

Converting Colors

RGB(100, 85, 126)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(100, 85, 126) contains.

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Color

RGB(100, 85, 126)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1	
Format	Color
Hex	64557E
RGB	100, 85, 126
RGB Percent	39%, 33%, 49%
CMY	0.6078, 0.6667, 0.5059
CMYK	0.21, 0.33, 0.00, 0.51
HSL	262°, 19%, 41%
HSV	262°, 33%, 49%
XYZ	12.2699, 10.7127, 21.1597
YIQ	94.1590, -4.2210, 15.9310

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

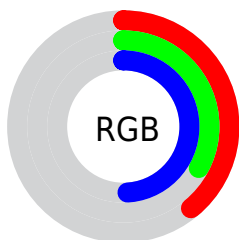
Format	Color
RYB	100, 85, 126
Decimal	6575486
CIELab	39.09, 15.23, -20.86
CIELCh	39, 25.829, 306.140
Yxy	10.7127, 0.2780, 0.2427
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284765566 (0xFF64557E)
YUV	94.1590, 15.6976, 5.1226
Hunter-Lab	32.7302, 9.6383, -15.4191

Details

The RGB color **100, 85, 126** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666699**. A complement of this color would be **111, 126, 85**, and the grayscale version is **94, 94, 94**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **151, 135, 179**, and **52, 40, 77** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **92, 72, 126**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **108, 98, 126**.

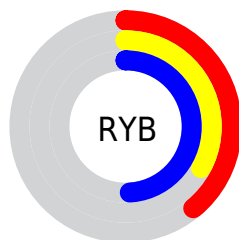
Distribution



Red (39%)

Green (33%)

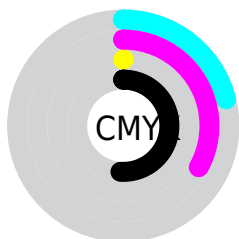
Blue (49%)



Red (39%)

Yellow (33%)

Blue (49%)

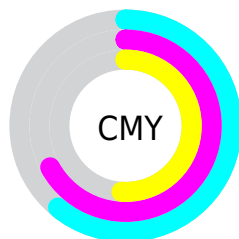


Cyan (21%)

Magenta (33%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (51%)



Cyan (61%)

Magenta (67%)

Yellow (51%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 100, 85, 126 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, 85, 126 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



100, 85, 126



100, 85, 126

255, 255, 255



76, 62, 101



151, 135, 179



52, 40, 77



178, 161, 206



30, 19, 54



206, 188, 235



6, 0, 33



234, 216, 255



0, 0, 5



255, 244, 255



0, 0, 0



100, 85, 126



100, 85, 126



92, 72, 126



108, 98, 126



84, 60, 126



116, 110, 126


 76, 47, 126

 124, 123, 126

 68, 35, 126

 132, 135, 126

 60, 22, 126

 140, 148, 126


 52, 9, 126

 148, 161, 126

 46, 0, 126

 156, 173, 126

 164, 186, 126

 172, 198, 126

Harmonies

Analogous

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



68, 93, 134



100, 85, 126



122, 78, 109

Triad

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



100, 85, 126



119, 85, 54



18, 103, 96

Complementary

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



100, 85, 126



111, 126, 85

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.



53, 102, 74



100, 85, 126



101, 92, 50

Square

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



100, 85, 126



131, 78, 68



79, 98, 57



0, 102, 116

Rectangle

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



100, 85, 126



130, 76, 96



79, 98, 57



32, 103, 89

Sweetspot

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



100, 85, 126



153, 147, 163



85, 112, 126



75, 72, 82



209, 209, 209



82, 82, 82

Same Dimension

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



100, 85, 126



123, 100, 163



120, 85, 126



60, 57, 64



47, 0, 128



0, 0, 0

Inverse Universe

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



126, 85, 111



163, 100, 140



91, 126, 85



64, 57, 61



128, 0, 81



0, 0, 0

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 100, 85, 126 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, 85, 126 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

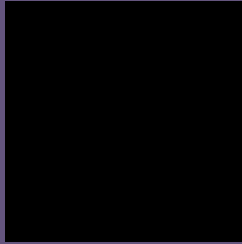
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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, 85, 126 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 100, 85, 126.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 100, 85, 126.

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, 85, 126

Protanopia

80, 91, 131

Deuteranopia

83, 91, 125



Tritanopia

95, 91, 98

Trichromacy



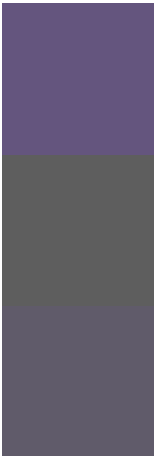
Original Color
100, 85, 126

Protanomaly
87, 89, 129

Deuteranomaly
89, 89, 125

Tritanomaly
97, 89, 108

Monochromacy



Original Color
100, 85, 126

Achromatopsia
94, 94, 94

Achromatomaly
96, 91, 106

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 100, 85, 126 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, 85, 126) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(100, 85, 126)  
}
```

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, 85, 126) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(100, 85, 126) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 100, 85, 126 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, 85, 126) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(100, 85, 126) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(100, 85, 126) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(100, 85, 126); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(100, 85, 126);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(100, 85,  
126) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 100, 85, 126 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(100, 85, 126) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(100, 85,  
126) }
```

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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