

Converting Colors

RGB(100, 175, 222)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(100, 175, 222) contains.

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Color

RGB(100, 175, 222)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	64AFDE
RGB	100, 175, 222
RGB Percent	39%, 69%, 87%
CMY	0.6078, 0.3137, 0.1294
CMYK	0.55, 0.21, 0.00, 0.13
HSL	203°, 65%, 63%
HSV	203°, 55%, 87%
XYZ	33.7703, 38.6432, 74.7862
YIQ	157.9330, -59.7870, -1.2830

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

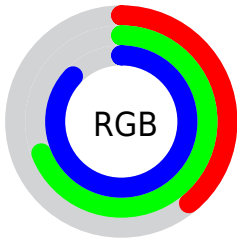
Format	Color
RYB	100, 146, 222
Decimal	6598622
CIELab	68.49, -10.05, -30.79
CIELCh	68, 32.386, 251.913
Yxy	38.6432, 0.2294, 0.2625
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284788702 (0xFF64AFDE)
YUV	157.9330, 31.5850, -50.8072
Hunter-Lab	62.1637, -11.8165, -27.8145

Details

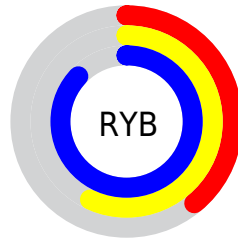
The RGB color **100, 175, 222** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **3399CC**. A complement of this color would be **222, 147, 100**, and the grayscale version is **158, 158, 158**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **158, 230, 255**, and **33, 123, 167** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **78, 166, 222**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **122, 184, 222**.

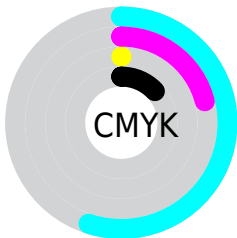
Distribution



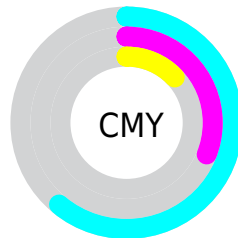
- Red (39%)
- Green (69%)
- Blue (87%)



- Red (39%)
- Yellow (57%)
- Blue (87%)



- Cyan (55%)
- Magenta (21%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (13%)




- Cyan (61%)
- Magenta (31%)
- Yellow (13%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 100, 175, 222 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, 175, 222 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 100, 175, 222


255, 255, 255


 158, 230, 255


 187, 255, 255

 217, 255, 255

 247, 255, 255

 100, 175, 222

 70, 148, 194

 33, 123, 167

 0, 98, 140

 0, 74, 114

 0, 52, 90

 0, 31, 66

 0, 3, 44

 0, 1, 22

 0, 0, 0

■ 100, 175, 222

■ 100, 175, 222

■ 78, 166, 222

■ 122, 184, 222

■ 56, 158, 222

■ 144, 192, 222

■ 33, 149, 222

■ 167, 201, 222

■ 11, 141, 222

■ 189, 209, 222

■ 0, 136, 222

■ 211, 218, 222

■ 233, 226, 222

■ 255, 235, 222

■ 255, 243, 222

■ 255, 252, 222

Harmonies

Analogous

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



68, 181, 205



100, 175, 222



145, 166, 224

Triad

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



100, 175, 222



225, 145, 156



143, 177, 123

Complementary

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



100, 175, 222



222, 147, 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.



175, 169, 109



100, 175, 222



220, 150, 129

Square

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



100, 175, 222



213, 147, 186



203, 159, 112



108, 182, 148

Rectangle

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



100, 175, 222



173, 159, 217



203, 159, 112



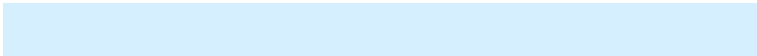
154, 175, 117

Sweetspot

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



100, 175, 222



214, 239, 255



100, 222, 147



103, 118, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



100, 175, 222



87, 190, 255



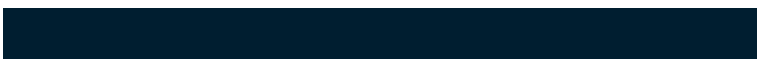
100, 114, 222



101, 108, 112



0, 108, 176



0, 30, 48

Inverse Universe

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



222, 100, 175



255, 87, 190



222, 208, 100



112, 101, 108



176, 0, 108



48, 0, 30

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 100, 175, 222 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

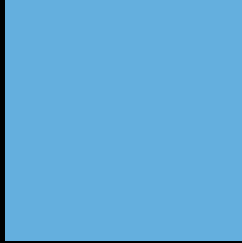
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 175, 222 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, 175, 222 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 100, 175, 222.

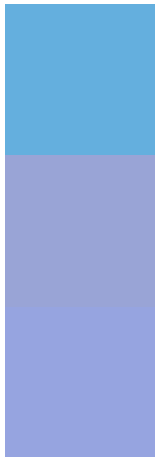


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 100, 175, 222.

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, 175, 222

Protanopia
153, 164, 214

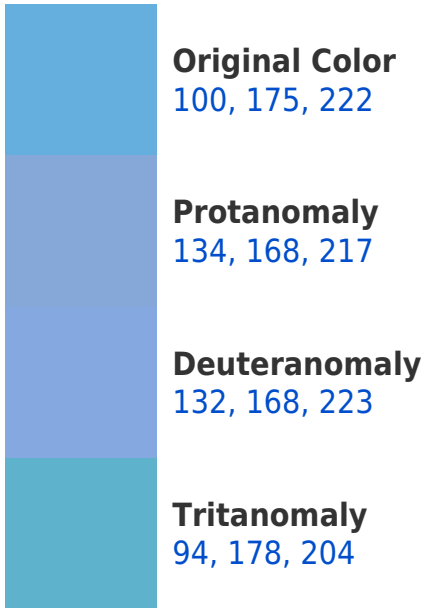
Deuteranopia
150, 164, 224



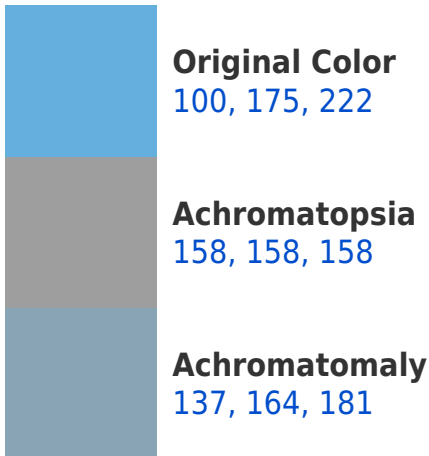
Tritanopia

90, 180, 194

Trichromacy



Monochromacy



CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 100, 175, 222 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, 175, 222)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(100, 175, 222)  
}
```

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, 175, 222) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(100, 175, 222) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 100, 175, 222 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, 175, 222) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(100, 175, 222) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(100, 175, 222)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(100, 175, 222); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(100, 175, 222);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(100, 175,  
222) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 100, 175, 222 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(100, 175, 222) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(100,  
175, 222) }
```

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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