

Converting Colors

RGB(100, 125, 114)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(100, 125, 114) contains.

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Color

RGB(100, 125, 114)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	647D72
RGB	100, 125, 114
RGB Percent	39%, 49%, 45%
CMY	0.6078, 0.5098, 0.5529
CMYK	0.20, 0.00, 0.09, 0.51
HSL	154°, 11%, 44%
HSV	154°, 20%, 49%
XYZ	15.6264, 18.5915, 18.6845
YIQ	116.2710, -11.3690, -8.7210

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

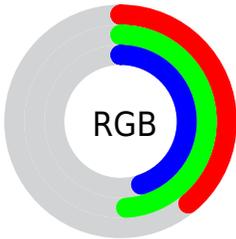
Format	Color
R _Y B	100, 116, 125
Decimal	6585714
CIE Lab	50.21, -11.46, 3.01
CIE LCh	50, 11.846, 165.291
Yxy	18.5915, 0.2954, 0.3514
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284775794 (0xFF647D72)
YUV	116.2710, -1.1196, -14.2697
Hunter-Lab	43.1178, -10.7657, 4.4900

Details

The RGB color **100, 125, 114** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666666**. A complement of this color would be **125, 100, 111**, and the grayscale version is **116, 116, 116**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **151, 178, 166**, and **53, 76, 66** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **87, 125, 109**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **113, 125, 120**.

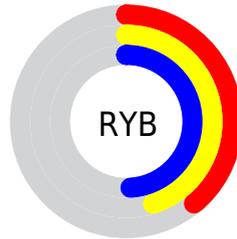
Distribution



Red (39%)

Green (49%)

Blue (45%)



Red (39%)

Yellow (45%)

Blue (49%)

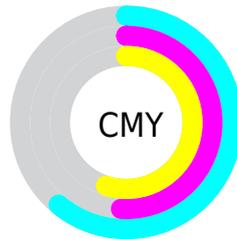


Cyan (20%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (9%)

Black (51%)



Cyan (61%)

Magenta (51%)

Yellow (55%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 100, 125, 114 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, 125, 114 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 100, 125, 114

255, 255, 255

■ 151, 178, 166

■ 178, 205, 193

■ 206, 233, 221

■ 234, 255, 249

■ 100, 125, 114

■ 87, 125, 109

■ 75, 125, 103

■ 100, 125, 114

■ 76, 100, 90

■ 53, 76, 66

■ 31, 53, 44

■ 10, 32, 24

■ 0, 1, 0

■ 0, 0, 0

■ 100, 125, 114

■ 113, 125, 120

■ 125, 125, 125

■ 63, 125, 98

■ 138, 125, 131

■ 50, 125, 92

■ 150, 125, 136

■ 38, 125, 87

■ 163, 125, 141

■ 25, 125, 81

■ 175, 125, 147

■ 12, 125, 76

■ 187, 125, 152

■ 0, 125, 70

■ 200, 125, 158

■ 212, 125, 163

Harmonies

Analogous

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



110, 123, 105



100, 125, 114



94, 125, 124

Triad

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



100, 125, 114



115, 119, 139



139, 114, 106

Complementary

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



100, 125, 114



125, 100, 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.



141, 113, 115



100, 125, 114



128, 115, 134

Square

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



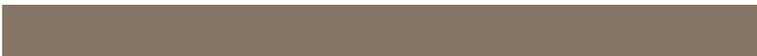
100, 125, 114



103, 122, 139



137, 113, 125



132, 117, 100

Rectangle

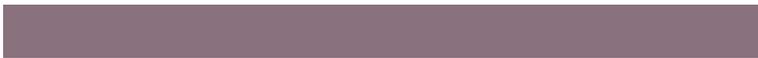
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



100, 125, 114



93, 125, 131



137, 113, 125



140, 113, 108

Sweetspot

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



100, 125, 114



153, 163, 159



111, 125, 100



76, 82, 79



209, 209, 209



82, 82, 82

Same Dimension

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



100, 125, 114



124, 163, 146



100, 124, 125



57, 64, 61



0, 128, 71



0, 0, 0

Inverse Universe

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



125, 100, 111



163, 124, 141



125, 101, 100



64, 57, 60



128, 0, 56



0, 0, 0

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 100, 125, 114 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

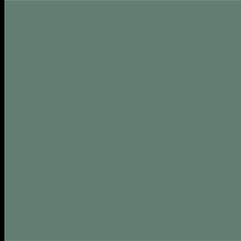
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 125, 114 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

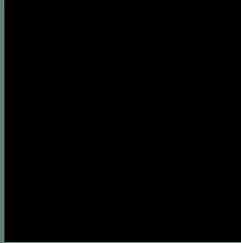
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

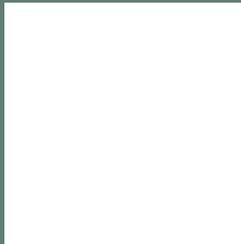
Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

RGB 100, 125, 114 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 100, 125, 114.

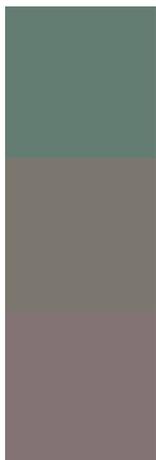


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 100, 125, 114.

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, 125, 114

Protanopia
123, 119, 111

Deuteranopia
132, 115, 116



Tritanopia
103, 122, 132

Trichromacy



Original Color

100, 125, 114

Protanomaly

115, 121, 112

Deuteranomaly

120, 119, 115

Tritanomaly

102, 123, 125

Monochromacy



Original Color

100, 125, 114

Achromatopsia

116, 116, 116

Achromatomaly

110, 119, 115

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 100, 125, 114 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, 125, 114)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(100, 125, 114)  
}
```

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, 125, 114) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(100, 125, 114) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 100, 125, 114 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, 125, 114) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(100, 125, 114) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(100, 125, 114)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(100, 125, 114); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(100, 125, 114);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(100, 125,  
114) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 100, 125, 114 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(100, 125, 114) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(100,  
125, 114) }
```

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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