

Converting Colors

RGB(100, 150, 145)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(100, 150, 145) contains.

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Color

RGB(100, 150, 145)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	649691
RGB	100, 150, 145
RGB Percent	39%, 59%, 57%
CMY	0.6078, 0.4118, 0.4314
CMYK	0.33, 0.00, 0.03, 0.41
HSL	174°, 20%, 49%
HSV	174°, 33%, 59%
XYZ	21.2727, 26.5664, 30.7947
YIQ	134.4800, -28.1950, -12.1550

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

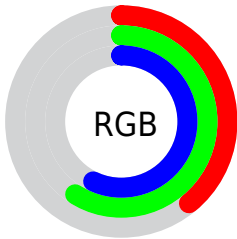
Format	Color
RYB	100, 126, 150
Decimal	6592145
CIELab	58.57, -17.85, -2.71
CIELCh	59, 18.056, 188.634
Yxy	26.5664, 0.2705, 0.3378
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284782225 (0xFF649691)
YUV	134.4800, 5.1864, -30.2390
Hunter-Lab	51.5426, -16.5287, 0.6563

Details

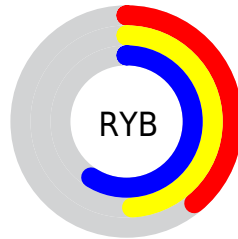
The RGB color `100, 150, 145` is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex `669999`. A complement of this color would be `150, 100, 105`, and the grayscale version is `134, 134, 134`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `153, 204, 199`, and `50, 99, 95` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `85, 150, 144`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `115, 150, 147`.

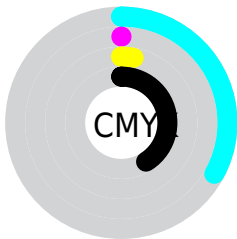
Distribution



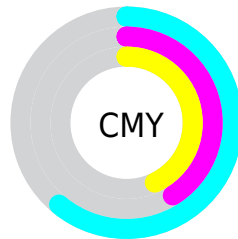
- Red (39%)
- Green (59%)
- Blue (57%)



- Red (39%)
- Yellow (49%)
- Blue (59%)



- Cyan (33%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (3%)
- Black (41%)




- Cyan (61%)
- Magenta (41%)
- Yellow (43%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 100, 150, 145 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, 150, 145 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 100, 150, 145


255, 255, 255


 153, 204, 199

 180, 233, 227


 208, 255, 255

 237, 255, 255

 100, 150, 145

 75, 124, 119

 50, 99, 95

 24, 75, 71


 0, 52, 49


 0, 31, 28

 0, 0, 1

 0, 0, 0

 100, 150, 145

 85, 150, 144

 100, 150, 145

 115, 150, 147

■ 70, 150, 142

■ 130, 150, 148

■ 55, 150, 141

■ 145, 150, 150

■ 40, 150, 139

■ 160, 150, 151

■ 25, 150, 138

■ 175, 150, 153

■ 10, 150, 136

■ 190, 150, 154

■ 0, 150, 135

■ 205, 150, 155

■ 220, 150, 157

■ 235, 150, 159

Harmonies

Analogous

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



113, 149, 129



100, 150, 145



98, 149, 160

Triad

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



100, 150, 145



149, 135, 166



163, 136, 112

Complementary

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



100, 150, 145



150, 100, 105

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.



172, 132, 122



100, 150, 145



165, 131, 153

Square

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



100, 150, 145



129, 141, 172



173, 130, 137



148, 141, 110

Rectangle

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



100, 150, 145



104, 147, 167



173, 130, 137



167, 134, 114

Sweetspot

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



100, 150, 145



174, 194, 192



105, 150, 100



85, 97, 96



224, 224, 224



97, 97, 97

Same Dimension

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



100, 150, 145



116, 194, 186



100, 130, 150



67, 74, 73



0, 138, 124



0, 10, 9

Inverse Universe

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



150, 100, 105



194, 116, 124



150, 120, 100



74, 67, 67



138, 0, 14



10, 0, 1

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 100, 150, 145 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, 150, 145 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

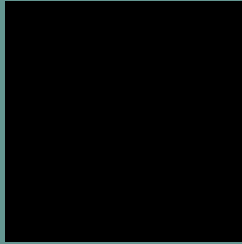
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 150, 145 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 100, 150, 145.




This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 100, 150, 145.

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](#).

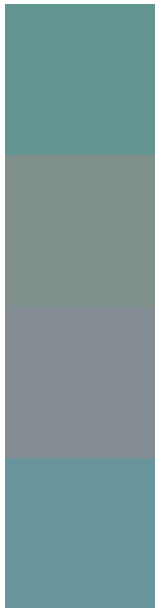
Dichromacy





Tritanopia
104, 148, 160

Trichromacy



Original Color

100, 150, 145

Protanomaly

127, 144, 141

Deuteranomaly

132, 141, 147

Tritanomaly

103, 149, 155

Monochromacy



Original Color

100, 150, 145

Achromatopsia

134, 134, 134

Achromatomaly

122, 140, 138

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 100, 150, 145 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, 150, 145)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(100, 150, 145)  
}
```

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, 150, 145) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(100, 150, 145) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 100, 150, 145 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, 150, 145) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(100, 150, 145) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(100, 150, 145)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(100, 150, 145); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(100, 150, 145);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(100, 150,  
145) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 100, 150, 145 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(100, 150, 145) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(100,  
150, 145) }
```

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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