

Converting Colors

`RYB(109, 128, 100)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(109, 128, 100) contains.

RYB(109, 128, 100)	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(109, 128, 100)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	807964
RGB	128, 121, 100
RGB Percent	50%, 47%, 39%
CMY	0.4980, 0.5247, 0.6078
CMYK	0.00, 0.05, 0.22, 0.50
HSL	45°, 12%, 45%
HSV	45°, 22%, 50%
XYZ	18.0627, 19.2301, 14.8164
YIQ	120.6990, 10.9130, -5.0470

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

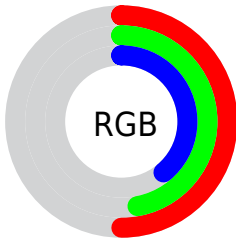
Format	Color
RYB	109, 128, 100
Decimal	8419684
CIELab	50.96, -1.14, 12.57
CIELCh	51, 12.621, 95.162
Yxy	19.2301, 0.3466, 0.3690
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286609764 (0xFF807964)
YUV	120.6990, -10.2046, 6.4030
Hunter-Lab	43.8521, -3.2169, 10.6641

Details

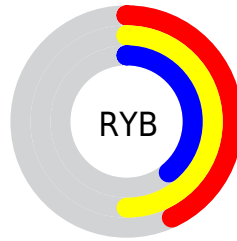
The RYB color **109, 128, 100** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666666**. A complement of this color would be **100, 106, 128**, and the grayscale version is **121, 121, 121**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **162, 181, 151**, and **61, 79, 53** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **100, 128, 87**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **118, 128, 113**.

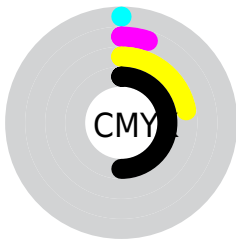
Distribution



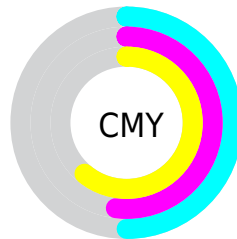
- Red (50%)
- Green (47%)
- Blue (39%)



- Red (43%)
- Yellow (50%)
- Blue (39%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (5%)
- Yellow (22%)
- Black (50%)



- Cyan (50%)
- Magenta (52%)
- Yellow (61%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 109, 128, 100 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 109, 128, 100 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 109, 128, 100

255, 255, 255

 162, 181, 151


 189, 209, 178

 216, 237, 205

 233, 255, 233


 109, 128, 100


 100, 128, 87

 91, 128, 74

 109, 128, 100

 85, 103, 76

 61, 79, 53

 38, 55, 32

 15, 34, 9

 0, 4, 2

 0, 0, 0

 109, 128, 100

 118, 128, 113

 128, 128, 126

■ 83, 128, 62

■ 128, 130, 138

■ 74, 128, 49

■ 128, 133, 151

■ 65, 128, 36

■ 128, 135, 164

■ 56, 128, 23

■ 128, 138, 177

■ 48, 128, 10

■ 128, 140, 190

■ 41, 128, 0

■ 128, 142, 202

■ 128, 145, 215

Harmonies

Analogous

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



138, 131, 102



109, 128, 100



104, 124, 112

Triad

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



109, 128, 100



93, 111, 133



137, 115, 131

Complementary

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



109, 128, 100



100, 106, 128

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.



126, 118, 139



109, 128, 100



99, 115, 141

Square

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



109, 128, 100



95, 113, 128



112, 120, 143



143, 114, 120

Rectangle

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



109, 128, 100



108, 125, 126



112, 120, 143



134, 116, 134

Sweetspot

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



109, 128, 100



158, 166, 154



128, 100, 107



78, 84, 77



212, 212, 212



84, 84, 84

Same Dimension

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



109, 128, 100



138, 166, 123



100, 128, 107



60, 64, 57



43, 128, 0



0, 0, 0

Inverse Universe

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



100, 106, 128



123, 131, 166



107, 100, 128



57, 59, 64



0, 25, 128



0, 0, 0

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 109, 128, 100 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 109, 128, 100 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

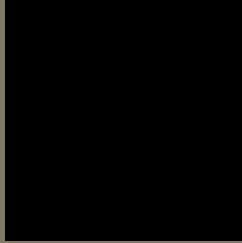
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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](#).

R Y B 109, 128, 100 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 109, 128, 100.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 109, 128, 100.

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

109, 128, 100

Protanopia

109, 128, 100

Deuteranopia

140, 128, 101



Tritanopia
131, 117, 127

Trichromacy



Original Color

109, 128, 100

Protanomaly

109, 128, 100

Deuteranomaly

134, 136, 101

Tritanomaly

130, 119, 117

Monochromacy



Original Color

109, 128, 100

Achromatopsia

121, 121, 121

Achromatomaly

117, 124, 113

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 109, 128, 100 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(128, 121, 100)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(128, 121, 100)  
}
```

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(128, 121, 100) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(128, 121, 100) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 109, 128, 100 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(128, 121, 100) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(128, 121, 100) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(128, 121, 100)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(128, 121, 100); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(128, 121, 100);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(128, 121,  
100) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 109, 128, 100 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(128, 121, 100) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(128,  
121, 100) }
```

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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