

Converting Colors

RGB(100, 163, 157)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(100, 163, 157) contains.

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Color

RGB(100, 163, 157)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	64A39D
RGB	100, 163, 157
RGB Percent	39%, 64%, 62%
CMY	0.6078, 0.3608, 0.3843
CMYK	0.39, 0.00, 0.04, 0.36
HSL	174°, 26%, 52%
HSV	174°, 39%, 64%
XYZ	24.4385, 31.3380, 36.6591
YIQ	143.4790, -35.6220, -15.2220

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

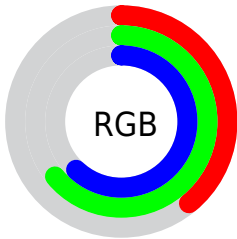
Format	Color
RYB	100, 133, 163
Decimal	6595485
CIELab	62.79, -21.68, -3.29
CIELCh	63, 21.926, 188.622
Yxy	31.3380, 0.2644, 0.3390
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284785565 (0xFF64A39D)
YUV	143.4790, 6.6659, -38.1311
Hunter-Lab	55.9804, -20.0406, 0.3599

Details

The RGB color **100, 163, 157** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669999**. A complement of this color would be **163, 100, 106**, and the grayscale version is **143, 143, 143**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **154, 218, 211**, and **47, 111, 106** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **84, 163, 155**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **116, 163, 159**.

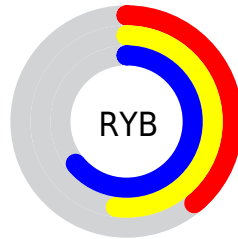
Distribution



Red (39%)

Green (64%)

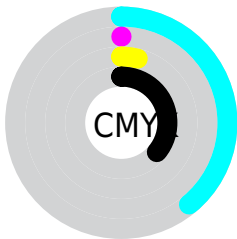
Blue (62%)



Red (39%)

Yellow (52%)

Blue (64%)

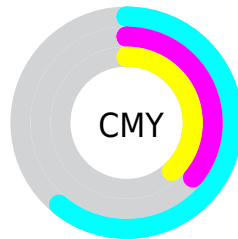


Cyan (39%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (4%)

Black (36%)



Cyan (61%)


Magenta (36%)

Yellow (38%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 100, 163, 157 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, 163, 157 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 100, 163, 157


255, 255, 255


 154, 218, 211


 181, 247, 240

 210, 255, 255

 239, 255, 255

 100, 163, 157


 74, 137, 131

 47, 111, 106

 17, 86, 82


 0, 63, 59


 0, 40, 37


 0, 18, 16

 0, 0, 0

 100, 163, 157

 84, 163, 155

 100, 163, 157

 116, 163, 159

■ 67, 163, 154

■ 133, 163, 160

■ 51, 163, 152

■ 149, 163, 162

■ 35, 163, 151

■ 165, 163, 163

■ 19, 163, 149

■ 181, 163, 165

■ 2, 163, 148

■ 198, 163, 166

■ 0, 163, 147

■ 214, 163, 168

■ 230, 163, 169

■ 247, 163, 171

Harmonies

Analogous

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



117, 162, 137



100, 163, 157



96, 162, 175

Triad

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



100, 163, 157



162, 145, 182



179, 146, 116

Complementary

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



100, 163, 157



163, 100, 106

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.



190, 140, 128



100, 163, 157



182, 140, 167

Square

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



100, 163, 157



136, 152, 190



191, 138, 147



161, 152, 113

Rectangle

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



100, 163, 157



104, 159, 185



191, 138, 147



183, 144, 119

Sweetspot

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



100, 163, 157



186, 212, 209



106, 163, 100



92, 107, 106



235, 235, 235



107, 107, 107

Same Dimension

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



100, 163, 157



114, 212, 202



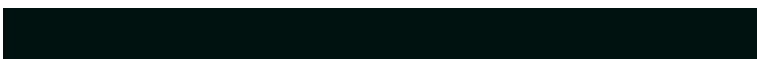
100, 138, 163



73, 82, 81



0, 145, 132



0, 18, 16

Inverse Universe

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



163, 100, 106



212, 114, 124



163, 125, 100



82, 73, 74



145, 0, 14



18, 0, 2

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 100, 163, 157 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

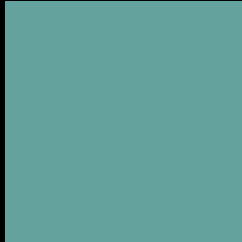
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 163, 157 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

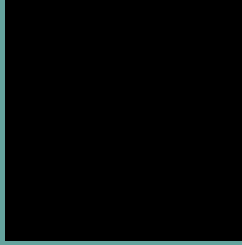
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 163, 157 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 100, 163, 157.

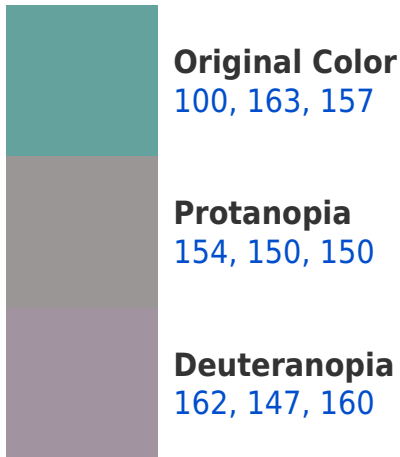



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 100, 163, 157.

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, 161, 173

Trichromacy



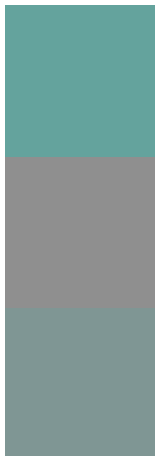
Original Color
100, 163, 157

Protanomaly
134, 155, 153

Deuteranomaly
139, 153, 159

Tritanomaly
103, 162, 167

Monochromacy



Original Color
100, 163, 157

Achromatopsia
143, 143, 143

Achromatomaly
127, 150, 148

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 100, 163, 157 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, 163, 157)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(100, 163, 157)  
}
```

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, 163, 157) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(100, 163, 157) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 100, 163, 157 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, 163, 157) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(100, 163, 157) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(100, 163, 157)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(100, 163, 157); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(100, 163, 157);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(100, 163,  
157) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 100, 163, 157 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(100, 163, 157) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(100,  
163, 157) }
```

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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