

Converting Colors

RGB(100, 162, 165)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(100, 162, 165) contains.

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Color

RGB(100, 162, 165)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	64A2A5
RGB	100, 162, 165
RGB Percent	39%, 64%, 65%
CMY	0.6078, 0.3647, 0.3529
CMYK	0.39, 0.02, 0.00, 0.35
HSL	183°, 27%, 52%
HSV	183°, 39%, 65%
XYZ	24.9674, 31.2666, 40.3164
YIQ	143.8040, -37.9150, -12.2110

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

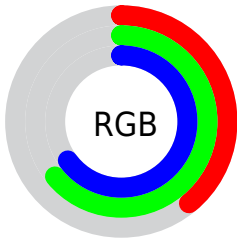
Format	Color
RYB	100, 132, 165
Decimal	6595237
CIELab	62.73, -19.14, -7.87
CIELCh	63, 20.698, 202.353
Yxy	31.2666, 0.2586, 0.3238
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284785317 (0xFF64A2A5)
YUV	143.8040, 10.4496, -38.4161
Hunter-Lab	55.9165, -18.1516, -3.6072

Details

The RGB color **100, 162, 165** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669999**. A complement of this color would be **165, 103, 100**, and the grayscale version is **144, 144, 144**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **154, 217, 220**, and **47, 110, 113** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **84, 161, 165**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **116, 163, 165**.

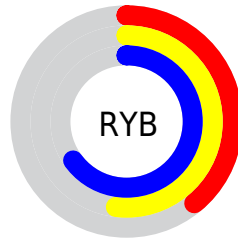
Distribution



Red (39%)

Green (64%)

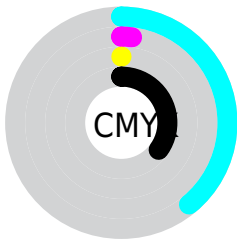
Blue (65%)



Red (39%)

Yellow (52%)

Blue (65%)

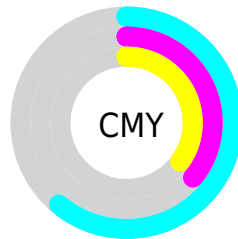


Cyan (39%)

Magenta (2%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (35%)



Cyan (61%)


Magenta (36%)

Yellow (35%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 100, 162, 165 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, 162, 165 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 100, 162, 165


255, 255, 255


 154, 217, 220


 182, 246, 248

 210, 255, 255

 239, 255, 255

 100, 162, 165


 74, 136, 139

 47, 110, 113

 15, 86, 89


 0, 62, 65


 0, 40, 43


 0, 18, 23

 0, 0, 0

 100, 162, 165

 84, 161, 165

 100, 162, 165

 116, 163, 165

■ 67, 160, 165

■ 133, 164, 165

■ 50, 160, 165

■ 149, 164, 165

■ 34, 159, 165

■ 166, 165, 165

■ 17, 158, 165

■ 182, 166, 165

■ 1, 157, 165

■ 199, 167, 165

■ 0, 157, 165

■ 216, 167, 165

■ 232, 168, 165

■ 248, 169, 165

Harmonies

Analogous

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



111, 162, 146



100, 162, 165



104, 160, 180

Triad

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



100, 162, 165



171, 143, 174



170, 149, 116

Complementary

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



100, 162, 165



165, 103, 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.



184, 143, 123



100, 162, 165



185, 139, 157

Square

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



100, 162, 165



149, 149, 186



190, 139, 139



151, 155, 118

Rectangle

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



100, 162, 165



116, 157, 186



190, 139, 139



175, 147, 117

Sweetspot

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



100, 162, 165



188, 213, 214



100, 165, 102



92, 106, 107



235, 235, 235



107, 107, 107

Same Dimension

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



100, 162, 165



114, 210, 214



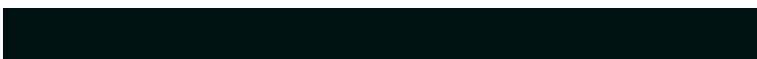
100, 130, 165



73, 81, 82



0, 139, 145



0, 17, 18

Inverse Universe

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



165, 100, 162



214, 114, 210



165, 135, 100



82, 73, 81



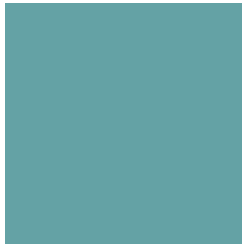
145, 0, 139



18, 0, 17

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 100, 162, 165 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 162, 165 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

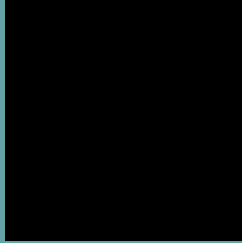
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 162, 165 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 100, 162, 165.

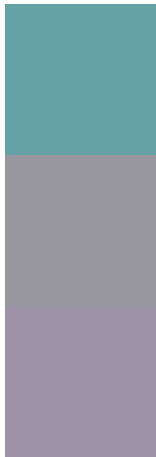


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 100, 162, 165.

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, 162, 165

Protanopia
152, 150, 158

Deuteranopia
158, 147, 168



Tritanopia
102, 161, 174

Trichromacy



Original Color
100, 162, 165

Protanomaly
133, 154, 161

Deuteranomaly
137, 152, 167

Tritanomaly
101, 161, 171

Monochromacy



Original Color
100, 162, 165

Achromatopsia
144, 144, 144

Achromatomaly
128, 151, 152

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 100, 162, 165 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, 162, 165)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(100, 162, 165)  
}
```

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, 162, 165) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(100, 162, 165) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 100, 162, 165 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, 162, 165) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(100, 162, 165) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(100, 162, 165)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(100, 162, 165); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(100, 162, 165);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(100, 162,  
165) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 100, 162, 165 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(100, 162, 165) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(100,  
162, 165) }
```

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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