

Converting Colors

RGB(100, 164, 152)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(100, 164, 152) contains.

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Color

RGB(100, 164, 152)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	64A498
RGB	100, 164, 152
RGB Percent	39%, 64%, 60%
CMY	0.6078, 0.3569, 0.4039
CMYK	0.39, 0.00, 0.07, 0.36
HSL	169°, 26%, 52%
HSV	169°, 39%, 64%
XYZ	24.1985, 31.5272, 34.5157
YIQ	143.4960, -34.2920, -17.3000

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

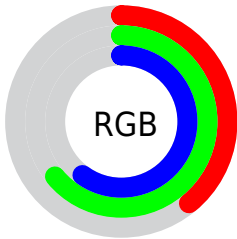
Format	Color
RYB	100, 135, 164
Decimal	6595736
CIELab	62.95, -23.40, -0.25
CIElCh	63, 23.406, 180.607
Yxy	31.5272, 0.2682, 0.3494
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284785816 (0xFF64A498)
YUV	143.4960, 4.1925, -38.1460
Hunter-Lab	56.1491, -21.3332, 2.8579

Details

The RGB color **100, 164, 152** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669999**. A complement of this color would be **164, 100, 112**, and the grayscale version is **143, 143, 143**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **154, 219, 206**, and **48, 112, 101** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **84, 164, 149**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **116, 164, 155**.

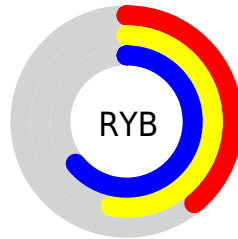
Distribution



Red (39%)

Green (64%)

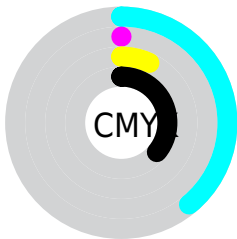
Blue (60%)



Red (39%)

Yellow (53%)

Blue (64%)

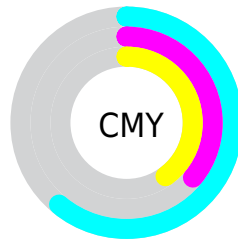


Cyan (39%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (7%)

Black (36%)



Cyan (61%)


Magenta (36%)

Yellow (40%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 100, 164, 152 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, 164, 152 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 100, 164, 152


255, 255, 255


 154, 219, 206


 181, 248, 234

 210, 255, 255

 238, 255, 255

 100, 164, 152


 74, 138, 126

 48, 112, 101

 18, 87, 77


 0, 64, 55


 0, 41, 33

 0, 19, 11

 0, 0, 0

 100, 164, 152

 84, 164, 149

 100, 164, 152

 116, 164, 155

■ 67, 164, 146

■ 133, 164, 158

■ 51, 164, 143

■ 149, 164, 161

■ 34, 164, 140

■ 166, 164, 164

■ 18, 164, 137

■ 182, 164, 167

■ 2, 164, 134

■ 198, 164, 170

■ 0, 164, 133

■ 215, 164, 174

■ 231, 164, 177

■ 248, 164, 180

Harmonies

Analogous

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



121, 162, 131



100, 164, 152



91, 163, 173

Triad

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



100, 164, 152



156, 147, 188



185, 144, 117

Complementary

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



100, 164, 152



164, 100, 112

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.



194, 139, 132



100, 164, 152



179, 140, 173

Square

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



100, 164, 152



127, 154, 194



193, 137, 153



167, 151, 111

Rectangle

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



100, 164, 152



96, 161, 184



193, 137, 153



189, 142, 121

Sweetspot

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



100, 164, 152



188, 214, 209



113, 164, 100



92, 107, 104



235, 235, 235



107, 107, 107

Same Dimension

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



100, 164, 152



114, 214, 195



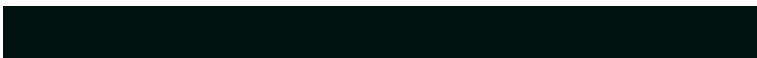
100, 145, 164



73, 82, 80



0, 145, 118



0, 18, 15

Inverse Universe

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



164, 100, 112



214, 114, 132



164, 119, 100



82, 73, 75



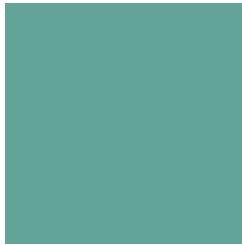
145, 0, 27



18, 0, 3

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 100, 164, 152 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, 164, 152 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

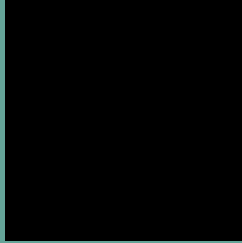
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 164, 152 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 100, 164, 152.




This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 100, 164, 152.

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
106, 161, 174

Trichromacy



Original Color

100, 164, 152

Protanomaly

136, 156, 148

Deuteranomaly

141, 153, 155

Tritanomaly

104, 162, 166

Monochromacy



Original Color

100, 164, 152

Achromatopsia

143, 143, 143

Achromatomaly

127, 151, 146

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 100, 164, 152 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, 164, 152)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(100, 164, 152)  
}
```

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, 164, 152) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(100, 164, 152) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 100, 164, 152 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, 164, 152) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(100, 164, 152) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(100, 164, 152)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(100, 164, 152); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(100, 164, 152);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(100, 164,  
152) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 100, 164, 152 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(100, 164, 152) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(100,  
164, 152) }
```

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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