

Converting Colors

`RYB(100, 154, 194)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(100, 154, 194) contains.

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Color

R_YB(100, 154, 194)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	64C2AA
RGB	100, 194, 170
RGB Percent	39%, 76%, 67%
CMY	0.6078, 0.2392, 0.3348
CMYK	0.48, 0.00, 0.13, 0.24
HSL	164°, 44%, 58%
HSV	164°, 48%, 76%
XYZ	31.7680, 44.1812, 44.7002
YIQ	163.1580, -48.3200, -27.3920

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

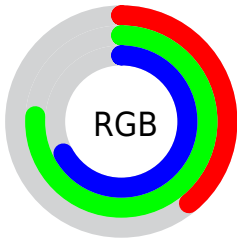
Format	Color
RYB	100, 154, 194
Decimal	6603434
CIELab	72.35, -33.82, 3.68
CIELCh	72, 34.024, 173.786
Yxy	44.1812, 0.2633, 0.3662
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284793514 (0xFF64C2AA)
YUV	163.1580, 3.3731, -55.3896
Hunter-Lab	66.4689, -31.0087, 6.6558

Details

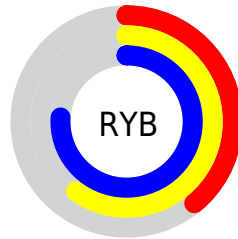
The RYB color **100, 154, 194** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **66CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **194, 100, 124**, and the grayscale version is **163, 163, 163**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **156, 211, 251**, and **40, 96, 140** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **81, 146, 194**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **119, 162, 194**.

Distribution



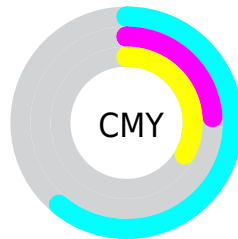
- Red (39%)
- Green (76%)
- Blue (67%)



- Red (39%)
- Yellow (60%)
- Blue (76%)



- Cyan (48%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (13%)
- Black (24%)



- Cyan (61%)
- Magenta (24%)
- Yellow (33%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 100, 154, 194 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, 154, 194 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 100, 154, 194

255, 255, 255


 156, 211, 251

 185, 221, 255

 214, 235, 255

 243, 249, 255

 100, 154, 194

 71, 126, 167

 40, 96, 140

 0, 63, 114

 0, 50, 89

 0, 38, 65

 0, 26, 42

 0, 15, 15

 0, 0, 0

 100, 154, 194

 100, 154, 194

■ 81, 146, 194

■ 119, 162, 194

■ 61, 137, 194

■ 139, 171, 194

■ 42, 129, 194

■ 158, 179, 194

■ 22, 121, 194

■ 178, 187, 194

■ 3, 113, 194

■ 197, 194, 195

■ 0, 111, 194

■ 216, 194, 200

■ 236, 194, 205

■ 255, 194, 210

■ 255, 194, 215

Harmonies

Analogous

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



137, 187, 190



100, 154, 194



71, 134, 201

Triad

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



100, 154, 194



172, 172, 234



228, 182, 128

Complementary

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



100, 154, 194



194, 100, 124

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.



239, 155, 154



100, 154, 194



211, 161, 215

Square

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



100, 154, 194



125, 163, 239



234, 154, 185



166, 205, 116

Rectangle

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



100, 154, 194



73, 139, 219



234, 154, 185



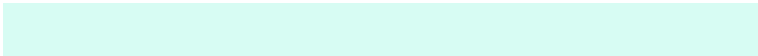
233, 168, 136

Sweetspot

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



100, 154, 194



215, 236, 252



100, 194, 169



105, 118, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



100, 154, 194



106, 190, 252



100, 141, 194



87, 93, 97



0, 93, 161



0, 19, 33

Inverse Universe

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



194, 100, 124



252, 106, 144



194, 129, 100



97, 87, 90



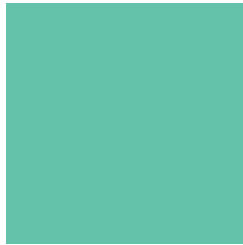
161, 0, 42



33, 0, 9

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 100, 154, 194 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

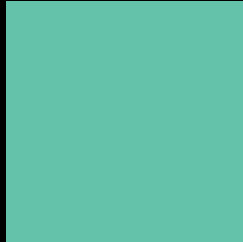
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 154, 194 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, 154, 194 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 100, 154, 194.

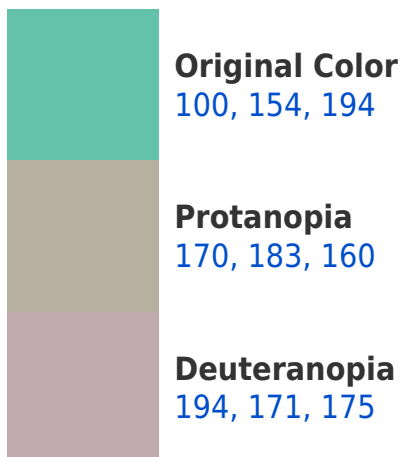


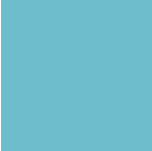
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 100, 154, 194.

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, 153, 204

Trichromacy



Original Color

100, 154, 194



Protanomaly

153, 175, 183



Deuteranomaly

160, 171, 179



Tritanomaly

106, 149, 192

Monochromacy



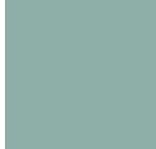
Original Color

100, 154, 194



Achromatopsia

163, 163, 163



Achromatomaly

140, 160, 174

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 100, 154, 194 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, 194, 170)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(100, 194, 170)  
}
```

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, 194, 170) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(100, 194, 170) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 100, 154, 194 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, 194, 170) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(100, 194, 170) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(100, 194, 170)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(100, 194, 170); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(100, 194, 170);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(100, 194,  
170) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 100, 154, 194 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(100, 194, 170) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(100,  
194, 170) }
```

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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