

Converting Colors

`RYB(109, 82, 116)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(109, 82, 116) contains.

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Color

R_YB(109, 82, 116)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	6D5274
RGB	109, 82, 116
RGB Percent	43%, 32%, 45%
CMY	0.5725, 0.6784, 0.5451
CMYK	0.06, 0.29, 0.00, 0.55
HSL	288°, 17%, 39%
HSV	288°, 29%, 45%
XYZ	12.4764, 10.5468, 17.9011
YIQ	93.9490, 5.1780, 16.2980

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

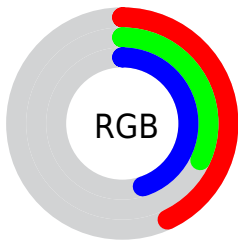
Format	Color
R_{YB}	109, 82, 116
Decimal	7164532
CIE _{Lab}	38.81, 17.87, -15.07
CIE _{LCh}	39, 23.380, 319.864
Yxy	10.5468, 0.3049, 0.2577
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285354612 (0xFF6D5274)
YUV	93.9490, 10.8711, 13.1997
Hunter-Lab	32.4758, 11.7425, -9.9485

Details

The RYB color **109, 82, 116** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666699**. A complement of this color would be **82, 116, 109**, and the grayscale version is **94, 94, 94**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **161, 132, 168**, and **61, 37, 68** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **107, 70, 116**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **111, 94, 116**.

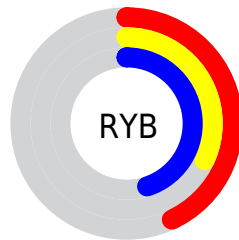
Distribution



Red (43%)

Green (32%)

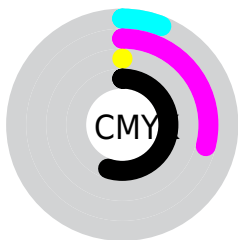
Blue (45%)



Red (43%)

Yellow (32%)

Blue (45%)

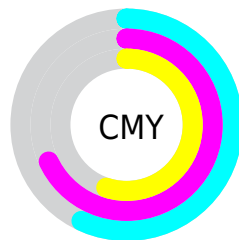


Cyan (6%)

Magenta (29%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (55%)



Cyan (57%)

Magenta (68%)

Yellow (55%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 109, 82, 116 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, 82, 116 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



109, 82, 116



109, 82, 116

255, 255, 255



84, 59, 91



161, 132, 168



61, 37, 68



188, 158, 195



38, 16, 45



216, 185, 223



17, 0, 25



245, 213, 252



0, 0, 0



255, 241, 255



109, 82, 116



109, 82, 116



107, 70, 116



111, 94, 116



104, 59, 116



114, 105, 116

■ 102, 47, 116

■ 116, 117, 117

■ 99, 36, 116

■ 116, 128, 125

■ 97, 24, 116

■ 116, 140, 135

■ 95, 12, 116

■ 116, 152, 145

■ 92, 1, 116

■ 116, 163, 153

■ 92, 0, 116

■ 116, 175, 163

■ 116, 186, 172

Harmonies

Analogous

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



84, 88, 127



109, 82, 116



124, 77, 99

Triad

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



109, 82, 116



90, 110, 54



21, 62, 104

Complementary

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



109, 82, 116



82, 116, 109

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.



45, 78, 101



109, 82, 116



55, 94, 58

Square

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



109, 82, 116



123, 91, 63



66, 99, 95



22, 65, 120

Rectangle

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



109, 82, 116



128, 77, 86



66, 99, 95



28, 66, 102

Sweetspot

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



109, 82, 116



148, 137, 150



82, 88, 116



75, 68, 77



204, 204, 204



77, 77, 77

Same Dimension

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



109, 82, 116



140, 98, 150



116, 82, 106



57, 53, 59



97, 0, 122



198, 0, 250

Inverse Universe

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



116, 82, 89



150, 98, 109



82, 108, 116



59, 53, 54



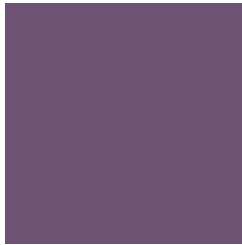
122, 0, 25



250, 0, 51

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 109, 82, 116 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 109, 82, 116 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

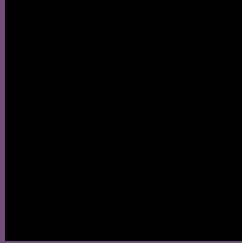
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 109, 82, 116 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYP color 109, 82, 116.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYP color 109, 82, 116.

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](#), [82](#), [116](#)

Protanopia

[83](#), [89](#), [122](#)

Deuteranopia

[89](#), [90](#), [115](#)



Tritanopia
106, 86, 93

Trichromacy



Original Color
109, 82, 116

Protanomaly
92, 87, 120

Deuteranomaly
96, 87, 115

Tritanomaly
107, 85, 101

Monochromacy



Original Color
109, 82, 116

Achromatopsia
94, 94, 94

Achromatomaly
99, 90, 102

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 109, 82, 116 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(109, 82, 116) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(109, 82, 116)  
}
```

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(109, 82, 116) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(109, 82, 116) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 109, 82, 116 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

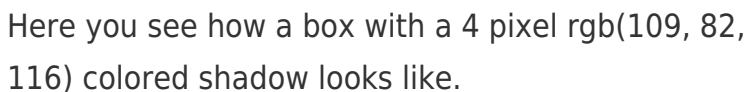
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(109, 82, 116) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(109, 82, 116) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(109, 82, 116)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(109, 82, 116); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(109, 82, 116);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(109, 82,  
116) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 109, 82, 116 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(109, 82, 116) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(109, 82,  
116) }
```

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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