

Converting Colors

`RYB(102, 100, 133)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(102, 100, 133) contains.

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Color

R_YB(102, 100, 133)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	666485
RGB	102, 100, 133
RGB Percent	40%, 39%, 52%
CMY	0.6000, 0.6078, 0.4784
CMYK	0.23, 0.25, 0.00, 0.48
HSL	244°, 14%, 46%
HSV	244°, 25%, 52%
XYZ	14.2703, 13.6326, 24.0695
YIQ	104.3600, -9.4010, 10.6870

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

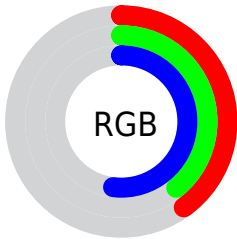
Format	Color
R_{YB}	102, 100, 133
Decimal	6710405
CIE Lab	43.70, 8.41, -18.00
CIE LCh	44, 19.866, 295.057
Yxy	13.6326, 0.2746, 0.2623
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284900485 (0xFF666485)
YUV	104.3600, 14.1195, -2.0697
Hunter-Lab	36.9223, 4.3753, -12.8053

Details

The RYB color **102, 100, 133** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666699**. A complement of this color would be **100, 133, 102**, and the grayscale version is **104, 104, 104**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **154, 151, 186**, and **54, 53, 83** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **90, 87, 133**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **114, 113, 133**.

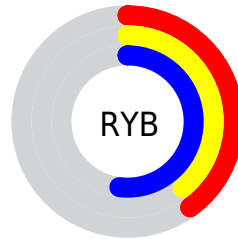
Distribution



Red (40%)

Green (39%)

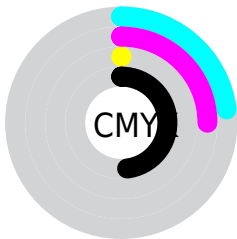
Blue (52%)



Red (40%)

Yellow (39%)

Blue (52%)

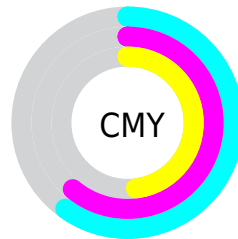


Cyan (23%)

Magenta (25%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (48%)



Cyan (60%)

Magenta (61%)

Yellow (48%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 102, 100, 133 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 102, 100, 133 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 102, 100, 133

255, 255, 255

■ 154, 151, 186

■ 180, 177, 214

■ 208, 205, 242

■ 237, 233, 255

■ 102, 100, 133

■ 78, 76, 108

■ 54, 53, 83

■ 32, 32, 60

■ 11, 9, 38

■ 0, 1, 16

■ 0, 0, 0

■ 102, 100, 133

■ 90, 87, 133

■ 77, 73, 133

■ 102, 100, 133

■ 114, 113, 133

■ 127, 127, 133

■ 65, 60, 133

■ 133, 140, 134

■ 52, 47, 133

■ 133, 153, 134

■ 40, 33, 133

■ 133, 167, 136

■ 27, 20, 133

■ 133, 180, 136

■ 15, 7, 133

■ 133, 193, 137

■ 8, 0, 133

■ 133, 206, 137

■ 133, 220, 139

Harmonies

Analogous

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



78, 97, 136



102, 100, 133



122, 95, 122

Triad

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



102, 100, 133



130, 107, 77



63, 91, 112

Complementary

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



102, 100, 133



100, 133, 102

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.



82, 108, 110



102, 100, 133



98, 118, 71

Square

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



102, 100, 133



136, 92, 90



73, 106, 78



52, 83, 117

Rectangle

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



102, 100, 133



131, 92, 112



73, 106, 78



69, 96, 112

Sweetspot

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



102, 100, 133



162, 161, 173



100, 116, 133



80, 80, 87



214, 214, 214



87, 87, 87

Same Dimension

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



102, 100, 133



125, 121, 173



118, 100, 133



60, 60, 66



8, 0, 130



0, 0, 3

Inverse Universe

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



133, 100, 131



173, 121, 170



100, 133, 118



66, 60, 66



130, 0, 122



3, 0, 2

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 102, 100, 133 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 102, 100, 133 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

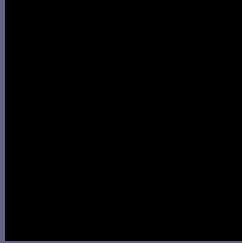
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 102, 100, 133 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 102, 100, 133.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 102, 100, 133.

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
102, 100, 133

Protanopia
95, 101, 134

Deuteranopia
98, 101, 133



Tritanopia
98, 102, 112

Trichromacy



Original Color

102, 100, 133

Protanomaly

98, 101, 134

Deuteranomaly

99, 101, 133

Tritanomaly

99, 102, 120

Monochromacy



Original Color

102, 100, 133

Achromatopsia

104, 104, 104

Achromatomaly

103, 103, 115

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 102, 100, 133 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(102, 100, 133) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(102, 100, 133)  
}
```

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(102, 100, 133) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(102, 100, 133) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 102, 100, 133 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(102, 100, 133) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(102, 100, 133) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(102, 100, 133)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(102, 100, 133); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(102, 100, 133); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(102, 100, 133) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 102, 100, 133 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(102, 100, 133) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(102,  
100, 133) }
```

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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