

Converting Colors

RGB(100, 163, 181)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(100, 163, 181) contains.

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Color

RGB(100, 163, 181)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	64A3B5
RGB	100, 163, 181
RGB Percent	39%, 64%, 71%
CMY	0.6078, 0.3608, 0.2902
CMYK	0.45, 0.10, 0.00, 0.29
HSL	193°, 35%, 55%
HSV	193°, 45%, 71%
XYZ	26.6932, 32.2399, 48.5321
YIQ	146.2150, -43.3260, -7.7580

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

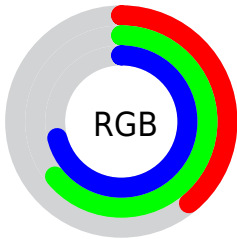
Format	Color
RYB	100, 135, 181
Decimal	6595509
CIELab	63.54, -15.41, -15.64
CIElCh	64, 21.956, 225.411
Yxy	32.2399, 0.2484, 0.3000
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284785589 (0xFF64A3B5)
YUV	146.2150, 17.1490, -40.5306
Hunter-Lab	56.7802, -15.4498, -10.9312

Details

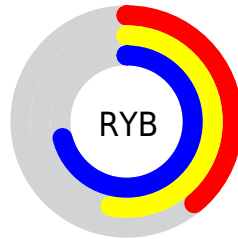
The RGB color **100, 163, 181** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **669999**. A complement of this color would be **181, 118, 100**, and the grayscale version is **146, 146, 146**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **155, 218, 237**, and **44, 111, 128** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **82, 159, 181**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **118, 167, 181**.

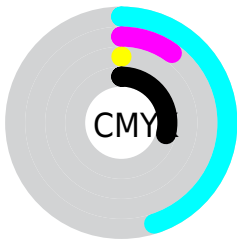
Distribution



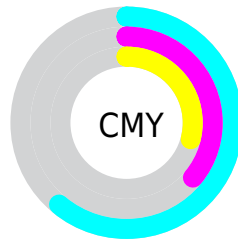
- Red (39%)
- Green (64%)
- Blue (71%)



- Red (39%)
- Yellow (53%)
- Blue (71%)



- Cyan (45%)
- Magenta (10%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (29%)



- Cyan (61%)
- Magenta (36%)
- Yellow (29%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 100, 163, 181 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, 181 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 100, 163, 181


255, 255, 255


 155, 218, 237


 183, 247, 255

 212, 255, 255

 241, 255, 255

 100, 163, 181

 73, 137, 154

 44, 111, 128

 6, 87, 103

 0, 63, 79

 0, 41, 56

 0, 22, 35

 0, 0, 11

 0, 0, 0

 100, 163, 181

 100, 163, 181

■ 82, 159, 181

■ 118, 167, 181

■ 64, 155, 181

■ 136, 171, 181

■ 46, 151, 181

■ 154, 175, 181

■ 28, 147, 181

■ 172, 179, 181

■ 9, 143, 181

■ 191, 183, 181

■ 0, 141, 181

■ 209, 187, 181

■ 227, 191, 181

■ 245, 195, 181

■ 255, 199, 181

Harmonies

Analogous

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



100, 165, 164



100, 163, 181



118, 159, 191

Triad

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



100, 163, 181



187, 141, 164



158, 156, 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, 181



181, 118, 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.



177, 149, 116



100, 163, 181



194, 140, 144

Square

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



100, 163, 181



169, 146, 181



190, 143, 127



136, 161, 126

Rectangle

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



100, 163, 181



135, 154, 192



190, 143, 127



165, 154, 115

Sweetspot

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



100, 163, 181



204, 228, 235



100, 181, 118



99, 113, 117



245, 245, 245



117, 117, 117

Same Dimension

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



100, 163, 181



108, 206, 235



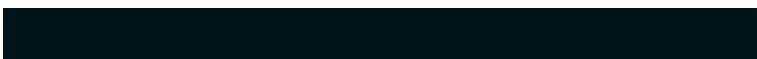
100, 123, 181



80, 87, 89



0, 119, 153



0, 20, 26

Inverse Universe

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



181, 100, 163



235, 108, 206



181, 158, 100



89, 80, 87



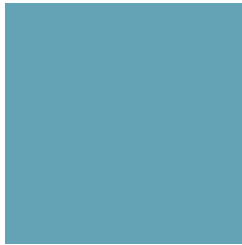
153, 0, 119



26, 0, 20

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 100, 163, 181 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

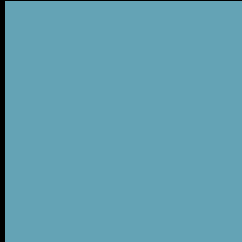
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 181 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

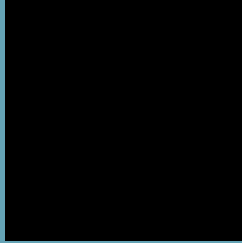
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 181 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 100, 163, 181.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 100, 163, 181.

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, 163, 181

Protanopia
150, 152, 174

Deuteranopia
153, 150, 184



Tritanopia
99, 164, 177

Trichromacy



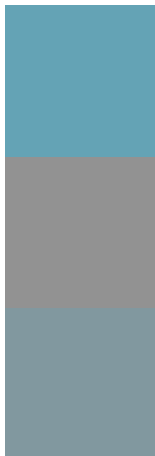
Original Color
100, 163, 181

Protanomaly
132, 156, 177

Deuteranomaly
134, 155, 183

Tritanomaly
99, 164, 178

Monochromacy



Original Color
100, 163, 181

Achromatopsia
146, 146, 146

Achromatomaly
129, 152, 159

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 100, 163, 181 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, 181)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(100, 163, 181)  
}
```

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, 181) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(100, 163, 181) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 100, 163, 181 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, 181) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(100, 163, 181) }
```

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, 181)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(100, 163, 181); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(100, 163, 181);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(100, 163,  
181) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 100, 163, 181 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, 181) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(100,  
163, 181) }
```

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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