

Converting Colors

`RYB(96, 107, 112)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(96, 107, 112) contains.

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Color

RYB(96, 107, 112)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	607067
RGB	96, 112, 103
RGB Percent	38%, 44%, 40%
CMY	0.6235, 0.5608, 0.5950
CMYK	0.14, 0.00, 0.08, 0.56
HSL	147°, 8%, 41%
HSV	147°, 14%, 44%
XYZ	13.0799, 15.0599, 15.1213
YIQ	106.1900, -6.6470, -6.1910

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

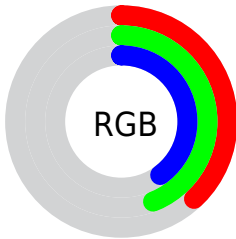
Format	Color
R_{YB}	96, 107, 112
Decimal	6320231
CIE Lab	45.72, -7.88, 2.84
CIE LCh	46, 8.370, 160.198
Yxy	15.0599, 0.3023, 0.3481
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284510311 (0xFF607067)
YUV	106.1900, -1.5727, -8.9366
Hunter-Lab	38.8071, -7.7489, 4.0624

Details

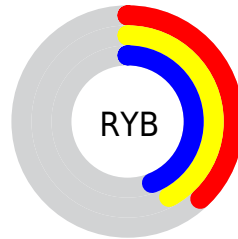
The RYB color **96, 107, 112** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666666**. A complement of this color would be **112, 96, 105**, and the grayscale version is **106, 106, 106**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **147, 159, 164**, and **50, 60, 64** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **85, 104, 112**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **107, 111, 112**.

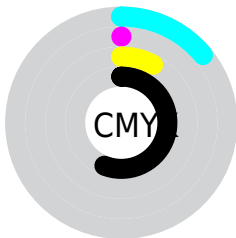
Distribution



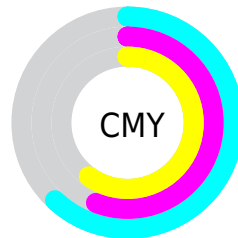
- Red (38%)
- Green (44%)
- Blue (40%)



- Red (38%)
- Yellow (42%)
- Blue (44%)



- Cyan (14%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (8%)
- Black (56%)



- Cyan (62%)
- Magenta (56%)
- Yellow (60%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 96, 107, 112 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, 107, 112 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



96, 107, 112



96, 107, 112

255, 255, 255



72, 83, 88



147, 159, 164



50, 60, 64



173, 185, 191



28, 37, 42



201, 213, 219



4, 16, 22



229, 241, 247



0, 0, 0



96, 107, 112



96, 107, 112



85, 104, 112



107, 111, 112



74, 100, 112



118, 112, 115



62, 96, 112



130, 112, 122

■ 51, 93, 112

■ 141, 112, 128

■ 40, 89, 112

■ 152, 112, 134

■ 29, 86, 112

■ 163, 112, 140

■ 18, 82, 112

■ 174, 112, 146

■ 6, 79, 112

■ 186, 112, 152

■ 0, 77, 112

■ 197, 112, 158

Harmonies

Analogous

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



97, 111, 105



96, 107, 112



91, 102, 112

Triad

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



96, 107, 112



104, 107, 122



123, 105, 99

Complementary

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



96, 107, 112



112, 96, 105

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, 104, 106



96, 107, 112



113, 106, 119

Square

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



96, 107, 112



96, 105, 121



120, 104, 113



118, 116, 95

Rectangle

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



96, 107, 112



91, 102, 115



120, 104, 113



123, 104, 101

Sweetspot

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



96, 107, 112



140, 144, 145



96, 112, 103



70, 73, 74



201, 201, 201



74, 74, 74

Same Dimension

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



96, 107, 112



121, 137, 145



96, 104, 112



50, 54, 56



0, 83, 120



0, 170, 247

Inverse Universe

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



112, 96, 105



145, 121, 134



112, 96, 97



56, 50, 54



120, 0, 65



247, 0, 135

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 96, 107, 112 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, 107, 112 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

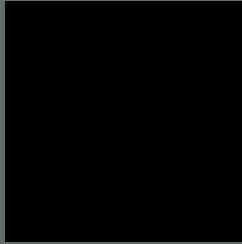
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 96, 107, 112 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the R Y B color 96, 107, 112.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the R Y B color 96, 107, 112.

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, 107, 112](#)

Protanopia

[107, 112, 101](#)

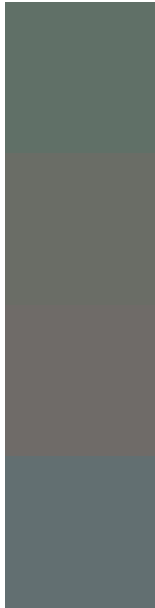
Deuteranopia

[120, 104, 105](#)



Tritanopia
99, 106, 118

Trichromacy



Original Color
96, 107, 112

Protanomaly
102, 109, 105

Deuteranomaly
111, 109, 104

Tritanomaly
98, 105, 113

Monochromacy



Original Color
96, 107, 112

Achromatopsia
106, 106, 106

Achromatomaly
102, 106, 108

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 96, 107, 112 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, 112, 103) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(96, 112, 103)  
}
```

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, 112, 103) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(96, 112, 103) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 96, 107, 112 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, 112, 103) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(96, 112, 103) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(96, 112, 103)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(96, 112, 103); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(96, 112, 103);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(96, 112,  
103) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 96, 107, 112 is called "background".

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

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(96, 112, 103) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(96, 112,  
103) }
```

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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