

Converting Colors

RGB(100, 160, 150)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(100, 160, 150) contains.

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Color

RGB(100, 160, 150)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	64A096
RGB	100, 160, 150
RGB Percent	39%, 63%, 59%
CMY	0.6078, 0.3725, 0.4118
CMYK	0.38, 0.00, 0.06, 0.37
HSL	170°, 24%, 51%
HSV	170°, 38%, 63%
XYZ	23.3314, 30.0529, 33.4253
YIQ	140.9200, -32.5500, -15.8300

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

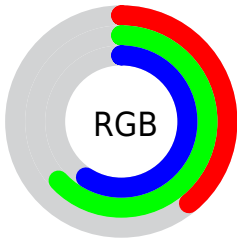
Format	Color
RYB	100, 133, 160
Decimal	6594710
CIELab	61.70, -21.85, -0.95
CIELCh	62, 21.867, 182.496
Yxy	30.0529, 0.2688, 0.3462
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284784790 (0xFF64A096)
YUV	140.9200, 4.4764, -35.8868
Hunter-Lab	54.8206, -19.9673, 2.2240

Details

The RGB color **100, 160, 150** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669999**. A complement of this color would be **160, 100, 110**, and the grayscale version is **141, 141, 141**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **153, 215, 204**, and **48, 108, 99** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **84, 160, 147**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **116, 160, 153**.

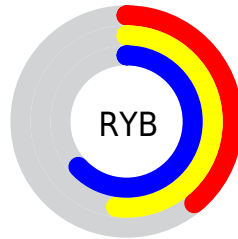
Distribution



Red (39%)

Green (63%)

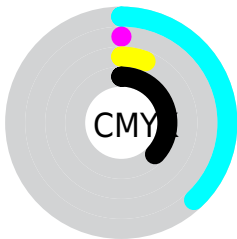
Blue (59%)



Red (39%)

Yellow (52%)

Blue (63%)

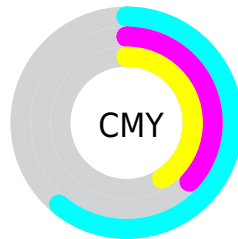


Cyan (38%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (6%)

Black (37%)



Cyan (61%)


Magenta (37%)

Yellow (41%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 100, 160, 150 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, 160, 150 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 100, 160, 150


255, 255, 255


 153, 215, 204

 181, 243, 232

 209, 255, 255

 238, 255, 255


 100, 160, 150

 74, 134, 124

 48, 108, 99

 20, 84, 75


 0, 60, 53


 0, 38, 32


 0, 12, 8

 0, 0, 0

 100, 160, 150

 84, 160, 147

 100, 160, 150

 116, 160, 153

■ 68, 160, 145

■ 132, 160, 155

■ 52, 160, 142

■ 148, 160, 158

■ 36, 160, 139

■ 164, 160, 161

■ 20, 160, 137

■ 180, 160, 163

■ 4, 160, 134

■ 196, 160, 166

■ 0, 160, 133

■ 212, 160, 169

■ 228, 160, 171

■ 244, 160, 174

Harmonies

Analogous

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



119, 158, 131



100, 160, 150



93, 159, 169

Triad

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



100, 160, 150



154, 144, 182



178, 142, 115

Complementary

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



100, 160, 150



160, 100, 110

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.



188, 137, 129



100, 160, 150



175, 138, 167

Square

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



100, 160, 150



128, 150, 187



187, 135, 148



162, 148, 110

Rectangle

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



100, 160, 150



98, 157, 179



187, 135, 148



183, 140, 119

Sweetspot

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



100, 160, 150



186, 209, 205



110, 160, 100



91, 105, 102



232, 232, 232



105, 105, 105

Same Dimension

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



100, 160, 150



115, 209, 193



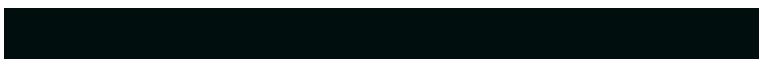
100, 140, 160



71, 79, 78



0, 143, 119



0, 15, 13

Inverse Universe

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



160, 100, 110



209, 115, 131



160, 120, 100



79, 71, 72



143, 0, 24



15, 0, 3

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 100, 160, 150 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, 160, 150 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

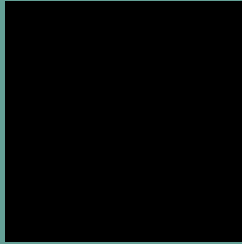
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 100, 160, 150 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 100, 160, 150.

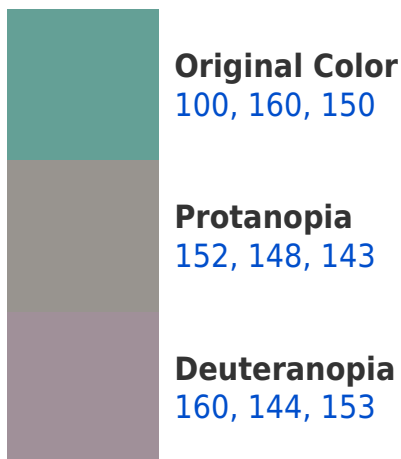



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 100, 160, 150.

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
105, 157, 170

Trichromacy



Original Color
100, 160, 150

Protanomaly
133, 152, 146

Deuteranomaly
138, 150, 152

Tritanomaly
103, 158, 163

Monochromacy



Original Color
100, 160, 150

Achromatopsia
141, 141, 141

Achromatomaly
126, 148, 144

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 100, 160, 150 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, 160, 150)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(100, 160, 150)  
}
```

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, 160, 150) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(100, 160, 150) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 100, 160, 150 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, 160, 150) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(100, 160, 150) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(100, 160, 150)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(100, 160, 150); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(100, 160, 150);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(100, 160,  
150) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 100, 160, 150 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(100, 160, 150) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(100,  
160, 150) }
```

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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