

Converting Colors

`RYB(83, 106, 100)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(83, 106, 100) contains.

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Color

R_YB(83, 106, 100)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	596A53
RGB	89, 106, 83
RGB Percent	35%, 42%, 33%
CMY	0.6510, 0.5843, 0.6745
CMYK	0.16, 0.00, 0.22, 0.58
HSL	104°, 12%, 37%
HSV	104°, 22%, 42%
XYZ	10.8352, 13.0564, 10.1327
YIQ	98.2950, -2.7490, -10.7570

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

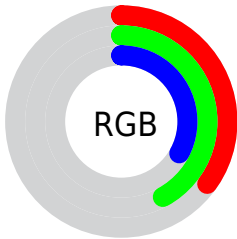
Format	Color
RYB	83, 106, 100
Decimal	5859923
CIELab	42.85, -11.22, 10.83
CIElCh	43, 15.592, 136.006
Yxy	13.0564, 0.3185, 0.3837
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284050003 (0xFF596A53)
YUV	98.2950, -7.5404, -8.1517
Hunter-Lab	36.1337, -9.7083, 8.6674

Details

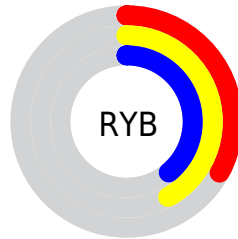
The RYB color **83, 106, 100** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666666**. A complement of this color would be **100, 83, 106**, and the grayscale version is **98, 98, 98**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **133, 157, 151**, and **38, 59, 54** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **72, 106, 97**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **94, 106, 103**.

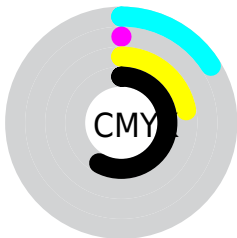
Distribution



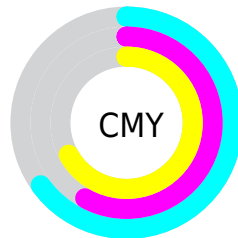
- Red (35%)
- Green (42%)
- Blue (33%)



- Red (33%)
- Yellow (42%)
- Blue (39%)



- Cyan (16%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (22%)
- Black (58%)



- Cyan (65%)
- Magenta (58%)
- Yellow (67%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 83, 106, 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 83, 106, 100 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



83, 106, 100



83, 106, 100

255, 255, 255



60, 82, 77



133, 157, 151



38, 59, 54



159, 184, 177



18, 37, 33



186, 212, 205



0, 17, 17



213, 240, 232



0, 0, 0



242, 255, 248



83, 106, 100



83, 106, 100



72, 106, 97



94, 106, 103



62, 106, 95



104, 106, 105

■ 51, 106, 92

■ 113, 106, 115

■ 41, 106, 89

■ 120, 106, 125

■ 30, 106, 86

■ 128, 106, 136

■ 19, 106, 83

■ 136, 106, 147

■ 9, 106, 81

■ 144, 106, 157

■ 0, 106, 78

■ 152, 106, 168

■ 160, 106, 178

Harmonies

Analogous

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



77, 104, 76



83, 106, 100



75, 96, 108

Triad

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



83, 106, 100



78, 95, 126



128, 92, 95

Complementary

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



83, 106, 100



100, 83, 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.



123, 93, 108



83, 106, 100



95, 99, 126

Square

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



83, 106, 100



66, 89, 119



112, 96, 119



125, 98, 83

Rectangle

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



83, 106, 100



68, 90, 109



112, 96, 119



127, 92, 99

Sweetspot

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



83, 106, 100



128, 138, 135



91, 106, 83



63, 69, 67



196, 196, 196



69, 69, 69

Same Dimension

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



83, 106, 100



102, 138, 129



83, 102, 106



48, 54, 52



0, 117, 86



0, 245, 181

Inverse Universe

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



100, 83, 106



128, 102, 138



106, 83, 101



52, 48, 54



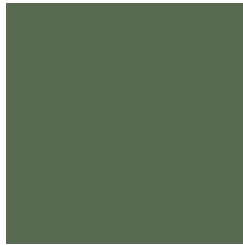
87, 0, 117



181, 0, 245

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 83, 106, 100 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 83, 106, 100 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

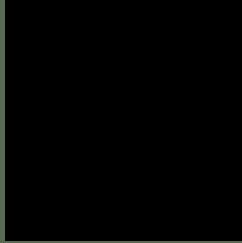
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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](#).

R Y B 83, 106, 100 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the R Y B color 83, 106, 100.

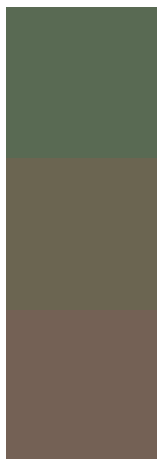


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the R Y B color 83, 106, 100.

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

83, 106, 100

Protanopia

89, 107, 81

Deuteranopia

116, 105, 85



Tritanopia
93, 99, 110

Trichromacy



Original Color

83, 106, 100

Protanomaly

82, 103, 85

Deuteranomaly

92, 106, 84

Tritanomaly

92, 98, 103

Monochromacy



Original Color

83, 106, 100

Achromatopsia

98, 98, 98

Achromatomaly

93, 101, 99

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 83, 106, 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(89, 106, 83) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(89, 106, 83)  
}
```

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(89, 106, 83) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(89, 106, 83) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 83, 106, 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(89, 106, 83) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(89, 106, 83) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(89, 106, 83)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(89, 106, 83); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(89, 106, 83);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(89, 106,  
83) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 89, 106, 100 is called "background".

The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(89, 106, 83) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(89, 106,  
83) }
```

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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