

Converting Colors

RGB(100, 168, 204)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(100, 168, 204) contains.

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Color

RGB(100, 168, 204)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	64A8CC
RGB	100, 168, 204
RGB Percent	39%, 66%, 80%
CMY	0.6078, 0.3412, 0.2000
CMYK	0.51, 0.18, 0.00, 0.20
HSL	201°, 50%, 60%
HSV	201°, 51%, 80%
XYZ	30.1572, 35.0742, 62.3073
YIQ	151.7720, -52.0840, -3.2200

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

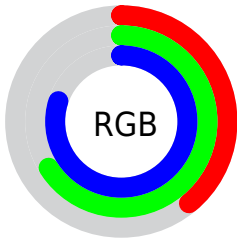
Format	Color
R _{YB}	100, 141, 204
Decimal	6596812
CIE Lab	65.81, -11.59, -25.00
CIE LCh	66, 27.553, 245.131
Yxy	35.0742, 0.2365, 0.2750
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284786892 (0xFF64A8CC)
YUV	151.7720, 25.7484, -45.4040
Hunter-Lab	59.2235, -12.7470, -20.9208

Details

The RGB color **100, 168, 204** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **3399CC**. A complement of this color would be **204, 136, 100**, and the grayscale version is **152, 152, 152**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **157, 223, 255**, and **39, 116, 150** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **80, 161, 204**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **120, 175, 204**.

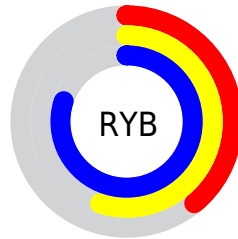
Distribution



Red (39%)

Green (66%)

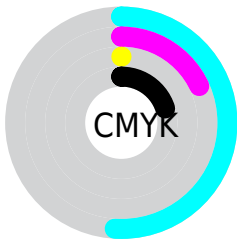
Blue (80%)



Red (39%)

Yellow (55%)

Blue (80%)

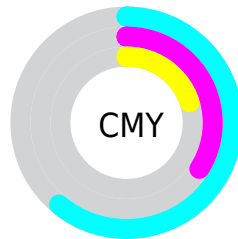


Cyan (51%)

Magenta (18%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (20%)



Cyan (61%)


Magenta (34%)

Yellow (20%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 100, 168, 204 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, 168, 204 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 100, 168, 204


255, 255, 255


 157, 223, 255


 185, 252, 255

 214, 255, 255

 244, 255, 255

 100, 168, 204

 71, 142, 176

 39, 116, 150

 0, 91, 124

 0, 68, 99

 0, 46, 75

 0, 26, 52

 0, 2, 31

 0, 0, 1

 0, 0, 0

■ 100, 168, 204

■ 100, 168, 204

■ 80, 161, 204

■ 120, 175, 204

■ 59, 154, 204

■ 141, 182, 204

■ 39, 147, 204

■ 161, 189, 204

■ 18, 140, 204

■ 182, 196, 204

■ 0, 133, 204

■ 202, 203, 204

■ 222, 210, 204

■ 243, 217, 204

■ 255, 224, 204

■ 255, 232, 204

Harmonies

Analogous

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



82, 172, 187



100, 168, 204



134, 161, 209

Triad

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



100, 168, 204



208, 142, 156



146, 167, 119

Complementary

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



100, 168, 204



204, 136, 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.



173, 160, 111



100, 168, 204



208, 144, 133

Square

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



100, 168, 204



195, 145, 181



195, 151, 116



118, 172, 138

Rectangle

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



100, 168, 204



158, 155, 204



195, 151, 116



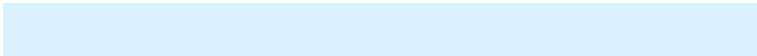
156, 165, 115

Sweetspot

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



100, 168, 204



217, 242, 255



100, 204, 135



105, 120, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



100, 168, 204



99, 201, 255



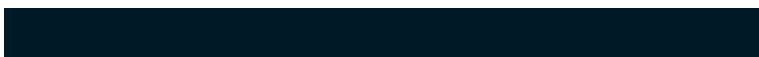
100, 117, 204



92, 98, 102



0, 108, 166



0, 25, 38

Inverse Universe

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



204, 100, 168



255, 99, 201



204, 187, 100



102, 92, 98



166, 0, 108



38, 0, 25

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 100, 168, 204 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

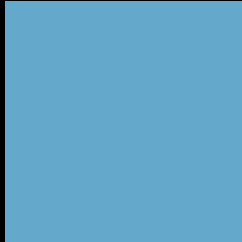
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 168, 204 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, 168, 204 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 100, 168, 204.

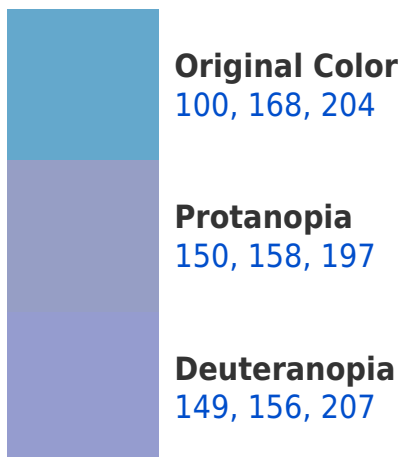


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 100, 168, 204.

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

94, 171, 185

Trichromacy



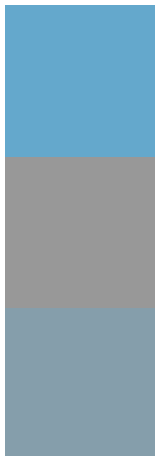
Original Color
100, 168, 204

Protanomaly
132, 162, 200

Deuteranomaly
131, 160, 206

Tritanomaly
96, 170, 192

Monochromacy



Original Color
100, 168, 204

Achromatopsia
152, 152, 152

Achromatomaly
133, 158, 171

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 100, 168, 204 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, 168, 204)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(100, 168, 204)  
}
```

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, 168, 204) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(100, 168, 204) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 100, 168, 204 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, 168, 204) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(100, 168, 204) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(100, 168, 204)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(100, 168, 204); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(100, 168, 204); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(100, 168, 204) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 100, 168, 204 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(100, 168, 204) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(100,  
168, 204) }
```

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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