

Converting Colors

`RYB(101, 132, 156)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(101, 132, 156) contains.

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Color

R_YB(101, 132, 156)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	659C90
RGB	101, 156, 144
RGB Percent	40%, 61%, 56%
CMY	0.6039, 0.3882, 0.4369
CMYK	0.35, 0.00, 0.08, 0.39
HSL	166°, 22%, 50%
HSV	166°, 35%, 61%
XYZ	22.2573, 28.5445, 30.5544
YIQ	138.1870, -28.9280, -15.3920

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

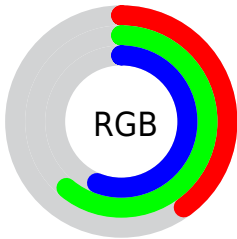
Format	Color
RYB	101, 132, 156
Decimal	6659216
CIELab	60.38, -21.03, 0.75
CIElCh	60, 21.039, 177.966
Yxy	28.5445, 0.2736, 0.3509
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284849296 (0xFF659C90)
YUV	138.1870, 2.8658, -32.6130
Hunter-Lab	53.4270, -19.1354, 3.4916

Details

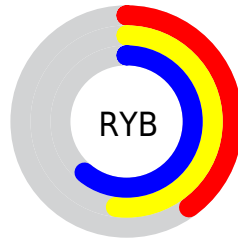
The RYB color **101, 132, 156** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669999**. A complement of this color would be **156, 101, 113**, and the grayscale version is **138, 138, 138**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **154, 186, 211**, and **50, 80, 104** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **85, 125, 156**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **117, 139, 156**.

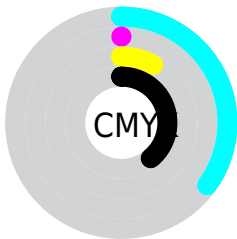
Distribution



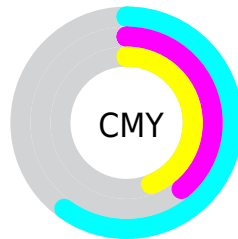
- Red (40%)
- Green (61%)
- Blue (56%)



- Red (40%)
- Yellow (52%)
- Blue (61%)



- Cyan (35%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (8%)
- Black (39%)




- Cyan (60%)
- Magenta (39%)
- Yellow (44%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 101, 132, 156 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 101, 132, 156 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 101, 132, 156


255, 255, 255


 154, 186, 211

 181, 214, 239


 209, 232, 255


 238, 247, 255

 101, 132, 156

 75, 106, 130

 50, 80, 104

 24, 55, 80


 0, 31, 57


 0, 20, 35

 0, 3, 3

 0, 0, 0

 101, 132, 156

 85, 125, 156

 101, 132, 156

 117, 139, 156

■ 70, 118, 156

■ 132, 145, 156

■ 54, 111, 156

■ 148, 153, 156

■ 39, 105, 156

■ 163, 156, 158

■ 23, 98, 156

■ 179, 156, 161

■ 7, 91, 156

■ 195, 156, 165

■ 0, 88, 156

■ 210, 156, 168

■ 226, 156, 172

■ 241, 156, 175

Harmonies

Analogous

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



120, 150, 154



101, 132, 156



92, 125, 162

Triad

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



101, 132, 156



147, 141, 178



176, 152, 115

Complementary

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



101, 132, 156



156, 101, 113

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.



183, 133, 129



101, 132, 156



168, 135, 165

Square

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



101, 132, 156



121, 140, 182



181, 132, 148



134, 161, 109

Rectangle

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



101, 132, 156



95, 128, 172



181, 132, 148



179, 143, 119

Sweetspot

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



101, 132, 156



182, 194, 204



101, 156, 143



89, 96, 102



230, 230, 230



102, 102, 102

Same Dimension

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



101, 132, 156



118, 166, 204



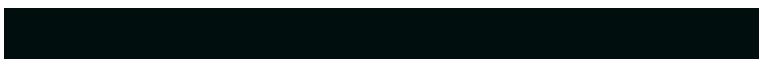
101, 124, 156



71, 76, 79



0, 81, 143



0, 8, 15

Inverse Universe

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



156, 101, 113



204, 118, 138



156, 122, 101



79, 71, 73



143, 0, 32



15, 0, 3

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 101, 132, 156 looks on a white 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

Black Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 101, 132, 156 looks on a black 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

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

RYB 101, 132, 156 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 101, 132, 156.

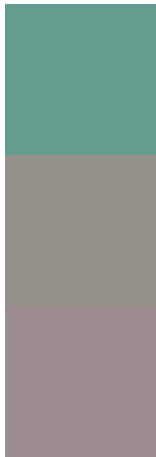


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 101, 132, 156.

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
101, 132, 156

Protanopia
146, 149, 137

Deuteranopia
158, 140, 147



Tritanopia
106, 132, 165

Trichromacy



Original Color
101, 132, 156

Protanomaly
132, 143, 148

Deuteranomaly
137, 142, 146

Tritanomaly
104, 130, 157

Monochromacy



Original Color
101, 132, 156

Achromatopsia
138, 138, 138

Achromatomaly
125, 136, 145

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 101, 132, 156 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(101, 156, 144)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(101, 156, 144)  
}
```

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(101, 156, 144) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(101, 156, 144) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 101, 132, 156 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(101, 156, 144) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(101, 156, 144) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(101, 156, 144)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(101, 156, 144); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(101, 156, 144);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(101, 156,  
144) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 101, 132, 156 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(101, 156, 144) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(101,  
156, 144) }
```

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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