

Converting Colors

`RYB(102, 101, 144)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(102, 101, 144) contains.

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Color

R_YB(102, 101, 144)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	666590
RGB	102, 101, 144
RGB Percent	40%, 40%, 56%
CMY	0.6000, 0.6039, 0.4353
CMYK	0.29, 0.30, 0.00, 0.44
HSL	241°, 18%, 48%
HSV	241°, 30%, 56%
XYZ	15.1672, 14.1458, 28.3166
YIQ	106.2010, -13.2070, 13.5850

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

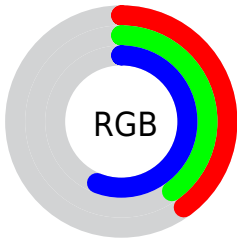
Format	Color
RYB	102, 101, 144
Decimal	6710672
CIELab	44.44, 10.68, -23.45
CIELCh	44, 25.769, 294.483
Yxy	14.1458, 0.2632, 0.2455
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284900752 (0xFF666590)
YUV	106.2010, 18.6349, -3.6843
Hunter-Lab	37.6108, 6.1642, -18.3108

Details

The RYB color **102, 101, 144** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666699**. A complement of this color would be **101, 144, 102**, and the grayscale version is **106, 106, 106**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **154, 152, 198**, and **53, 54, 93** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **88, 87, 144**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **116, 115, 144**.

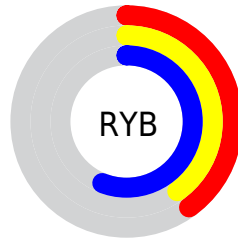
Distribution



Red (40%)

Green (40%)

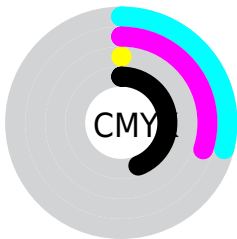
Blue (56%)



Red (40%)

Yellow (40%)

Blue (56%)

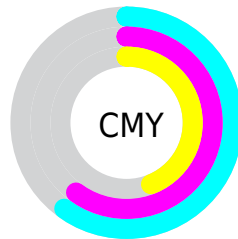


Cyan (29%)

Magenta (30%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (44%)



Cyan (60%)

Magenta (60%)

Yellow (44%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 102, 101, 144 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, 101, 144 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 102, 101, 144

255, 255, 255

■ 154, 152, 198

■ 181, 179, 226

■ 209, 206, 255

■ 237, 234, 255

■ 102, 101, 144

■ 77, 77, 118

■ 53, 54, 93

■ 30, 33, 70

■ 8, 11, 47

■ 0, 1, 26

■ 0, 0, 0

■ 102, 101, 144

■ 88, 87, 144

■ 74, 72, 144

■ 102, 101, 144

■ 116, 115, 144

■ 130, 130, 144

■ 60, 58, 144

■ 144, 144, 144

■ 46, 43, 144

■ 144, 159, 145

■ 32, 29, 144

■ 144, 173, 145

■ 18, 15, 144

■ 144, 187, 145

■ 4, 0, 144

■ 144, 202, 146

■ 3, 0, 144

■ 144, 216, 145

■ 144, 231, 146

Harmonies

Analogous

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



68, 95, 147



102, 101, 144



128, 93, 130

Triad

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



102, 101, 144



139, 108, 71



49, 87, 116

Complementary

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



102, 101, 144



101, 144, 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.



76, 110, 114



102, 101, 144



94, 123, 62

Square

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



102, 101, 144



147, 90, 88



65, 109, 73



22, 70, 122

Rectangle

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



102, 101, 144



140, 90, 117



65, 109, 73



58, 94, 116

Sweetspot

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



102, 101, 144



170, 169, 186



101, 122, 144



84, 84, 94



222, 222, 222



94, 94, 94

Same Dimension

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



102, 101, 144



121, 119, 186



123, 101, 144



64, 64, 71



3, 0, 135



0, 0, 8

Inverse Universe

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



144, 101, 143



186, 119, 185



101, 144, 123



71, 64, 71



135, 0, 132



8, 0, 7

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 102, 101, 144 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, 101, 144 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 102, 101, 144 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYP color 102, 101, 144.

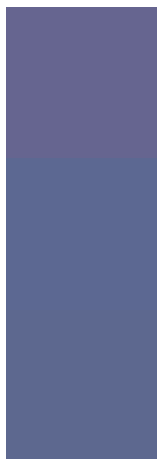


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYP color 102, 101, 144.

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, 101, 144

Protanopia

92, 102, 146

Deuteranopia

93, 102, 143



Tritanopia
96, 103, 115

Trichromacy



Original Color

102, 101, 144

Protanomaly

96, 102, 145

Deuteranomaly

96, 102, 143

Tritanomaly

98, 104, 126

Monochromacy



Original Color

102, 101, 144

Achromatopsia

106, 106, 106

Achromatomaly

105, 104, 120

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 102, 101, 144 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, 101, 144) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(102, 101, 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(102, 101, 144) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(102, 101, 144) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 102, 101, 144 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, 101, 144) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(102, 101, 144) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(102, 101, 144)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(102, 101, 144); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(102, 101, 144);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(102, 101,  
144) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 102, 101, 144 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(102, 101, 144) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(102,  
101, 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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