

Converting Colors

`RYB(100, 86, 114)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(100, 86, 114) contains.

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Color

R_YB(100, 86, 114)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	645672
RGB	100, 86, 114
RGB Percent	39%, 34%, 45%
CMY	0.6078, 0.6627, 0.5529
CMYK	0.12, 0.25, 0.00, 0.55
HSL	270°, 14%, 39%
HSV	270°, 25%, 45%
XYZ	11.6206, 10.5798, 17.3492
YIQ	93.3780, -0.6440, 11.6760

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

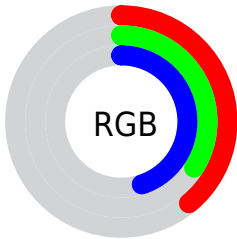
Format	Color
R _Y B	100, 86, 114
Decimal	6575730
CIE Lab	38.86, 11.68, -13.83
CIE LCh	39, 18.106, 310.173
Yxy	10.5798, 0.2938, 0.2675
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284765810 (0xFF645672)
YUV	93.3780, 10.1666, 5.8075
Hunter-Lab	32.5266, 6.8500, -8.8558

Details

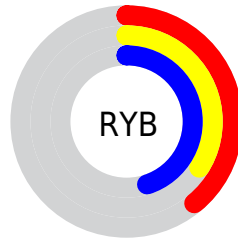
The RYB color **100, 86, 114** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666699**. A complement of this color would be **86, 114, 100**, and the grayscale version is **93, 93, 93**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **151, 136, 166**, and **53, 41, 66** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **94, 75, 114**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **106, 97, 114**.

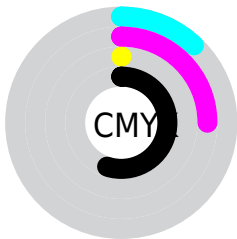
Distribution



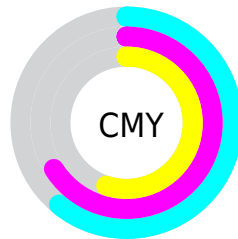
- Red (39%)
- Green (34%)
- Blue (45%)



- Red (39%)
- Yellow (34%)
- Blue (45%)



- Cyan (12%)
- Magenta (25%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (55%)



- Cyan (61%)
- Magenta (66%)
- Yellow (55%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 100, 86, 114 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, 86, 114 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



100, 86, 114



100, 86, 114

255, 255, 255



76, 63, 89



151, 136, 166



53, 41, 66



178, 162, 193



31, 20, 44



205, 189, 221



4, 0, 24



234, 217, 250



0, 0, 0



255, 245, 255



100, 86, 114



100, 86, 114



94, 75, 114



106, 97, 114



89, 63, 114



111, 109, 114

■ 83, 52, 114

■ 114, 120, 117

■ 77, 40, 114

■ 114, 132, 123

■ 72, 29, 114

■ 114, 143, 128

■ 66, 18, 114

■ 114, 154, 134

■ 60, 6, 114

■ 114, 166, 140

■ 57, 0, 114

■ 114, 177, 145

■ 114, 189, 152

Harmonies

Analogous

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



80, 89, 120



100, 86, 114



114, 82, 102

Triad

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



100, 86, 114



111, 109, 64



50, 76, 100

Complementary

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



100, 86, 114



86, 114, 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.



64, 88, 99



100, 86, 114



68, 97, 62

Square

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



100, 86, 114



119, 86, 73



69, 96, 84



47, 75, 110

Rectangle

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



100, 86, 114



120, 81, 92



69, 96, 84



54, 79, 100

Sweetspot

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



100, 86, 114



143, 138, 148



86, 95, 114



71, 68, 74



201, 201, 201



74, 74, 74

Same Dimension

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



100, 86, 114



126, 105, 148



114, 86, 114



53, 50, 56



60, 0, 120



124, 0, 247

Inverse Universe

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



114, 86, 100



148, 105, 126



86, 114, 114



56, 50, 53



120, 0, 60



247, 0, 124

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 100, 86, 114 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, 86, 114 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](#).

RYP 100, 86, 114 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYP color 100, 86, 114.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYP color 100, 86, 114.

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

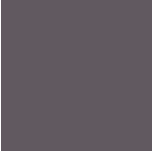
100, 86, 114

Protanopia

85, 90, 117

Deuteranopia

89, 90, 113



Tritanopia

97, 89, 96

Trichromacy



Original Color

100, 86, 114

Protanomaly

90, 89, 116

Deuteranomaly

93, 89, 113

Tritanomaly

98, 88, 103

Monochromacy



Original Color

100, 86, 114

Achromatopsia

93, 93, 93

Achromatomaly

96, 90, 101

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 100, 86, 114 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, 86, 114) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(100, 86, 114)  
}
```

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, 86, 114) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(100, 86, 114) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 100, 86, 114 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, 86, 114) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(100, 86, 114) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(100, 86, 114)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(100, 86, 114); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(100, 86, 114); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(100, 86, 114) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 100, 86, 114 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(100, 86, 114) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(100, 86,  
114) }
```

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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