

Converting Colors

RGB(100, 60, 159)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(100, 60, 159) contains.

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Color

RGB(100, 60, 159)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	643C9F
RGB	100, 60, 159
RGB Percent	39%, 24%, 62%
CMY	0.6078, 0.7647, 0.3765
CMYK	0.37, 0.62, 0.00, 0.38
HSL	264°, 45%, 43%
HSV	264°, 62%, 62%
XYZ	13.1294, 8.4442, 33.7388
YIQ	83.2460, -7.9390, 39.2690

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

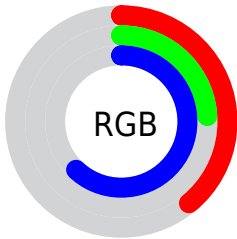
Format	Color
R_{YB}	100, 60, 159
Decimal	6569119
CIE _{Lab}	34.89, 39.11, -47.59
CIE _{LCh}	35, 61.600, 309.409
Yxy	8.4442, 0.2374, 0.1527
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284759199 (0xFF643C9F)
YUV	83.2460, 37.3467, 14.6933
Hunter-Lab	29.0590, 29.7964, -48.4971

Details

The RGB color **100, 60, 159** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **663399**. A complement of this color would be **119, 159, 60**, and the grayscale version is **83, 83, 83**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **155, 109, 214**, and **46, 12, 107** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **91, 44, 159**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **109, 76, 159**.

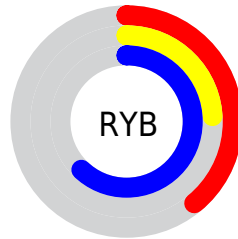
Distribution



Red (39%)

Green (24%)

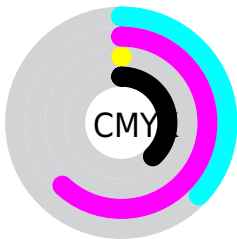
Blue (62%)



Red (39%)

Yellow (24%)

Blue (62%)

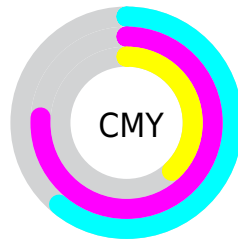


Cyan (37%)

Magenta (62%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (38%)



Cyan (61%)

Magenta (76%)

Yellow (38%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 100, 60, 159 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, 60, 159 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



100, 60, 159



100, 60, 159

255, 255, 255



73, 36, 132



155, 109, 214



46, 12, 107



183, 135, 243



16, 0, 82



211, 162, 255



0, 0, 58



240, 189, 255



0, 2, 35



255, 217, 255



0, 0, 10



255, 246, 255



0, 0, 0



100, 60, 159



100, 60, 159



91, 44, 159



109, 76, 159

81, 28, 159

119, 92, 159

72, 12, 159

128, 108, 159

64, 0, 159

138, 124, 159

147, 140, 159

157, 155, 159

166, 171, 159

176, 187, 159

185, 203, 159

Harmonies

Analogous

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



0, 84, 180



100, 60, 159



150, 24, 118

Triad

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



100, 60, 159



128, 67, 0



0, 103, 97

Complementary

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



100, 60, 159



119, 159, 60

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.



0, 101, 45



100, 60, 159



87, 85, 0

Square

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



100, 60, 159



156, 37, 21



26, 95, 0



0, 102, 144

Rectangle

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



100, 60, 159



164, 0, 85



26, 95, 0



0, 102, 80

Sweetspot

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



100, 60, 159



183, 167, 207



60, 119, 159



90, 81, 105



232, 232, 232



105, 105, 105

Same Dimension

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



100, 60, 159



114, 52, 207



149, 60, 159



74, 71, 79



58, 0, 143



6, 0, 15

Inverse Universe

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



159, 60, 119



207, 52, 144



70, 159, 60



79, 71, 76



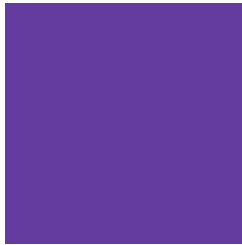
143, 0, 85



15, 0, 9

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 100, 60, 159 looks on a white 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

Black Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 100, 60, 159 looks on a black 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

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

RGB 100, 60, 159 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 100, 60, 159.

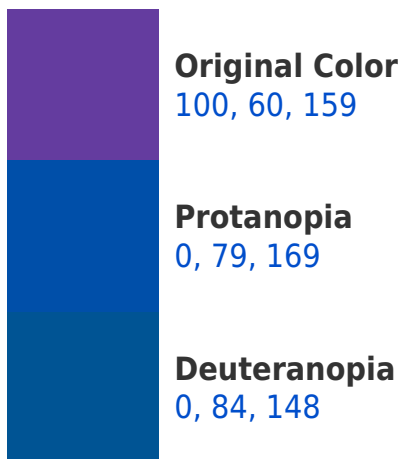


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 100, 60, 159.

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

85, 81, 87

Trichromacy



Original Color

100, 60, 159



Protanomaly

36, 72, 165



Deuteranomaly

36, 75, 152



Tritanomaly

90, 73, 113

Monochromacy



Original Color

100, 60, 159



Achromatopsia

83, 83, 83



Achromatomaly

89, 75, 111

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 100, 60, 159 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, 60, 159)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(100, 60, 159)  
}
```

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, 60, 159) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(100, 60, 159) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 100, 60, 159 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, 60, 159) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(100, 60, 159) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(100, 60, 159)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(100, 60, 159); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(100, 60, 159);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(100, 60,  
159) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 100, 60, 159 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(100, 60, 159) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(100, 60,  
159) }
```

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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