

Converting Colors

RGB(100, 156, 147)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(100, 156, 147) contains.

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Color

RGB(100, 156, 147)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

| Format | Color |
|-------------|------------------------------|
| Hex | 649C93 |
| RGB | 100, 156, 147 |
| RGB Percent | 39%, 61%, 58% |
| CMY | 0.6078, 0.3882, 0.4235 |
| CMYK | 0.36, 0.00, 0.06, 0.39 |
| HSL | 170°, 22%, 50% |
| HSV | 170°, 36%, 61% |
| XYZ | 22.4105, 28.5928, 31.9416 |
| YIQ | 138.2300, -30.4870, -14.6710 |

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

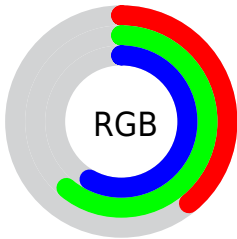
| Format | Color |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| RYB | 100, 130, 156 |
| Decimal | 6593683 |
| CIELab | 60.42, -20.51, -1.13 |
| CIElCh | 60, 20.538, 183.158 |
| Yxy | 28.5928, 0.2702, 0.3447 |
| Android (android.graphics.Color) | 4284783763 (0xFF649C93) |
| YUV | 138.2300, 4.3236, -33.5277 |
| Hunter-Lab | 53.4723, -18.7664, 2.0138 |

Details

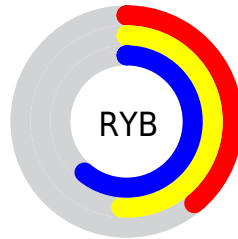
The RGB color `100, 156, 147` is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex `669999`. A complement of this color would be `156, 100, 109`, and the grayscale version is `138, 138, 138`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `153, 211, 201`, and `49, 105, 97` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `84, 156, 144`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `116, 156, 150`.

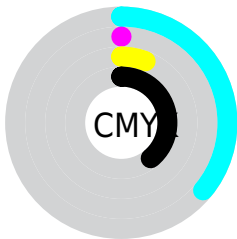
Distribution



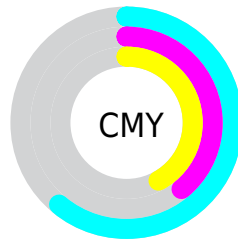
- Red (39%)
- Green (61%)
- Blue (58%)



- Red (39%)
- Yellow (51%)
- Blue (61%)



- Cyan (36%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (6%)
- Black (39%)



- Cyan (61%)
- Magenta (39%)
- Yellow (42%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 100, 156, 147 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, 156, 147 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 100, 156, 147

255, 255, 255


 153, 211, 201

 181, 239, 229

 209, 255, 255

 237, 255, 255

 100, 156, 147


 74, 130, 121


 49, 105, 97


 22, 80, 73


 0, 57, 50


 0, 35, 29

 0, 3, 4

 0, 0, 0

 100, 156, 147

 84, 156, 144

 100, 156, 147

 116, 156, 150

■ 69, 156, 142

■ 131, 156, 152

■ 53, 156, 139

■ 147, 156, 155

■ 38, 156, 137

■ 162, 156, 157

■ 22, 156, 134

■ 178, 156, 160

■ 6, 156, 132

■ 194, 156, 162

■ 0, 156, 131

■ 209, 156, 165

■ 225, 156, 167

■ 240, 156, 170

Harmonies

Analogous

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



117, 154, 129



100, 156, 147



94, 155, 165

Triad

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



100, 156, 147



151, 140, 176



173, 139, 114

Complementary

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



100, 156, 147



156, 100, 109

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.



182, 134, 127



100, 156, 147



171, 135, 162

Square

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



100, 156, 147



127, 147, 181



181, 133, 144



157, 145, 110

Rectangle

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



100, 156, 147



99, 153, 174



181, 133, 144



177, 137, 117

Sweetspot

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



100, 156, 147



182, 204, 200



109, 156, 100



89, 102, 100



230, 230, 230



102, 102, 102

Same Dimension

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



100, 156, 147



116, 204, 190



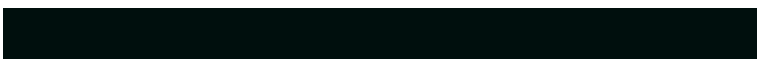
100, 137, 156



71, 79, 78



0, 143, 120



0, 15, 13

Inverse Universe

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



156, 100, 109



204, 116, 130



156, 119, 100



79, 71, 72



143, 0, 23



15, 0, 2

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 100, 156, 147 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

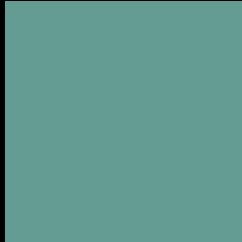
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 156, 147 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

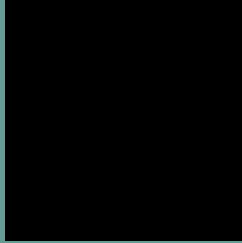
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 156, 147 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 100, 156, 147.

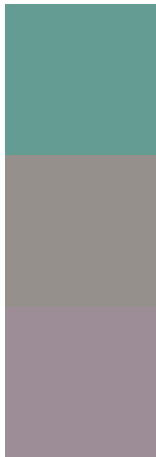


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 100, 156, 147.

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, 156, 147

Protanopia
149, 144, 140

Deuteranopia
157, 141, 150



Tritanopia
105, 153, 166

Trichromacy



Original Color

100, 156, 147

Protanomaly

131, 148, 143

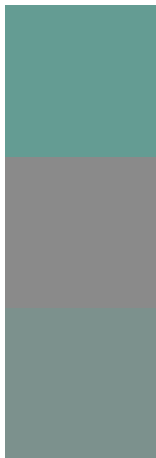
Deuteranomaly

136, 146, 149

Tritanomaly

103, 154, 159

Monochromacy



Original Color

100, 156, 147

Achromatopsia

138, 138, 138

Achromatomaly

124, 145, 141

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 100, 156, 147 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, 156, 147)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(100, 156, 147)  
}
```

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, 156, 147) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(100, 156, 147) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 100, 156, 147 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, 156, 147) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(100, 156, 147) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(100, 156, 147) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(100, 156, 147); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(100, 156, 147);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(100, 156,  
147) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 100, 156, 147 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(100, 156, 147) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(100,  
156, 147) }
```

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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