

Converting Colors

`RYB(99, 116, 146)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(99, 116, 146) contains.

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Color

R_YB(99, 116, 146)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	637E92
RGB	99, 126, 146
RGB Percent	39%, 49%, 57%
CMY	0.6118, 0.5073, 0.4275
CMYK	0.32, 0.14, 0.00, 0.43
HSL	206°, 19%, 48%
HSV	206°, 32%, 57%
XYZ	17.7479, 19.5561, 30.0334
YIQ	120.2070, -22.5120, 0.4960

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

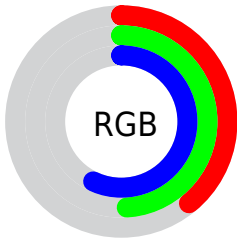
Format	Color
R _Y B	99, 116, 146
Decimal	6520466
CIE Lab	51.33, -4.44, -14.10
CIE LCh	51, 14.783, 252.534
Yxy	19.5561, 0.2636, 0.2904
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284710546 (0xFF637E92)
YUV	120.2070, 12.7159, -18.5985
Hunter-Lab	44.2223, -5.7506, -9.3111

Details

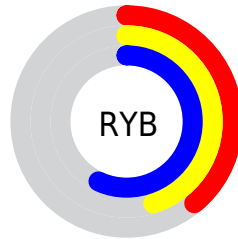
The RYB color **99, 116, 146** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666666**. A complement of this color would be **146, 134, 99**, and the grayscale version is **120, 120, 120**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **151, 169, 200**, and **50, 67, 95** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **84, 106, 146**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **114, 126, 146**.

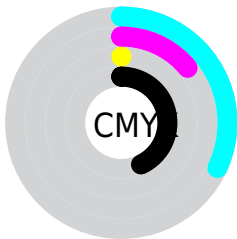
Distribution



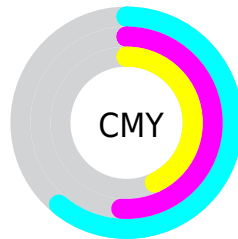
- Red (39%)
- Green (49%)
- Blue (57%)



- Red (39%)
- Yellow (45%)
- Blue (57%)



- Cyan (32%)
- Magenta (14%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (43%)



- Cyan (61%)
- Magenta (51%)
- Yellow (43%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 99, 116, 146 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 99, 116, 146 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 99, 116, 146 ■ 99, 116, 146

255, 255, 255 ■ 74, 91, 120

■ 151, 168, 200 ■ 50, 67, 95

■ 178, 196, 228 ■ 26, 43, 72

■ 206, 224, 255 ■ 1, 20, 49

■ 234, 245, 255 ■ 0, 7, 29

■ 0, 0, 0

■ 99, 116, 146 ■ 99, 116, 146

■ 84, 106, 146 ■ 114, 126, 146

■ 70, 97, 146 ■ 128, 134, 146

■ 55, 88, 146

■ 143, 144, 146

■ 41, 79, 146

■ 157, 155, 146

■ 26, 69, 146

■ 172, 165, 146

■ 11, 60, 146

■ 187, 178, 146

■ 0, 53, 146

■ 201, 189, 146

■ 216, 199, 146

■ 230, 212, 146

Harmonies

Analogous

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



89, 111, 139



99, 116, 146



115, 121, 147

Triad

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



99, 116, 146



149, 113, 117



103, 127, 118

Complementary

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



99, 116, 146



146, 134, 99

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.



103, 127, 98



99, 116, 146



147, 118, 106

Square

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



99, 116, 146



143, 114, 130



139, 139, 99



99, 119, 129

Rectangle

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



99, 116, 146



126, 119, 144



139, 139, 99



101, 126, 110

Sweetspot

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



99, 116, 146



170, 177, 189



99, 132, 146



83, 87, 94



222, 222, 222



94, 94, 94

Same Dimension

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



99, 116, 146



115, 142, 189



99, 102, 146



67, 70, 74



0, 50, 138



0, 4, 10

Inverse Universe

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



146, 99, 126



189, 115, 157



102, 146, 99



74, 67, 71



138, 0, 78



10, 0, 6

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 99, 116, 146 looks on a white 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

Black Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 99, 116, 146 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

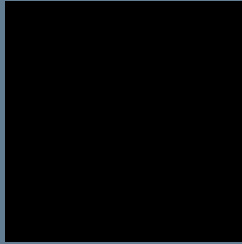
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

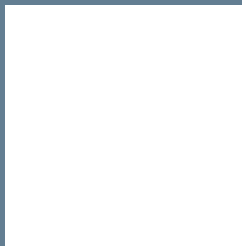
Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

R Y B 99, 116, 146 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the R Y B color 99, 116, 146.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the R Y B color 99, 116, 146.

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

99, 116, 146

Protanopia

118, 121, 143

Deuteranopia

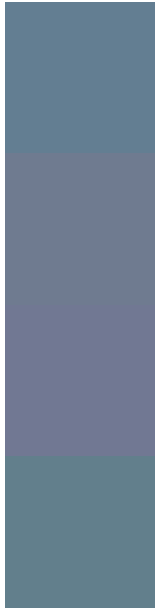
121, 119, 147



Tritanopia

97, 114, 137

Trichromacy



Original Color

99, 116, 146

Protanomaly

111, 120, 144

Deuteranomaly

113, 119, 147

Tritanomaly

98, 115, 140

Monochromacy



Original Color

99, 116, 146

Achromatopsia

120, 120, 120

Achromatomaly

112, 118, 129

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 99, 116, 146 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(99, 126, 146)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(99, 126, 146)  
}
```

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(99, 126, 146) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(99, 126, 146) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 99, 116, 146 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(99, 126, 146) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(99, 126, 146) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(99, 126, 146)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(99, 126, 146); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(99, 126, 146);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(99, 126,  
146) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 99, 126, 146 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(99, 126, 146) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(99, 126,  
146) }
```

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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