

Converting Colors

`RYB(93, 112, 116)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(93, 112, 116) contains.

RYB(93, 112, 116)	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(93, 112, 116)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	5D7462
RGB	93, 116, 98
RGB Percent	36%, 45%, 38%
CMY	0.6353, 0.5451, 0.6163
CMYK	0.20, 0.00, 0.16, 0.55
HSL	133°, 11%, 41%
HSV	133°, 20%, 45%
XYZ	12.9567, 15.6968, 13.8631
YIQ	107.0710, -7.9300, -10.4740

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

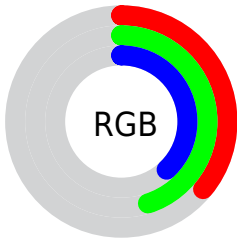
Format	Color
R_{YB}	93, 112, 116
Decimal	6124642
CIE _{Lab}	46.57, -12.39, 7.27
CIE _{LCh}	47, 14.363, 149.587
Yxy	15.6968, 0.3047, 0.3692
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284314722 (0xFF5D7462)
YUV	107.0710, -4.4720, -12.3403
Hunter-Lab	39.6192, -10.9583, 6.9873

Details

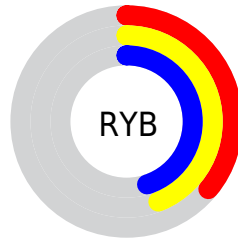
The RYB color **93, 112, 116** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666666**. A complement of this color would be **116, 93, 111**, and the grayscale version is **107, 107, 107**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **144, 164, 168**, and **46, 63, 68** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **81, 109, 116**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **105, 114, 116**.

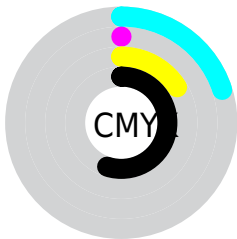
Distribution



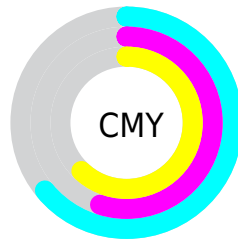
- Red (36%)
- Green (45%)
- Blue (38%)



- Red (36%)
- Yellow (44%)
- Blue (45%)



- Cyan (20%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (16%)
- Black (55%)



- Cyan (64%)
- Magenta (55%)
- Yellow (62%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 93, 112, 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 93, 112, 116 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



93, 112, 116



93, 112, 116

255, 255, 255



69, 87, 91



144, 165, 168



46, 64, 68



170, 191, 195



25, 41, 45



198, 219, 223



0, 20, 25



226, 248, 252



0, 0, 0

254, 255, 255



93, 112, 116



93, 112, 116



81, 109, 116



105, 114, 116



70, 108, 116



116, 116, 116

■ 58, 106, 116

■ 128, 116, 125

■ 47, 104, 116

■ 139, 116, 134

■ 35, 102, 116

■ 151, 116, 144

■ 23, 100, 116

■ 163, 116, 153

■ 12, 98, 116

■ 174, 116, 162

■ 0, 95, 116

■ 186, 116, 171

■ 0, 96, 116

■ 197, 116, 180

Harmonies

Analogous

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



89, 113, 95



93, 112, 116



82, 101, 117

Triad

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



93, 112, 116



96, 107, 134



135, 104, 99

Complementary

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



93, 112, 116



116, 93, 111

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.



134, 102, 111



93, 112, 116



112, 107, 131

Square

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



93, 112, 116



83, 102, 131



126, 104, 123



130, 117, 90

Rectangle

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



93, 112, 116



78, 98, 118



126, 104, 123



136, 102, 103

Sweetspot

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



93, 112, 116



141, 148, 150



93, 116, 98



71, 76, 77



204, 204, 204



77, 77, 77

Same Dimension

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



93, 112, 116



114, 143, 150



93, 107, 116



53, 58, 59



0, 101, 122



0, 206, 250

Inverse Universe

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



116, 93, 111



150, 114, 143



116, 93, 100



59, 53, 57



122, 0, 97



250, 0, 197

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 93, 112, 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 93, 112, 116 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

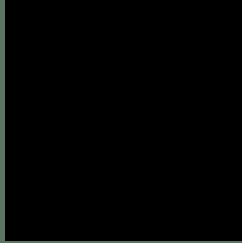
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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](#).

RYB 93, 112, 116 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 93, 112, 116.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 93, 112, 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
93, 112, 116

Protanopia
103, 116, 95

Deuteranopia
124, 108, 100



Tritanopia
97, 107, 122

Trichromacy



Original Color

93, 112, 116

Protanomaly

96, 112, 100

Deuteranomaly

103, 113, 99

Tritanomaly

96, 105, 114

Monochromacy



Original Color

93, 112, 116

Achromatopsia

107, 107, 107

Achromatomaly

102, 108, 110

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 93, 112, 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(93, 116, 98)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(93, 116, 98)  
}
```

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(93, 116, 98) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(93, 116, 98) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 93, 112, 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(93, 116, 98) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(93, 116, 98) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(93, 116, 98)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(93, 116, 98); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(93, 116, 98);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(93, 116,  
98) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 93, 112, 116 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(93, 116, 98) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(93, 116,  
98) }
```

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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