

Converting Colors

`RYB(100, 96, 140)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(100, 96, 140) contains.

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Color

R_YB(100, 96, 140)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	64608C
RGB	100, 96, 140
RGB Percent	39%, 38%, 55%
CMY	0.6078, 0.6235, 0.4510
CMYK	0.29, 0.31, 0.00, 0.45
HSL	245°, 19%, 46%
HSV	245°, 31%, 55%
XYZ	14.1720, 12.9685, 26.5672
YIQ	102.2120, -11.7400, 14.5320

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

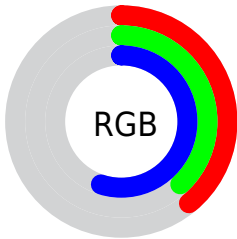
Format	Color
R_{YB}	100, 96, 140
Decimal	6578316
CIE _{Lab}	42.72, 12.05, -23.74
CIE _{LCh}	43, 26.625, 296.911
Yxy	12.9685, 0.2639, 0.2415
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284768396 (0xFF64608C)
YUV	102.2120, 18.6295, -1.9399
Hunter-Lab	36.0118, 7.2258, -18.5320

Details

The RYB color **100, 96, 140** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666699**. A complement of this color would be **96, 140, 100**, and the grayscale version is **102, 102, 102**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **152, 146, 194**, and **51, 50, 90** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **87, 82, 140**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **113, 110, 140**.

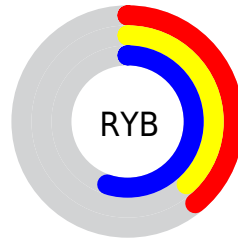
Distribution



Red (39%)

Green (38%)

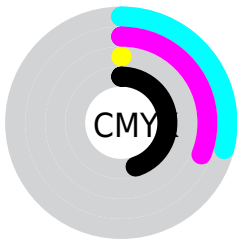
Blue (55%)



Red (39%)

Yellow (38%)

Blue (55%)

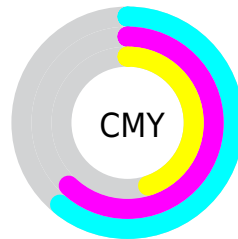


Cyan (29%)

Magenta (31%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (45%)



Cyan (61%)

Magenta (62%)

Yellow (45%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 100, 96, 140 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, 96, 140 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



100, 96, 140



100, 96, 140

255, 255, 255



75, 72, 114



152, 146, 194



51, 50, 90



179, 173, 222



28, 29, 66



207, 200, 250



7, 3, 44



235, 228, 255



0, 1, 22



0, 0, 0



100, 96, 140



100, 96, 140



87, 82, 140



113, 110, 140



75, 68, 140



125, 124, 140

■ 62, 54, 140

■ 138, 138, 140

■ 49, 40, 140

■ 140, 152, 141

■ 36, 26, 140

■ 140, 166, 142

■ 24, 12, 140

■ 140, 180, 144

■ 13, 0, 140

■ 140, 194, 145

■ 140, 208, 146

■ 140, 222, 147

Harmonies

Analogous

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



64, 91, 144



100, 96, 140



126, 88, 125

Triad

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



100, 96, 140



134, 107, 65



38, 79, 112

Complementary

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



100, 96, 140



96, 140, 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.



69, 104, 110



100, 96, 140



83, 117, 57

Square

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



100, 96, 140



143, 85, 82



61, 106, 72



0, 58, 120

Rectangle

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



100, 96, 140



137, 85, 111



61, 106, 72



49, 87, 112

Sweetspot

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



100, 96, 140



166, 165, 181



96, 117, 140



83, 82, 92



219, 219, 219



92, 92, 92

Same Dimension

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



100, 96, 140



119, 112, 181



122, 96, 140



63, 62, 69



12, 0, 133



0, 0, 5

Inverse Universe

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



140, 96, 136



181, 112, 175



96, 140, 122



69, 62, 68



133, 0, 121



5, 0, 5

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 100, 96, 140 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, 96, 140 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

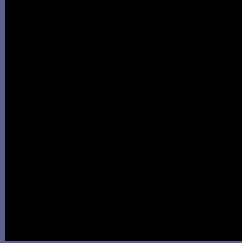
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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, 96, 140 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 100, 96, 140.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 100, 96, 140.

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

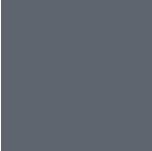
100, 96, 140

Protanopia

87, 97, 143

Deuteranopia

88, 98, 139



Tritanopia
94, 99, 110

Trichromacy



Original Color

100, 96, 140

Protanomaly

92, 97, 142

Deuteranomaly

92, 98, 139

Tritanomaly

96, 99, 121

Monochromacy



Original Color

100, 96, 140

Achromatopsia

102, 102, 102

Achromatomaly

101, 100, 116

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 100, 96, 140 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, 96, 140) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(100, 96, 140)  
}
```

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, 96, 140) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(100, 96, 140) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 100, 96, 140 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, 96, 140) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(100, 96, 140) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(100, 96, 140)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(100, 96, 140); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(100, 96, 140);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(100, 96,  
140) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 100, 96, 140 is called "background".

The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(100, 96, 140) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(100, 96,  
140) }
```

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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