, 51%
HSV	138°, 38%, 63%
XYZ	21.2805, 29.5111, 21.7672
YIQ	137.8590, -22.5530, -26.3050

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

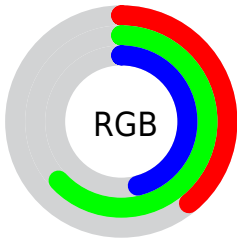
Format	Color
RYB	100, 147, 161
Decimal	6594934
CIELab	61.23, -29.28, 16.21
CIELCh	61, 33.466, 151.026
Yxy	29.5111, 0.2933, 0.4067
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284785014 (0xFF64A176)
YUV	137.8590, -9.7905, -33.2023
Hunter-Lab	54.3241, -25.1430, 14.2699

Details

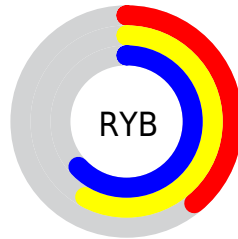
The RYB color **100, 147, 161** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669966**. A complement of this color would be **161, 100, 143**, and the grayscale version is **138, 138, 138**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **153, 203, 216**, and **49, 94, 109** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **84, 143, 161**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **116, 151, 161**.

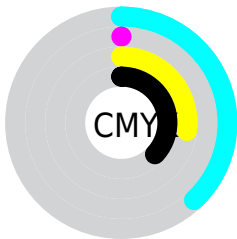
Distribution



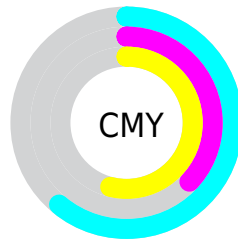
- Red (39%)
- Green (63%)
- Blue (46%)



- Red (39%)
- Yellow (58%)
- Blue (63%)



- Cyan (38%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (27%)
- Black (37%)




- Cyan (61%)
- Magenta (37%)
- Yellow (54%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 100, 147, 161 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, 147, 161 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 100, 147, 161


255, 255, 255


 153, 203, 216

 181, 232, 245

 209, 243, 255

 237, 246, 255

 100, 147, 161

 74, 121, 135

 49, 93, 109

 22, 66, 84


 0, 43, 61


 0, 38, 38


 0, 8, 8

 0, 0, 0

 100, 147, 161

 84, 143, 161

 100, 147, 161

 116, 151, 161

■ 68, 139, 161

■ 132, 154, 161

■ 52, 136, 161

■ 148, 158, 161

■ 36, 132, 161

■ 164, 161, 163

■ 20, 129, 161

■ 181, 161, 175

■ 3, 125, 161

■ 197, 161, 186

■ 0, 124, 161

■ 213, 161, 197

■ 229, 161, 209

■ 245, 161, 220

Harmonies

Analogous

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



96, 155, 116



100, 147, 161



60, 116, 164

Triad

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



100, 147, 161



107, 137, 207



204, 129, 119

Complementary

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



100, 147, 161



161, 100, 143

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.



203, 125, 148



100, 147, 161



153, 140, 198

Square

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



100, 147, 161



55, 115, 199



186, 130, 177



191, 164, 97

Rectangle

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



100, 147, 161



33, 99, 168



186, 130, 177



206, 126, 128

Sweetspot

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



100, 147, 161



186, 204, 209



100, 161, 117



91, 102, 105



232, 232, 232



105, 105, 105

Same Dimension

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



100, 147, 161



115, 187, 209



100, 134, 161



73, 80, 82



0, 112, 145



0, 14, 18

Inverse Universe

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



161, 100, 143



209, 115, 181



161, 100, 113



82, 73, 79



145, 0, 102



18, 0, 13

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 100, 147, 161 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, 147, 161 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

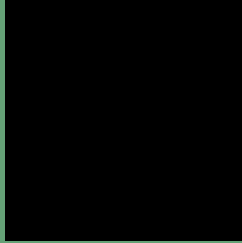
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 147, 161 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 100, 147, 161.

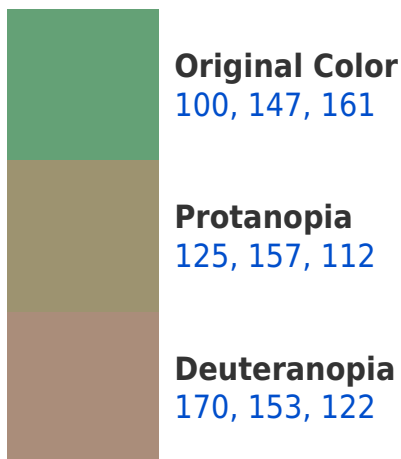


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 100, 147, 161.

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
110, 135, 167

Trichromacy



Original Color

100, 147, 161

Protanomaly

114, 152, 130

Deuteranomaly

121, 148, 124

Tritanomaly

106, 134, 157

Monochromacy



Original Color

100, 147, 161

Achromatopsia

138, 138, 138

Achromatomaly

124, 141, 146

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 100, 147, 161 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, 161, 118)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(100, 161, 118)  
}
```

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, 161, 118) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(100, 161, 118) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 100, 147, 161 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, 161, 118) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(100, 161, 118) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(100, 161, 118)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(100, 161, 118); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(100, 161, 118);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(100, 161,  
118) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 100, 147, 161 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(100, 161, 118) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(100,  
161, 118) }
```

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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