

Converting Colors

RGB(100, 128, 227)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(100, 128, 227) contains.

RGB(100, 128, 227)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	11
<i>Previews</i>	23
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	26
<i>CSS Examples</i>	29

Color

RGB(100, 128, 227)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	6480E3
RGB	100, 128, 227
RGB Percent	39%, 50%, 89%
CMY	0.6078, 0.4980, 0.1098
CMYK	0.56, 0.44, 0.00, 0.11
HSL	227°, 69%, 64%
HSV	227°, 56%, 89%
XYZ	26.8398, 23.6937, 75.8318
YIQ	130.9140, -48.4670, 24.8530

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

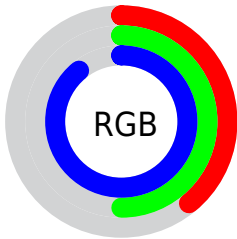
Format	Color
RYB	100, 123, 227
Decimal	6586595
CIELab	55.78, 18.64, -53.52
CIELCh	56, 56.674, 289.199
Yxy	23.6937, 0.2124, 0.1875
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284776675 (0xFF6480E3)
YUV	130.9140, 47.3704, -27.1116
Hunter-Lab	48.6762, 13.2407, -58.2935

Details

The RGB color **100, 128, 227** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **6699FF**. A complement of this color would be **227, 199, 100**, and the grayscale version is **130, 130, 130**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **159, 180, 255**, and **32, 79, 171** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **77, 110, 227**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **123, 146, 227**.

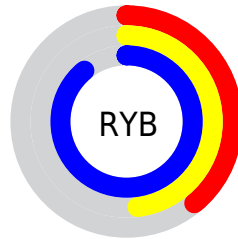
Distribution



Red (39%)

Green (50%)

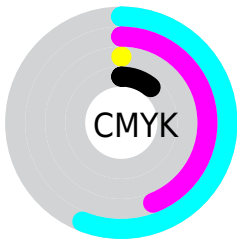
Blue (89%)



Red (39%)

Yellow (48%)

Blue (89%)

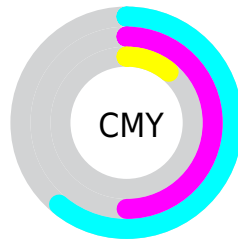


Cyan (56%)

Magenta (44%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (11%)



Cyan (61%)


Magenta (50%)


Yellow (11%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RGB color 100, 128, 227 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, 128, 227 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 100, 128, 227

 100, 128, 227

255, 255, 255

 69, 103, 199

 159, 180, 255

 32, 79, 171

 188, 208, 255

 0, 57, 144

 218, 236, 255

 0, 36, 118

 248, 255, 255

 0, 17, 92

 0, 7, 68

 0, 3, 45

 0, 1, 23

 0, 0, 0

■ 100, 128, 227

■ 100, 128, 227

■ 77, 110, 227

■ 123, 146, 227

■ 55, 93, 227

■ 145, 163, 227

■ 32, 75, 227

■ 168, 181, 227

■ 9, 57, 227

■ 191, 199, 227

■ 0, 50, 227

■ 213, 216, 227

■ 236, 234, 227

■ 255, 252, 227

■ 255, 255, 227

Harmonies

Analogous

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



0, 144, 230



100, 128, 227



175, 107, 199

Triad

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



100, 128, 227



207, 105, 60



0, 156, 114

Complementary

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



100, 128, 227



227, 199, 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.



68, 151, 65



100, 128, 227



174, 125, 27

Square

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



100, 128, 227



223, 89, 104



129, 141, 28



0, 157, 165

Rectangle

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



100, 128, 227



204, 94, 170



129, 141, 28



0, 155, 97

Sweetspot

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



100, 128, 227



212, 221, 255



100, 227, 197



102, 108, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



100, 128, 227



84, 122, 255



134, 100, 227



103, 106, 115



0, 39, 179



0, 11, 51

Inverse Universe

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



227, 100, 128



255, 84, 122



193, 227, 100



115, 103, 106



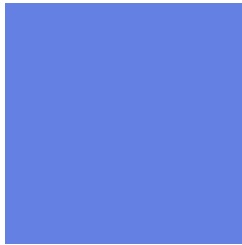
179, 0, 39



51, 0, 11

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 100, 128, 227 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

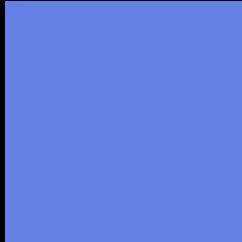
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 128, 227 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

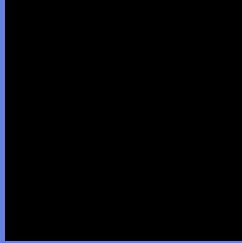
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 128, 227 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 100, 128, 227.

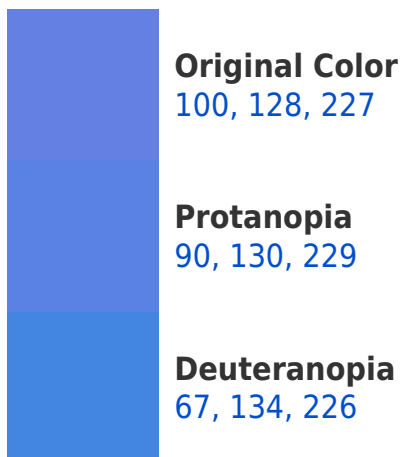


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 100, 128, 227.

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





Tritanopia

73, 144, 155

Trichromacy



Original Color

100, 128, 227

Protanomaly

94, 129, 228

Deuteranomaly

79, 132, 226

Tritanomaly

83, 138, 181

Monochromacy



Original Color

100, 128, 227

Achromatopsia

131, 131, 131

Achromatomaly

120, 130, 166

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 100, 128, 227 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, 128, 227)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(100, 128, 227)  
}
```

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, 128, 227) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(100, 128, 227) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 100, 128, 227 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, 128, 227) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(100, 128, 227) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(100, 128, 227)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(100, 128, 227); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(100, 128, 227);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(100, 128,  
227) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 100, 128, 227 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(100, 128, 227) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(100,  
128, 227) }
```

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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