

Converting Colors

RGB(101, 100, 211)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(101, 100, 211) contains.

RGB(101, 100, 211)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	11
<i>Previews</i>	23
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	26
<i>CSS Examples</i>	29

Color

RGB(101, 100, 211)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	6564D3
RGB	101, 100, 211
RGB Percent	40%, 39%, 83%
CMY	0.6039, 0.6078, 0.1725
CMYK	0.52, 0.53, 0.00, 0.17
HSL	241°, 56%, 61%
HSV	241°, 53%, 83%
XYZ	21.6819, 16.5842, 63.6863
YIQ	112.9530, -35.0350, 34.7330

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

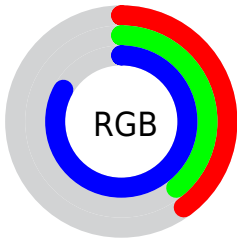
Format	Color
RYB	101, 100, 211
Decimal	6644947
CIELab	47.73, 30.80, -57.38
CIELCh	48, 65.123, 298.228
Yxy	16.5842, 0.2127, 0.1627
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284835027 (0xFF6564D3)
YUV	112.9530, 48.3372, -10.4828
Hunter-Lab	40.7237, 23.7695, -64.2149

Details

The RGB color **101, 100, 211** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **6666CC**. A complement of this color would be **210, 211, 100**, and the grayscale version is **113, 113, 113**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **159, 151, 255**, and **37, 53, 156** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **80, 79, 211**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **122, 121, 211**.

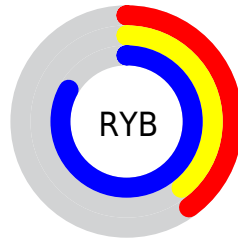
Distribution



Red (40%)

Green (39%)

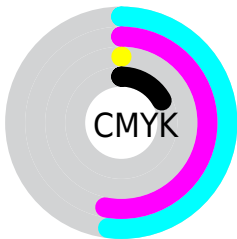
Blue (83%)



Red (40%)

Yellow (39%)

Blue (83%)

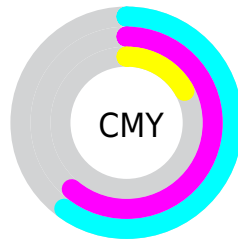


Cyan (52%)

Magenta (53%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (17%)



Cyan (60%)

Magenta (61%)

Yellow (17%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 101, 100, 211 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 101, 100, 211 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 101, 100, 211

■ 101, 100, 211

255, 255, 255

■ 71, 76, 183

■ 159, 151, 255

■ 37, 53, 156

■ 188, 178, 255

■ 0, 32, 129

■ 217, 205, 255

■ 0, 13, 103

■ 247, 233, 255


■ 0, 0, 78


■ 0, 5, 54

■ 0, 2, 32


■ 0, 0, 4

■ 0, 0, 0


 101, 100, 211

 101, 100, 211


 80, 79, 211

 122, 121, 211

 59, 58, 211

 143, 142, 211

 38, 37, 211

 164, 163, 211

 17, 16, 211

 185, 184, 211

 2, 0, 211

 206, 205, 211

 226, 227, 211

 247, 248, 211

 255, 255, 211

Harmonies

Analogous

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



0, 121, 224



101, 100, 211



175, 71, 172

Triad

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



101, 100, 211



181, 87, 7



0, 137, 108

Complementary

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



101, 100, 211



210, 211, 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.



0, 133, 51



101, 100, 211



140, 110, 0

Square

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



101, 100, 211



206, 59, 65



86, 125, 0



0, 137, 164

Rectangle

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



101, 100, 211



199, 53, 137



86, 125, 0



0, 136, 89

Sweetspot

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



101, 100, 211



215, 214, 255



100, 211, 211



103, 103, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



101, 100, 211



96, 94, 255



155, 100, 211



94, 94, 105



2, 0, 168



0, 0, 41

Inverse Universe

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



211, 100, 210



255, 94, 254



155, 211, 100



105, 94, 104



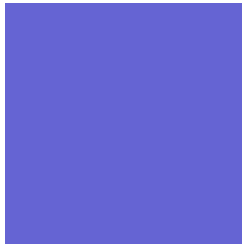
168, 0, 167



41, 0, 40

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 101, 100, 211 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

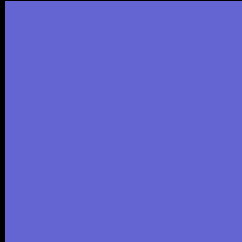
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 101, 100, 211 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

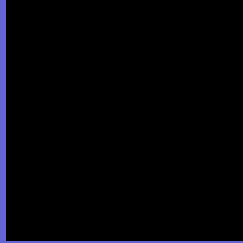
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 101, 100, 211 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 101, 100, 211.

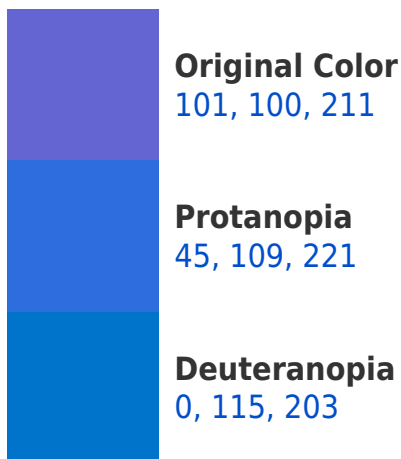


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 101, 100, 211.

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

74, 120, 130

Trichromacy



Original Color
101, 100, 211

Protanomaly
65, 106, 217

Deuteranomaly
37, 110, 206

Tritanomaly
84, 113, 159

Monochromacy



Original Color
101, 100, 211

Achromatopsia
113, 113, 113

Achromatomaly
109, 108, 149

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 101, 100, 211 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(101, 100, 211)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(101, 100, 211)  
}
```

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(101, 100, 211) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(101, 100, 211) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 101, 100, 211 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(101, 100, 211) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(101, 100, 211) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(101, 100, 211)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(101, 100, 211); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(101, 100, 211);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(101, 100,  
211) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 101, 100, 211 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(101, 100, 211) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(101,  
100, 211) }
```

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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