

Converting Colors

RGB(100, 166, 158)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(100, 166, 158) contains.

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Color

RGB(100, 166, 158)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	64A69E
RGB	100, 166, 158
RGB Percent	39%, 65%, 62%
CMY	0.6078, 0.3490, 0.3804
CMYK	0.40, 0.00, 0.05, 0.35
HSL	173°, 27%, 52%
HSV	173°, 40%, 65%
XYZ	25.0633, 32.4504, 37.2903
YIQ	145.3540, -36.7680, -16.4800

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

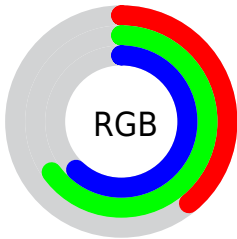
Format	Color
RYB	100, 135, 166
Decimal	6596254
CIELab	63.71, -22.96, -2.49
CIELCh	64, 23.098, 186.195
Yxy	32.4504, 0.2644, 0.3423
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284786334 (0xFF64A69E)
YUV	145.3540, 6.2345, -39.7755
Hunter-Lab	56.9652, -21.1536, 1.0635

Details

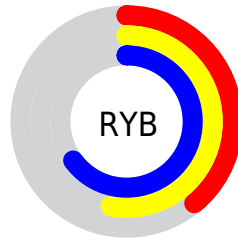
The RGB color **100, 166, 158** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669999**. A complement of this color would be **166, 100, 108**, and the grayscale version is **145, 145, 145**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **154, 221, 213**, and **47, 114, 107** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **83, 166, 156**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **117, 166, 160**.

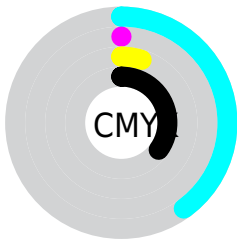
Distribution



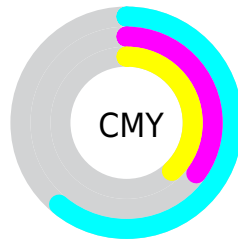
- Red (39%)
- Green (65%)
- Blue (62%)



- Red (39%)
- Yellow (53%)
- Blue (65%)



- Cyan (40%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (5%)
- Black (35%)



- Cyan (61%)
- Magenta (35%)
- Yellow (38%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 100, 166, 158 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, 166, 158 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 100, 166, 158

255, 255, 255


 154, 221, 213


 182, 250, 241

 210, 255, 255

 239, 255, 255

 100, 166, 158

 74, 139, 132

 47, 114, 107


 16, 89, 83


 0, 65, 60


 0, 43, 38

 0, 22, 17

 0, 0, 0

 100, 166, 158

 83, 166, 156

 100, 166, 158

 117, 166, 160

■ 67, 166, 154

■ 133, 166, 162

■ 50, 166, 152

■ 150, 166, 164

■ 34, 166, 150

■ 166, 166, 166

■ 17, 166, 148

■ 183, 166, 168

■ 0, 166, 146

■ 200, 166, 170

■ 0, 166, 146

■ 216, 166, 172

■ 233, 166, 174

■ 249, 166, 176

Harmonies

Analogous

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



119, 164, 137



100, 166, 158



94, 165, 178

Triad

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



100, 166, 158



163, 148, 188



184, 147, 117

Complementary

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



100, 166, 158



166, 100, 108

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.



195, 142, 131



100, 166, 158



184, 142, 171

Square

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



100, 166, 158



135, 155, 195



195, 139, 151



165, 154, 113

Rectangle

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



100, 166, 158



102, 163, 188



195, 139, 151



188, 145, 121

Sweetspot

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



100, 166, 158



191, 217, 214



109, 166, 100



94, 110, 108



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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



100, 166, 158



113, 217, 204



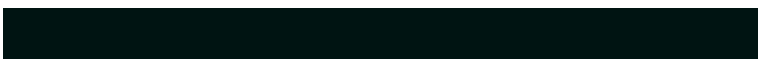
100, 142, 166



76, 84, 83



0, 148, 130



0, 20, 18

Inverse Universe

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



166, 100, 108



217, 113, 125



166, 124, 100



84, 76, 77



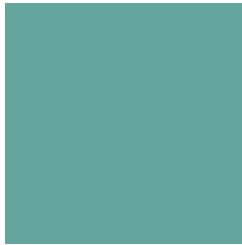
148, 0, 18



20, 0, 2

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 100, 166, 158 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, 166, 158 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, 166, 158 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 100, 166, 158.

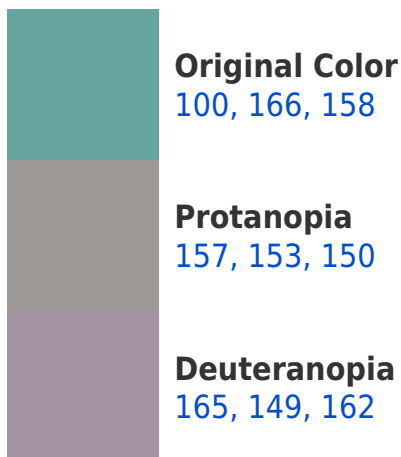



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 100, 166, 158.

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, 163, 176

Trichromacy



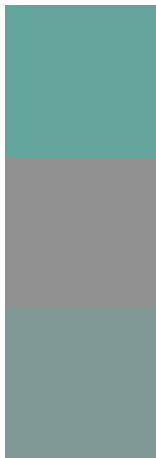
Original Color
100, 166, 158

Protanomaly
136, 158, 153

Deuteranomaly
141, 155, 161

Tritanomaly
103, 164, 169

Monochromacy



Original Color
100, 166, 158

Achromatopsia
145, 145, 145

Achromatomaly
129, 153, 150

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 100, 166, 158 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, 166, 158)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(100, 166, 158)  
}
```

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, 166, 158) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(100, 166, 158) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 100, 166, 158 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, 166, 158) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(100, 166, 158) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(100, 166, 158)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(100, 166, 158); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(100, 166, 158);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(100, 166,  
158) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 100, 166, 158 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(100, 166, 158) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(100,  
166, 158) }
```

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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