

Converting Colors

RGB(100, 141, 135)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(100, 141, 135) contains.

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Color

RGB(100, 141, 135)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	648D87
RGB	100, 141, 135
RGB Percent	39%, 55%, 53%
CMY	0.6078, 0.4471, 0.4706
CMYK	0.29, 0.00, 0.04, 0.45
HSL	171°, 17%, 47%
HSV	171°, 29%, 55%
XYZ	19.1536, 23.5083, 26.4497
YIQ	128.0570, -22.5100, -10.5580

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

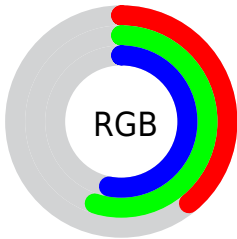
Format	Color
RYB	100, 122, 141
Decimal	6589831
CIELab	55.59, -15.45, -1.36
CIELCh	56, 15.507, 185.018
Yxy	23.5083, 0.2771, 0.3402
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284779911 (0xFF648D87)
YUV	128.0570, 3.4229, -24.6060
Hunter-Lab	48.4854, -14.3352, 1.5959

Details

The RGB color `100, 141, 135` is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex `669999`. A complement of this color would be `141, 100, 106`, and the grayscale version is `128, 128, 128`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `152, 195, 188`, and `51, 91, 85` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `86, 141, 133`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `114, 141, 137`.

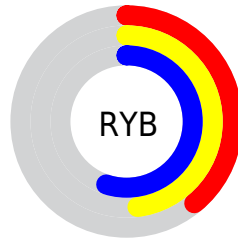
Distribution



Red (39%)

Green (55%)

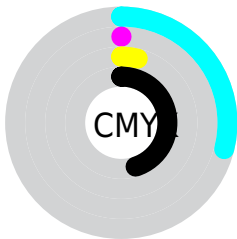
Blue (53%)



Red (39%)

Yellow (48%)

Blue (55%)

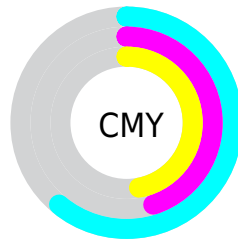


Cyan (29%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (4%)

Black (45%)



Cyan (61%)

Magenta (45%)

Yellow (47%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 100, 141, 135 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, 141, 135 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 100, 141, 135

255, 255, 255

■ 152, 195, 188

■ 179, 223, 216

■ 207, 251, 244

■ 236, 255, 255

■ 100, 141, 135

■ 75, 115, 110

■ 51, 91, 85

■ 27, 67, 62

■ 2, 45, 40

■ 0, 25, 20

■ 0, 0, 0

■ 100, 141, 135

■ 86, 141, 133

■ 72, 141, 131

■ 100, 141, 135

■ 114, 141, 137

■ 128, 141, 139

■ 58, 141, 129

■ 142, 141, 141

■ 44, 141, 127

■ 156, 141, 143

■ 30, 141, 125

■ 171, 141, 145

■ 15, 141, 123

■ 185, 141, 147

■ 1, 141, 121

■ 199, 141, 149

■ 0, 141, 120

■ 213, 141, 152

■ 227, 141, 154

Harmonies

Analogous

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



111, 140, 121



100, 141, 135



97, 140, 148

Triad

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



100, 141, 135



138, 129, 155



154, 129, 109

Complementary

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



100, 141, 135



141, 100, 106

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.



160, 125, 118



100, 141, 135



153, 125, 145

Square

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



100, 141, 135



121, 134, 160



160, 124, 131



141, 133, 106

Rectangle

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



100, 141, 135



101, 139, 155



160, 124, 131



157, 127, 112

Sweetspot

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



100, 141, 135



167, 184, 181



106, 141, 100



82, 92, 90



219, 219, 219



92, 92, 92

Same Dimension

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



100, 141, 135



119, 184, 174



100, 127, 141



64, 71, 70



0, 135, 115



0, 8, 7

Inverse Universe

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



141, 100, 106



184, 119, 129



141, 114, 100



71, 64, 65



135, 0, 20



8, 0, 1

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 100, 141, 135 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, 141, 135 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

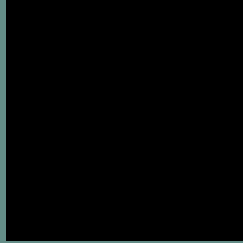
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

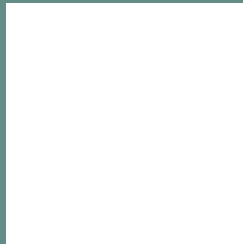
Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

RGB 100, 141, 135 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 100, 141, 135.

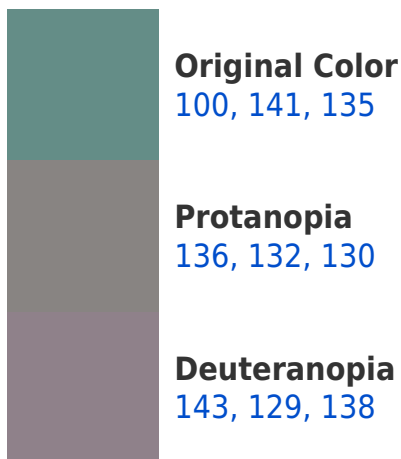



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 100, 141, 135.

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
103, 139, 150

Trichromacy



Original Color

100, 141, 135

Protanomaly

123, 135, 132

Deuteranomaly

127, 133, 137

Tritanomaly

102, 140, 145

Monochromacy



Original Color

100, 141, 135

Achromatopsia

128, 128, 128

Achromatomaly

118, 133, 131

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 100, 141, 135 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, 141, 135)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(100, 141, 135)  
}
```

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, 141, 135) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(100, 141, 135) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 100, 141, 135 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, 141, 135) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(100, 141, 135) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(100, 141, 135)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(100, 141, 135); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(100, 141, 135);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(100, 141,  
135) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 100, 141, 135 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(100, 141, 135) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(100,  
141, 135) }
```

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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