

Converting Colors

`RYB(96, 100, 103)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(96, 100, 103) contains.

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Color

R_YB(96, 100, 103)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	606765
RGB	96, 103, 101
RGB Percent	38%, 40%, 40%
CMY	0.6235, 0.5961, 0.6029
CMYK	0.07, 0.00, 0.02, 0.60
HSL	165°, 4%, 39%
HSV	165°, 7%, 40%
XYZ	12.0354, 13.1318, 14.2766
YIQ	100.6790, -3.5300, -2.1060

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

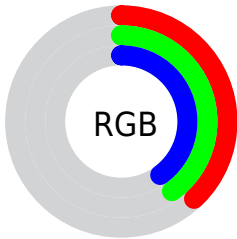
Format	Color
R_{YB}	96, 100, 103
Decimal	6317925
CIE Lab	42.96, -3.06, 0.05
CIE LCh	43, 3.064, 179.039
Yxy	13.1318, 0.3051, 0.3329
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284508005 (0xFF606765)
YUV	100.6790, 0.1583, -4.1035
Hunter-Lab	36.2378, -4.1325, 2.0080

Details

The RYB color **96, 100, 103** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666666**. A complement of this color would be **103, 96, 98**, and the grayscale version is **101, 101, 101**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **146, 151, 154**, and **50, 54, 56** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **86, 96, 103**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **106, 103, 104**.

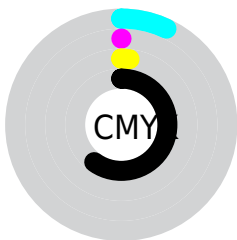
Distribution



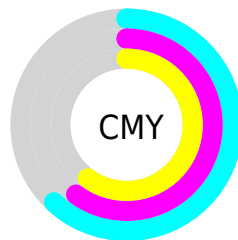
- Red (38%)
- Green (40%)
- Blue (40%)



- Red (38%)
- Yellow (39%)
- Blue (40%)



- Cyan (7%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (2%)
- Black (60%)



- Cyan (62%)
- Magenta (60%)
- Yellow (60%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 96, 100, 103 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 96, 100, 103 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



96, 100, 103



96, 100, 103

255, 255, 255



72, 76, 79



146, 151, 154



50, 53, 56



173, 178, 181



29, 33, 35



200, 205, 208



3, 9, 13



228, 233, 237



0, 0, 0



96, 100, 103



96, 100, 103



86, 96, 103



106, 103, 104



75, 91, 103



117, 103, 106



65, 87, 103



127, 103, 109

■ 55, 82, 103

■ 137, 103, 112

■ 45, 78, 103

■ 148, 103, 114

■ 34, 73, 103

■ 158, 103, 117

■ 24, 69, 103

■ 168, 103, 119

■ 14, 65, 103

■ 178, 103, 122

■ 3, 60, 103

■ 189, 103, 124

Harmonies

Analogous

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



98, 102, 103



96, 100, 103



95, 99, 104

Triad

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



96, 100, 103



102, 101, 106



106, 102, 97

Complementary

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



96, 100, 103



103, 96, 98

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.



107, 100, 99



96, 100, 103



105, 100, 104

Square

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



96, 100, 103



99, 101, 106



107, 100, 102



101, 104, 96

Rectangle

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



96, 100, 103



96, 100, 105



107, 100, 102



107, 101, 98

Sweetspot

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



96, 100, 103



132, 134, 135



96, 103, 101



67, 68, 69



196, 196, 196



69, 69, 69

Same Dimension

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



96, 100, 103



124, 130, 135



96, 99, 103



46, 49, 51



0, 66, 115



0, 138, 242

Inverse Universe

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



103, 96, 98



135, 124, 127



103, 99, 96



51, 46, 47



115, 0, 29



242, 0, 61

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 96, 100, 103 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 96, 100, 103 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

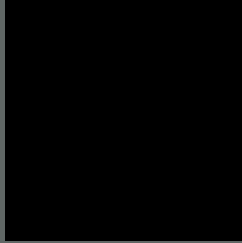
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

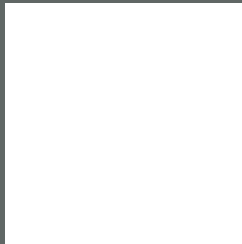
Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

RYB 96, 100, 103 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 96, 100, 103.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 96, 100, 103.

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

[96](#), [100](#), [103](#)

Protanopia

[103](#), [102](#), [100](#)

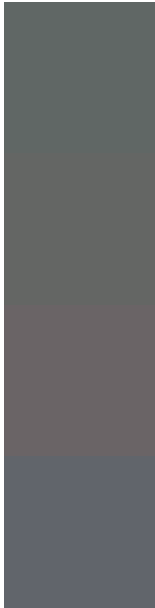
Deuteranopia

[111](#), [98](#), [102](#)



Tritanopia
97, 101, 110

Trichromacy



Original Color

96, 100, 103

Protanomaly

100, 102, 102

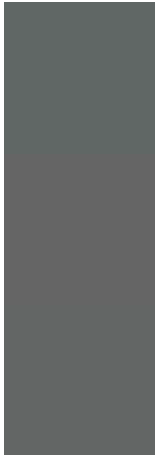
Deuteranomaly

106, 100, 102

Tritanomaly

97, 100, 107

Monochromacy



Original Color

96, 100, 103

Achromatopsia

101, 101, 101

Achromatomaly

99, 101, 102

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 96, 100, 103 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(96, 103, 101) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(96, 103, 101)  
}
```

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(96, 103, 101) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(96, 103, 101) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 96, 100, 103 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(96, 103, 101) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(96, 103, 101) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(96, 103, 101)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(96, 103, 101); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(96, 103, 101);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(96, 103,  
101) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 96, 100, 103 is called "background".

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

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(96, 103, 101) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(96, 103,  
101) }
```

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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