

Converting Colors

RGB(100, 71, 173)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(100, 71, 173) contains.

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Color

RGB(100, 71, 173)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	6447AD
RGB	100, 71, 173
RGB Percent	39%, 28%, 68%
CMY	0.6078, 0.7216, 0.3216
CMYK	0.42, 0.59, 0.00, 0.32
HSL	257°, 42%, 48%
HSV	257°, 59%, 68%
XYZ	15.0516, 10.2329, 40.7170
YIQ	91.2990, -15.4580, 37.8700

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

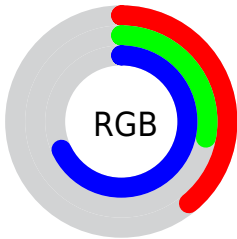
Format	Color
R _{YB}	100, 71, 173
Decimal	6571949
CIE Lab	38.26, 36.64, -50.54
CIE LCh	38, 62.429, 305.942
Yxy	10.2329, 0.2280, 0.1550
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284762029 (0xFF6447AD)
YUV	91.2990, 40.2786, 7.6308
Hunter-Lab	31.9890, 28.0080, -53.0748

Details

The RGB color **100, 71, 173** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **663399**. A complement of this color would be **144, 173, 71**, and the grayscale version is **91, 91, 91**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **155, 121, 229**, and **44, 25, 120** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **88, 54, 173**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **112, 88, 173**.

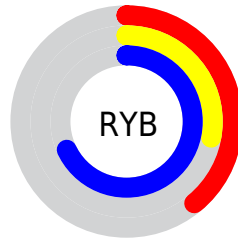
Distribution



Red (39%)

Green (28%)

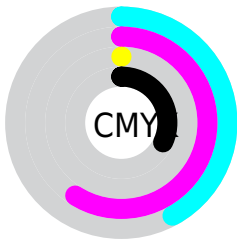
Blue (68%)



Red (39%)

Yellow (28%)

Blue (68%)

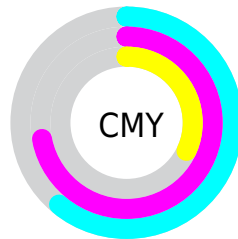


Cyan (42%)

Magenta (59%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (32%)



Cyan (61%)

Magenta (72%)

Yellow (32%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 100, 71, 173 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, 71, 173 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



100, 71, 173



100, 71, 173

255, 255, 255



73, 48, 146



155, 121, 229



44, 25, 120



183, 147, 255



6, 3, 94



212, 174, 255



0, 0, 70



242, 201, 255



0, 4, 47



255, 229, 255



0, 1, 25



0, 0, 0



100, 71, 173



100, 71, 173



88, 54, 173



112, 88, 173

■ 75, 36, 173

■ 125, 106, 173

■ 63, 19, 173

■ 137, 123, 173

■ 50, 2, 173

■ 150, 140, 173

■ 49, 0, 173

■ 162, 158, 173

■ 174, 175, 173

■ 187, 192, 173

■ 199, 209, 173

■ 211, 227, 173

Harmonies

Analogous

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



0, 94, 192



100, 71, 173



156, 39, 132

Triad

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



100, 71, 173



142, 71, 0



0, 111, 99

Complementary

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



100, 71, 173



144, 173, 71

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, 109, 46



100, 71, 173



101, 91, 0

Square

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



100, 71, 173



169, 42, 33



45, 103, 0



0, 111, 149

Rectangle

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



100, 71, 173



173, 18, 99



45, 103, 0



0, 111, 81

Sweetspot

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



100, 71, 173



195, 184, 224



71, 144, 173



95, 88, 112



240, 240, 240



112, 112, 112

Same Dimension

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



100, 71, 173



110, 65, 224



151, 71, 173



80, 78, 87



43, 0, 150



7, 0, 23

Inverse Universe

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



173, 71, 144



224, 65, 179



93, 173, 71



87, 78, 84



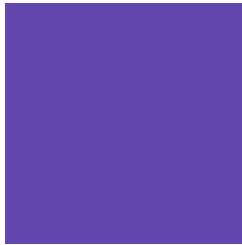
150, 0, 108



23, 0, 16

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 100, 71, 173 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

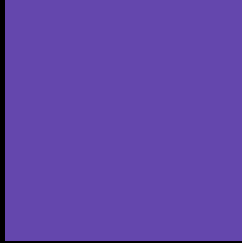
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

Black Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 100, 71, 173 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

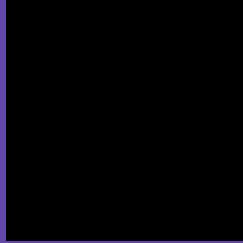
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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, 71, 173 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 100, 71, 173.

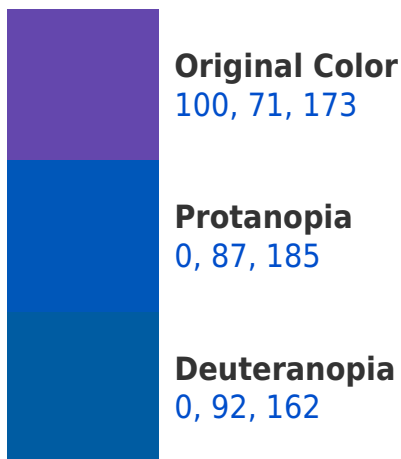


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 100, 71, 173.

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

82, 91, 99

Trichromacy



Original Color

100, 71, 173



Protanomaly

36, 81, 181



Deuteranomaly

36, 84, 166



Tritanomaly

89, 84, 126

Monochromacy



Original Color

100, 71, 173



Achromatopsia

91, 91, 91



Achromatomaly

94, 84, 121

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 100, 71, 173 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, 71, 173)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(100, 71, 173)  
}
```

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, 71, 173) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(100, 71, 173) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 100, 71, 173 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, 71, 173) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(100, 71, 173) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(100, 71, 173) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(100, 71, 173); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(100, 71, 173);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(100, 71,  
173) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 100, 71, 173 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(100, 71, 173) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(100, 71,  
173) }
```

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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