

Converting Colors

`RYB(100, 92, 113)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(100, 92, 113) contains.

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Color

R_YB(100, 92, 113)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	645C71
RGB	100, 92, 113
RGB Percent	39%, 36%, 44%
CMY	0.6078, 0.6392, 0.5569
CMYK	0.12, 0.19, 0.00, 0.56
HSL	263°, 10%, 40%
HSV	263°, 19%, 44%
XYZ	12.0633, 11.5559, 17.2175
YIQ	96.7860, -1.9730, 8.2270

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

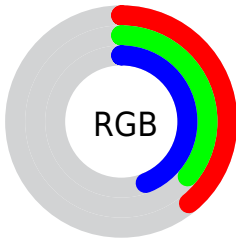
Format	Color
R_{YB}	100, 92, 113
Decimal	6577265
CIE Lab	40.50, 7.73, -10.74
CIE LCh	41, 13.231, 305.765
Yxy	11.5559, 0.2954, 0.2830
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284767345 (0xFF645C71)
YUV	96.7860, 7.9935, 2.8187
Hunter-Lab	33.9939, 3.8543, -6.2339

Details

The RYB color **100, 92, 113** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666666**. A complement of this color would be **92, 113, 100**, and the grayscale version is **97, 97, 97**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **151, 142, 165**, and **53, 46, 65** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **93, 81, 113**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **107, 103, 113**.

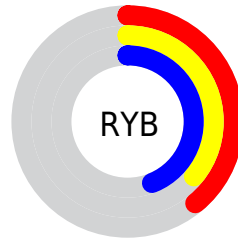
Distribution



Red (39%)

Green (36%)

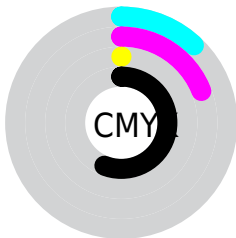
Blue (44%)



Red (39%)

Yellow (36%)

Blue (44%)

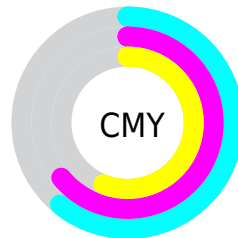


Cyan (12%)

Magenta (19%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (56%)



Cyan (61%)

Magenta (64%)

Yellow (56%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 100, 92, 113 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, 92, 113 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



100, 92, 113



100, 92, 113

255, 255, 255



76, 68, 89



151, 142, 165



53, 46, 65



178, 169, 192



32, 25, 43



205, 196, 220



10, 0, 23



233, 224, 248



0, 0, 0



255, 252, 255



100, 92, 113



100, 92, 113



93, 81, 113



107, 103, 113



86, 69, 113



113, 115, 114

■ 79, 58, 113

■ 113, 126, 118

■ 72, 47, 113

■ 113, 137, 122

■ 65, 36, 113

■ 113, 148, 126

■ 58, 24, 113

■ 113, 160, 131

■ 51, 13, 113

■ 113, 171, 135

■ 44, 2, 113

■ 113, 182, 139

■ 43, 0, 113

■ 113, 194, 144

Harmonies

Analogous

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



86, 94, 117



100, 92, 113



111, 89, 105

Triad

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



100, 92, 113



111, 105, 76



68, 86, 102

Complementary

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



100, 92, 113



92, 113, 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.



77, 94, 101



100, 92, 113



83, 102, 74

Square

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



100, 92, 113



117, 90, 83



78, 99, 87



66, 85, 108

Rectangle

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



100, 92, 113



116, 88, 97



78, 99, 87



71, 89, 102

Sweetspot

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



100, 92, 113



142, 139, 148



92, 100, 113



71, 69, 74



201, 201, 201



74, 74, 74

Same Dimension

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



100, 92, 113



128, 115, 148



110, 92, 113



53, 50, 56



46, 0, 120



94, 0, 247

Inverse Universe

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



113, 92, 105



148, 115, 136



92, 113, 110



56, 50, 54



120, 0, 74



247, 0, 153

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 100, 92, 113 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, 92, 113 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

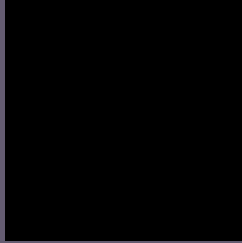
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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](#).

R Y B 100, 92, 113 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 100, 92, 113.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 100, 92, 113.

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](#), [92](#), [113](#)

Protanopia
[91](#), [94](#), [115](#)

Deuteranopia
[96](#), [93](#), [113](#)



Tritanopia
98, 94, 101

Trichromacy



Original Color

100, 92, 113

Protanomaly

94, 94, 114

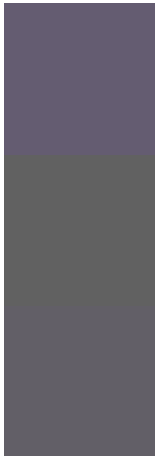
Deuteranomaly

97, 93, 113

Tritanomaly

99, 93, 105

Monochromacy



Original Color

100, 92, 113

Achromatopsia

97, 97, 97

Achromatomaly

98, 95, 103

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 100, 92, 113 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, 92, 113) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(100, 92, 113)  
}
```

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, 92, 113) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(100, 92, 113) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 100, 92, 113 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, 92, 113) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(100, 92, 113) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(100, 92, 113) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(100, 92, 113); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(100, 92, 113);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(100, 92,  
113) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 100, 92, 113 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(100, 92, 113) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(100, 92,  
113) }
```

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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