Converting Colors

RGB(100, 157, 164)

Have a look what the booklet for RGB(100, 157, 164) contains.

Color

RGB(100, 157, 164)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	649DA4
RGB	100, 157, 164
RGB Percent	39%, 62%, 64%
CMY	0.6078, 0.3843, 0.3569
CMYK	0.39, 0.04, 0.00, 0.36
HSL	187°, 26%, 52%
HSV	187°, 39%, 64%
XYZ	24.0133, 29.5036, 39.5511
YIQ	140.7550, -36.2190, -9.9070

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

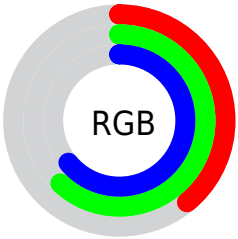
Format	Color
RYB	100, 130, 164
Decimal	6593956
CIELab	61.22, -16.77, -9.56
CIELCh	61, 19.304, 209.677
Yxy	29.5036, 0.2580, 0.3170
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284784036 (0xFF649DA4)
YUV	140.7550, 11.4598, -35.7421
Hunter-Lab	54.3172, -16.1413, -5.1500

Details

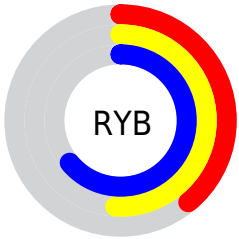
The RGB color 100, 157, 164 is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex 669999. A complement of this color would be 164, 107, 100, and the grayscale version is 141, 141, 141.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is 154, 212, 219, and 47, 106, 112 is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get 84, 155, 164, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is 116, 159, 164.

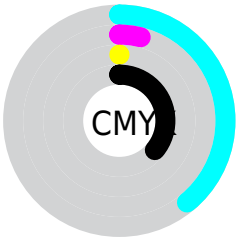
Distribution



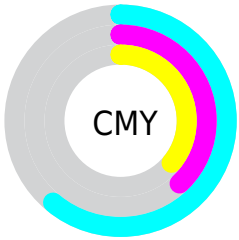
- Red (39%)
- Green (62%)
- Blue (64%)



- Red (39%)
- Yellow (51%)
- Blue (64%)



- Cyan (39%)
- Magenta (4%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (36%)



- Cyan (61%)
- Magenta (38%)
- Yellow (36%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 100, 157, 164 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, 157, 164 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

100, 157, 164	100, 157, 164
255, 255, 255	74, 131, 138
154, 212, 219	47, 106, 112
181, 240, 247	17, 81, 88
210, 255, 255	0, 58, 65
239, 255, 255	0, 36, 43
	0, 9, 23
	0, 0, 0

100, 157, 164	100, 157, 164
84, 155, 164	116, 159, 164

67, 153, 164

51, 152, 164

34, 150, 164

18, 148, 164

2, 146, 164

0, 146, 164

133, 161, 164

149, 162, 164

166, 164, 164

182, 166, 164

198, 168, 164

215, 170, 164

231, 171, 164

248, 173, 164

Harmonies

Analogous

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

107, 158, 147

100, 157, 164

108, 154, 177

Triad

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

100, 157, 164

170, 138, 165

161, 147, 114

Complementary

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

100, 157, 164

164, 107, 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.

175, 141, 119

100, 157, 164

181, 136, 149

Square

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

100, 157, 164

150, 143, 177

183, 137, 132

142, 152, 118

Rectangle

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

100, 157, 164

120, 151, 181

183, 137, 132

166, 145, 115

Sweetspot

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

100, 157, 164

188, 211, 214

100, 164, 106

92, 105, 107

235, 235, 235

107, 107, 107

Same Dimension

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

100, 157, 164

114, 203, 214

100, 126, 164

73, 81, 82

0, 129, 145

0, 16, 18

Inverse Universe

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

164, 100, 157

214, 114, 203

164, 138, 100

82, 73, 81

145, 0, 129

18, 0, 16

Previews

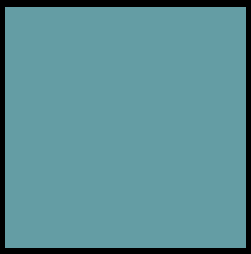
White Background

This preview shows how the RGB color 100, 157, 164 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



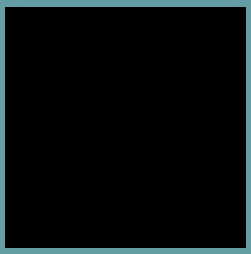
This preview shows how the RGB color 100, 157, 164 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

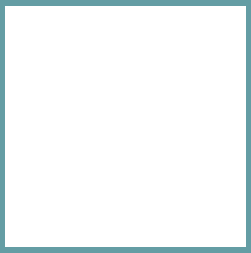
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass
Any Text WCAG AAA ✕ Fail

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the Color Contrast Checker.

RGB 100, 157, 164 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 100, 157, 164.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 100, 157, 164.

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, 157, 164

Protanopia
147, 146, 157

Deuteranopia
152, 143, 167

Tritanopia
101, 156, 169

Trichromacy

Original Color
100, 157, 164

Protanomaly
130, 150, 160

Deuteranomaly
133, 148, 166

Tritanomaly
101, 156, 167

Monochromacy

Original Color
100, 157, 164

Achromatopsia
141, 141, 141

Achromatomaly
126, 147, 149

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 100, 157, 164 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, 157, 164) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{
    color:rgb(100, 157, 164)
}
```

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, 157, 164) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(100, 157, 164) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 100, 157, 164 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, 157, 164) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(100, 157, 164) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(100, 157, 164) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(100, 157, 164); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(100, 157, 164); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(100, 157, 164) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 100, 157, 164 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{
background:rgb(100, 157, 164) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:rgb(100,
157, 164) }
```

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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