

Converting Colors

`RYB(108, 100, 111)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(108, 100, 111) contains.

RYB(108, 100, 111)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	11
<i>Previews</i>	23
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	26
<i>CSS Examples</i>	29

Color

R_YB(108, 100, 111)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	6C646F
RGB	108, 100, 111
RGB Percent	42%, 39%, 44%
CMY	0.5765, 0.6078, 0.5647
CMYK	0.03, 0.10, 0.00, 0.56
HSL	284°, 5%, 41%
HSV	284°, 10%, 44%
XYZ	13.6108, 13.4502, 16.9177
YIQ	103.6460, 1.2370, 5.1170

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

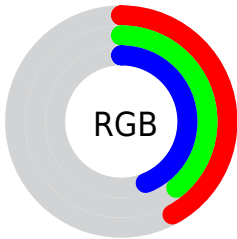
Format	Color
R_{YB}	108, 100, 111
Decimal	7103599
CIE Lab	43.43, 5.41, -5.05
CIE LCh	43, 7.398, 316.969
Yxy	13.4502, 0.3095, 0.3058
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285293679 (0xFF6C646F)
YUV	103.6460, 3.6255, 3.8185
Hunter-Lab	36.6745, 2.0651, -1.6779

Details

The RYB color **108, 100, 111** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666666**. A complement of this color would be **100, 111, 108**, and the grayscale version is **104, 104, 104**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **159, 151, 163**, and **61, 53, 63** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **105, 89, 111**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **111, 111, 111**.

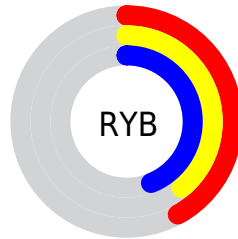
Distribution



Red (42%)

Green (39%)

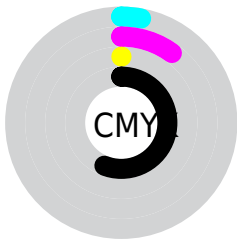
Blue (44%)



Red (42%)

Yellow (39%)

Blue (44%)

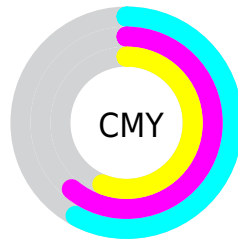


Cyan (3%)

Magenta (10%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (56%)



Cyan (58%)

Magenta (61%)

Yellow (56%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 108, 100, 111 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 108, 100, 111 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 108, 100, 111

255, 255, 255

■ 159, 151, 163

■ 186, 177, 190

■ 214, 205, 217

■ 242, 233, 246

■ 108, 100, 111

■ 84, 76, 87

■ 61, 53, 63

■ 39, 32, 41

■ 19, 9, 21

■ 0, 0, 0

■ 108, 100, 111

■ 105, 89, 111

■ 102, 78, 111

■ 99, 67, 111

■ 108, 100, 111

■ 111, 111, 111

■ 111, 122, 119

■ 111, 133, 127

■ 96, 56, 111

■ 111, 144, 135

■ 93, 45, 111

■ 111, 155, 143

■ 90, 33, 111

■ 111, 167, 152

■ 87, 22, 111

■ 111, 178, 160

■ 84, 11, 111

■ 111, 189, 168

■ 81, 0, 111

■ 111, 200, 176

Harmonies

Analogous

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



101, 102, 114



108, 100, 111



114, 99, 106

Triad

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



108, 100, 111



108, 110, 91



87, 97, 106

Complementary

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



108, 100, 111



100, 111, 108

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.



91, 100, 106



108, 100, 111



92, 104, 91

Square

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



108, 100, 111



115, 102, 94



94, 105, 102



88, 98, 111

Rectangle

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



108, 100, 111



116, 98, 101



94, 105, 102



88, 98, 106

Sweetspot

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



108, 100, 111



144, 141, 145



100, 102, 111



73, 71, 74



201, 201, 201



74, 74, 74

Same Dimension

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



108, 100, 111



141, 128, 145



111, 100, 109



55, 50, 56



87, 0, 120



180, 0, 247

Inverse Universe

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



111, 100, 103



145, 128, 133



100, 109, 111



56, 50, 52



120, 0, 33



247, 0, 67

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 108, 100, 111 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 108, 100, 111 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 108, 100, 111 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 108, 100, 111.

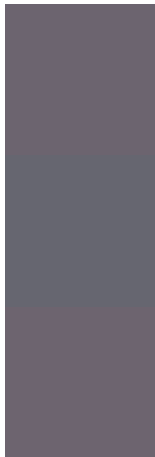


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 108, 100, 111.

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
[108, 100, 111](#)

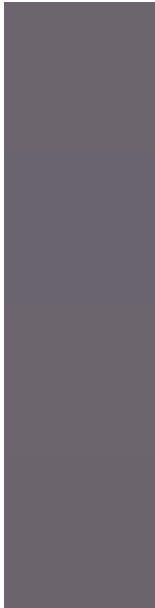
Protanopia
[102, 102, 112](#)

Deuteranopia
[109, 100, 111](#)



Tritanopia
108, 100, 108

Trichromacy



Original Color

108, 100, 111

Protanomaly

104, 101, 112

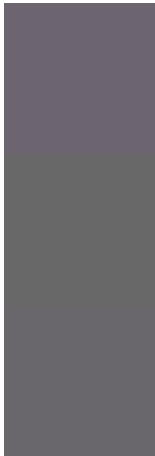
Deuteranomaly

109, 100, 111

Tritanomaly

108, 100, 109

Monochromacy



Original Color

108, 100, 111

Achromatopsia

104, 104, 104

Achromatomaly

105, 103, 107

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 108, 100, 111 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(108, 100, 111)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(108, 100, 111)  
}
```

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(108, 100, 111) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(108, 100, 111) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 108, 100, 111 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(108, 100, 111) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(108, 100, 111) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(108, 100, 111)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(108, 100, 111); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(108, 100, 111);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(108, 100,  
111) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 108, 100, 111 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(108, 100, 111) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(108,  
100, 111) }
```

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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