

Converting Colors

`RYB(106, 100, 108)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(106, 100, 108) contains.

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Color

R_YB(106, 100, 108)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	6A646C
RGB	106, 100, 108
RGB Percent	42%, 39%, 42%
CMY	0.5843, 0.6078, 0.5765
CMYK	0.02, 0.07, 0.00, 0.58
HSL	285°, 4%, 41%
HSV	285°, 7%, 42%
XYZ	13.2078, 13.2612, 16.0509
YIQ	102.7060, 1.0080, 3.7600

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

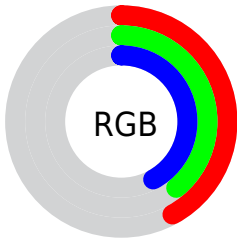
Format	Color
R_{YB}	106, 100, 108
Decimal	6972524
CIE Lab	43.15, 4.01, -3.66
CIE LCh	43, 5.427, 317.568
Yxy	13.2612, 0.3106, 0.3119
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285162604 (0xFF6A646C)
YUV	102.7060, 2.6099, 2.8888
Hunter-Lab	36.4160, 1.0127, -0.6418

Details

The RYB color **106, 100, 108** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666666**. A complement of this color would be **100, 108, 106**, and the grayscale version is **103, 103, 103**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **157, 151, 159**, and **59, 53, 61** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **103, 89, 108**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **108, 111, 110**.

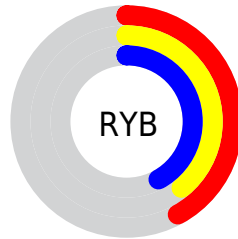
Distribution



Red (42%)

Green (39%)

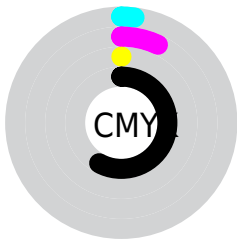
Blue (42%)



Red (42%)

Yellow (39%)

Blue (42%)

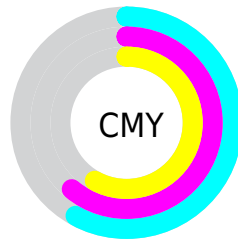


Cyan (2%)

Magenta (7%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (58%)



Cyan (58%)

Magenta (61%)

Yellow (58%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 106, 100, 108 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 106, 100, 108 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 106, 100, 108

255, 255, 255

■ 157, 151, 159

■ 184, 177, 186

■ 212, 205, 214

■ 240, 233, 242

■ 106, 100, 108

■ 82, 76, 84

■ 59, 53, 61

■ 37, 32, 39

■ 16, 9, 18

■ 0, 0, 0

■ 106, 100, 108

■ 103, 89, 108

■ 101, 78, 108

■ 98, 68, 108

■ 106, 100, 108

■ 108, 111, 110

■ 108, 122, 119

■ 108, 132, 126

■ 95, 57, 108

■ 108, 143, 134

■ 93, 46, 108

■ 108, 154, 143

■ 90, 35, 108

■ 108, 165, 151

■ 87, 24, 108

■ 108, 176, 159

■ 84, 14, 108

■ 108, 186, 166

■ 82, 3, 108

■ 108, 197, 175

Harmonies

Analogous

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



101, 101, 110



106, 100, 108



110, 99, 104

Triad

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



106, 100, 108



106, 108, 93



91, 98, 105

Complementary

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



106, 100, 108



100, 108, 106

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.



93, 101, 105



106, 100, 108



94, 103, 93

Square

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



106, 100, 108



111, 102, 95



96, 104, 102



92, 99, 108

Rectangle

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



106, 100, 108



112, 99, 101



96, 104, 102



91, 99, 105

Sweetspot

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



106, 100, 108



140, 137, 140



100, 102, 108



71, 70, 71



199, 199, 199



71, 71, 71

Same Dimension

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



106, 100, 108



137, 128, 140



108, 100, 106



52, 48, 54



88, 0, 117



184, 0, 245

Inverse Universe

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



108, 100, 102



140, 128, 131



100, 106, 108



54, 48, 50



117, 0, 29



245, 0, 61

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 106, 100, 108 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

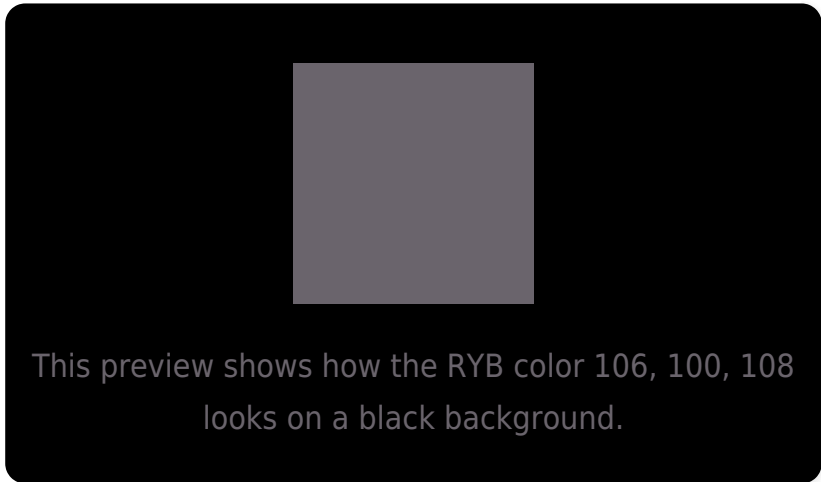
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

Black Background



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 106, 100, 108 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 106, 100, 108.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 106, 100, 108.

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

106, 100, 108

Protanopia

102, 101, 109

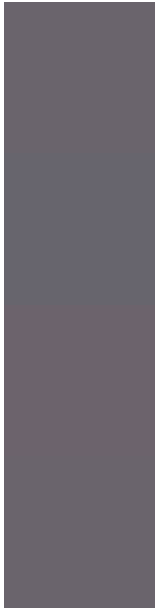
Deuteranopia

109, 99, 108



Tritanopia
106, 100, 108

Trichromacy



Original Color

106, 100, 108

Protanomaly

103, 101, 109

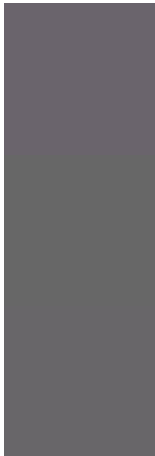
Deuteranomaly

108, 99, 108

Tritanomaly

106, 100, 108

Monochromacy



Original Color

106, 100, 108

Achromatopsia

103, 103, 103

Achromatomaly

104, 102, 105

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 106, 100, 108 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(106, 100, 108)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(106, 100, 108)  
}
```

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(106, 100, 108) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(106, 100, 108) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 106, 100, 108 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(106, 100, 108) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(106, 100, 108) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(106, 100, 108)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(106, 100, 108); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(106, 100, 108);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(106, 100,  
108) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 106, 100, 108 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(106, 100, 108) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(106,  
100, 108) }
```

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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