

Converting Colors

`RYB(100, 66, 233)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(100, 66, 233) contains.

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Color

RYB(100, 66, 233)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1	
Format	Color
Hex	6442E9
RGB	100, 66, 233
RGB Percent	39%, 26%, 91%
CMY	0.6078, 0.7412, 0.0863
CMYK	0.57, 0.72, 0.00, 0.09
HSL	252°, 79%, 59%
HSV	252°, 72%, 91%
XYZ	21.9117, 12.4889, 78.3465
YIQ	95.2040, -33.3430, 59.1450

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

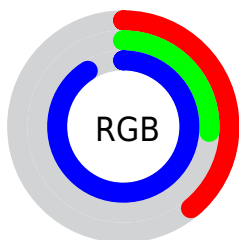
Format	Color
RYB	100, 66, 233
Decimal	6570729
CIELab	41.98, 56.66, -79.25
CIELCh	42, 97.418, 305.562
Yxy	12.4889, 0.1943, 0.1108
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284760809 (0xFF6442E9)
YUV	95.2040, 67.9334, 4.2061
Hunter-Lab	35.3397, 48.8311, -106.7055

Details

The RYB color **100, 66, 233** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **6633CC**. The color can be described as middle muted purple. A complement of this color would be **66, 233, 100**, and the grayscale version is **95, 95, 95**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **163, 117, 255**, and **13, 13, 176** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **81, 43, 233**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **119, 89, 233**.

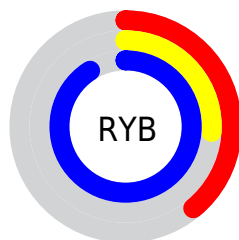
Distribution



Red (39%)

Green (26%)

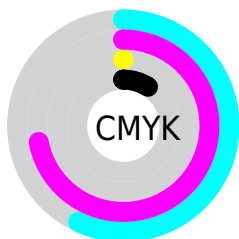
Blue (91%)



Red (39%)

Yellow (26%)

Blue (91%)

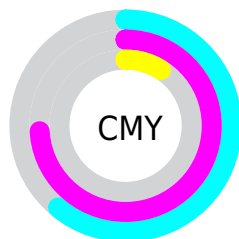


Cyan (57%)

Magenta (72%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (9%)



Cyan (61%)

Magenta (74%)

Yellow (9%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 100, 66, 233 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, 233 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



100, 66, 233



100, 66, 233

255, 255, 255



65, 41, 204



163, 117, 255



13, 13, 176



193, 144, 255



0, 0, 148



224, 171, 255



0, 0, 122



255, 199, 255



0, 0, 96



255, 227, 255



0, 7, 71




0, 4, 47




0, 1, 26



0, 0, 0

 100, 66, 233


 100, 66, 233


 81, 43, 233

 119, 89, 233

 63, 19, 233

 137, 113, 233

 47, 0, 233

 156, 136, 233

 174, 159, 233

 193, 183, 233

 211, 206, 233

 230, 229, 233

 233, 252, 237

 233, 255, 233

Harmonies

Analogous

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



0, 76, 255



100, 66, 233



200, 0, 167

Triad

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



100, 66, 233



172, 107, 0



0, 68, 128

Complementary

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



100, 66, 233



66, 233, 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, 108, 125



100, 66, 233



6, 108, 0

Square

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



100, 66, 233



215, 0, 4



0, 118, 118



0, 77, 192

Rectangle

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



100, 66, 233



225, 0, 115



0, 118, 118



0, 76, 127

Sweetspot

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



100, 66, 233



210, 199, 255



66, 140, 233



101, 94, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



100, 66, 233



80, 36, 255



183, 66, 233



108, 106, 117



37, 0, 181



11, 0, 54

Inverse Universe

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



233, 66, 199



255, 36, 210



66, 233, 183



117, 106, 115



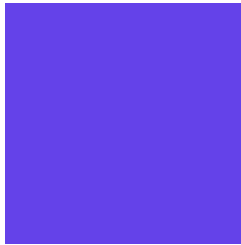
181, 0, 144



54, 0, 43

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 100, 66, 233 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

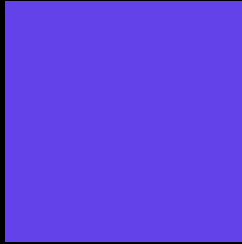
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

Black Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 100, 66, 233 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

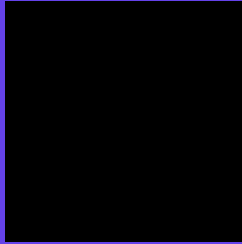
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

RYB 100, 66, 233 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 100, 66, 233.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 100, 66, 233.

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



Original Color

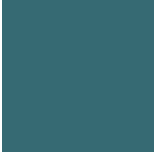
100, 66, 233

Protanopia

0, 65, 201

Deuteranopia

0, 64, 172



Tritanopia

54, 82, 115

Trichromacy



Original Color

100, 66, 233



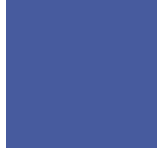
Protanomaly

36, 74, 213



Deuteranomaly

36, 75, 194



Tritanomaly

71, 87, 158

Monochromacy



Original Color

100, 66, 233



Achromatopsia

95, 95, 95



Achromatomaly

97, 84, 145

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 100, 66, 233 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, 233) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(100, 66, 233)  
}
```

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, 233) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(100, 66, 233) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 100, 66, 233 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, 233) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(100, 66, 233) }
```

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, 233) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(100, 66, 233); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(100, 66, 233);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(100, 66,  
233) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 100, 66, 233 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, 233) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(100, 66,  
233) }
```

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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