

Converting Colors

`RYB(100, 66, 135)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(100, 66, 135) contains.

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Color

R_YB(100, 66, 135)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	644287
RGB	100, 66, 135
RGB Percent	39%, 26%, 53%
CMY	0.6078, 0.7412, 0.4706
CMYK	0.26, 0.51, 0.00, 0.47
HSL	270°, 34%, 39%
HSV	270°, 51%, 53%
XYZ	11.5769, 8.3550, 23.9242
YIQ	84.0320, -1.8850, 28.6670

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

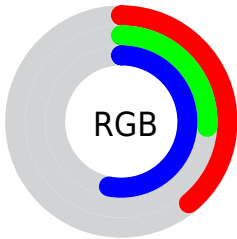
Format	Color
RYB	100, 66, 135
Decimal	6570631
CIELab	34.71, 29.27, -33.25
CIElCh	35, 44.296, 311.351
Yxy	8.3550, 0.2640, 0.1905
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284760711 (0xFF644287)
YUV	84.0320, 25.1272, 14.0039
Hunter-Lab	28.9051, 20.9081, -28.8397

Details

The RYB color **100, 66, 135** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **663366**. A complement of this color would be **66, 135, 100**, and the grayscale version is **84, 84, 84**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **153, 115, 189**, and **50, 21, 85** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **93, 53, 135**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **107, 80, 135**.

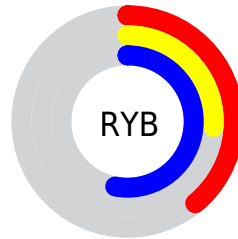
Distribution



Red (39%)

Green (26%)

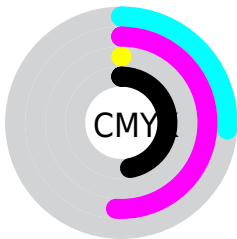
Blue (53%)



Red (39%)

Yellow (26%)

Blue (53%)

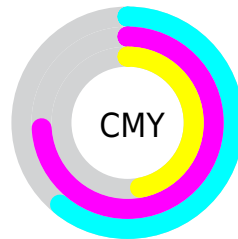


Cyan (26%)

Magenta (51%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (47%)



Cyan (61%)

Magenta (74%)

Yellow (47%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 100, 66, 135 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, 66, 135 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



100, 66, 135



100, 66, 135

255, 255, 255



75, 43, 109



153, 115, 189



50, 21, 85



180, 141, 217



27, 0, 61



208, 167, 245



0, 0, 39



237, 195, 255



0, 1, 16



255, 223, 255



0, 0, 0



255, 252, 255



100, 66, 135



100, 66, 135



93, 53, 135



107, 80, 135

■ 86, 39, 135

■ 114, 93, 135

■ 79, 26, 135

■ 121, 107, 135

■ 73, 12, 135

■ 127, 120, 135

■ 67, 0, 135

■ 134, 134, 135

■ 135, 147, 141

■ 135, 161, 148

■ 135, 174, 154

■ 135, 187, 160

Harmonies

Analogous

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



24, 63, 151



100, 66, 135



133, 50, 105

Triad

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



100, 66, 135



79, 116, 6



0, 50, 98

Complementary

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



100, 66, 135



66, 135, 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.



0, 61, 97



100, 66, 135



2, 86, 0

Square

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



100, 66, 135



137, 61, 36



23, 92, 68



0, 55, 128

Rectangle

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



100, 66, 135



143, 45, 82



23, 92, 68



0, 53, 98

Sweetspot

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



100, 66, 135



163, 150, 176



66, 90, 135



81, 73, 89



217, 217, 217



89, 89, 89

Same Dimension

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



100, 66, 135



122, 69, 176



134, 66, 135



63, 60, 66



64, 0, 130



1, 0, 3

Inverse Universe

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



135, 66, 101



176, 69, 123



66, 135, 134



66, 60, 63



130, 0, 66



3, 0, 1

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 100, 66, 135 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 ✓ Pass

Black Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 100, 66, 135 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

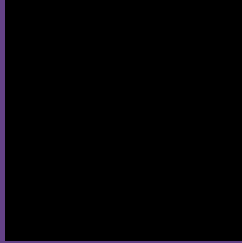
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

R Y B 100, 66, 135 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 100, 66, 135.

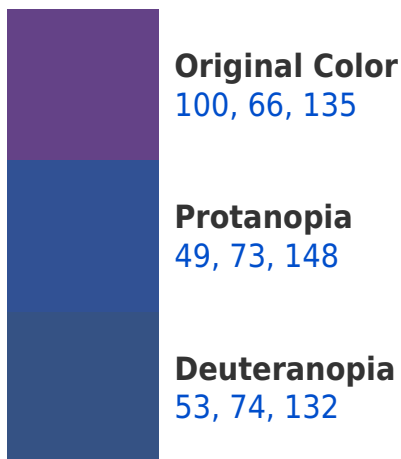


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 100, 66, 135.

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

91, 78, 85

Trichromacy



Original Color

100, 66, 135

Protanomaly

68, 74, 143

Deuteranomaly

70, 75, 133

Tritanomaly

94, 74, 103

Monochromacy



Original Color

100, 66, 135

Achromatopsia

84, 84, 84

Achromatomaly

90, 77, 103

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 100, 66, 135 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, 66, 135)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(100, 66, 135)  
}
```

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, 66, 135) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(100, 66, 135) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 100, 66, 135 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, 66, 135) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(100, 66, 135) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(100, 66, 135)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(100, 66, 135); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(100, 66, 135);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(100, 66,  
135) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 100, 66, 135 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(100, 66, 135) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(100, 66,  
135) }
```

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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