

Converting Colors

RGB(100, 122, 143)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(100, 122, 143) contains.

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Color

RGB(100, 122, 143)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	647A8F
RGB	100, 122, 143
RGB Percent	39%, 48%, 56%
CMY	0.6078, 0.5216, 0.4392
CMYK	0.30, 0.15, 0.00, 0.44
HSL	209°, 18%, 48%
HSV	209°, 30%, 56%
XYZ	17.1730, 18.6116, 28.6739
YIQ	117.8160, -19.8530, 1.8670

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

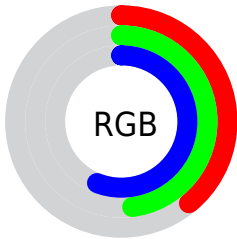
Format	Color
R_{YB}	100, 115, 143
Decimal	6584975
CIE _{Lab}	50.23, -2.81, -14.01
CIE _{LCh}	50, 14.285, 258.667
Yxy	18.6116, 0.2664, 0.2887
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284775055 (0xFF647A8F)
YUV	117.8160, 12.4157, -15.6246
Hunter-Lab	43.1411, -4.4423, -9.2085

Details

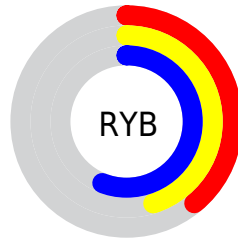
The RGB color **100, 122, 143** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666666**. A complement of this color would be **143, 121, 100**, and the grayscale version is **118, 118, 118**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **152, 174, 197**, and **51, 73, 93** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **86, 115, 143**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **114, 129, 143**.

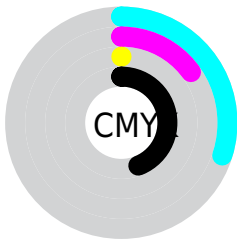
Distribution



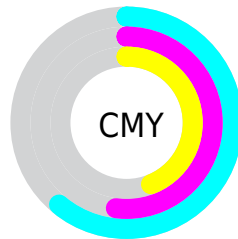
- Red (39%)
- Green (48%)
- Blue (56%)



- Red (39%)
- Yellow (45%)
- Blue (56%)



- Cyan (30%)
- Magenta (15%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (44%)



- Cyan (61%)
- Magenta (52%)
- Yellow (44%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 100, 122, 143 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 RGB color 100, 122, 143 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 100, 122, 143

255, 255, 255

■ 152, 174, 197

■ 179, 202, 225

■ 207, 230, 253

■ 235, 255, 255

■ 100, 122, 143

■ 75, 97, 117

■ 51, 73, 93

■ 28, 51, 69

■ 4, 30, 47

■ 0, 3, 26

■ 0, 0, 0

■ 100, 122, 143

■ 86, 115, 143

■ 71, 108, 143

■ 100, 122, 143

■ 114, 129, 143

■ 129, 136, 143

■ 57, 101, 143

■ 143, 143, 143

■ 43, 94, 143

■ 157, 150, 143

■ 28, 87, 143

■ 171, 157, 143

■ 14, 80, 143

■ 186, 164, 143

■ 0, 73, 143

■ 200, 171, 143

■ 214, 178, 143

■ 229, 185, 143

Harmonies

Analogous

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



89, 125, 137



100, 122, 143



116, 118, 142

Triad

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



100, 122, 143



145, 111, 112



107, 124, 103

Complementary

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



100, 122, 143



143, 121, 100

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.



121, 121, 96



100, 122, 143



142, 113, 102

Square

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



100, 122, 143



141, 111, 125



133, 117, 96



94, 126, 114

Rectangle

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



100, 122, 143



126, 115, 138



133, 117, 96



112, 123, 100

Sweetspot

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



100, 122, 143



169, 178, 186



100, 143, 121



84, 89, 94



222, 222, 222



94, 94, 94

Same Dimension

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



100, 122, 143



119, 153, 186



100, 101, 143



64, 68, 71



0, 69, 135



0, 4, 8

Inverse Universe

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



143, 100, 122



186, 119, 153



143, 142, 100



71, 64, 68



135, 0, 69



8, 0, 4

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 100, 122, 143 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

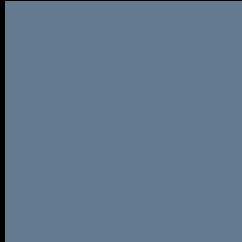
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

Black Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 100, 122, 143 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

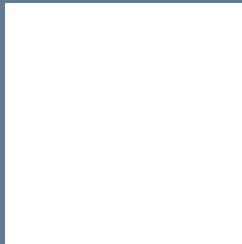
Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

RGB 100, 122, 143 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 100, 122, 143.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 100, 122, 143.

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
100, 122, 143

Protanopia
115, 118, 140

Deuteranopia
118, 117, 144



Tritanopia
98, 124, 134

Trichromacy



Original Color

100, 122, 143

Protanomaly

110, 119, 141

Deuteranomaly

111, 119, 144

Tritanomaly

99, 123, 137

Monochromacy



Original Color

100, 122, 143

Achromatopsia

118, 118, 118

Achromatomaly

111, 119, 127

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 100, 122, 143 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(100, 122, 143)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(100, 122, 143)  
}
```

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(100, 122, 143) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(100, 122, 143) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 100, 122, 143 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

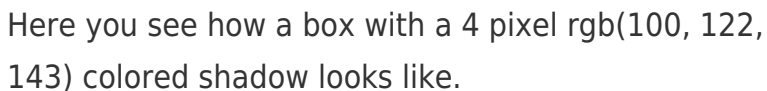
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(100, 122, 143) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(100, 122, 143) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(100, 122, 143)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(100, 122, 143); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(100, 122, 143); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(100, 122, 143) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 100, 122, 143 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(100, 122, 143) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(100,  
122, 143) }
```

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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