

# Converting Colors

RGB(101, 141, 231)

Have a look what the booklet for  
RGB(101, 141, 231) contains.

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# **Color**

**RGB(101, 141, 231)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	658DE7
RGB	101, 141, 231
RGB Percent	40%, 55%, 91%
CMY	0.6039, 0.4471, 0.0941
CMYK	0.56, 0.39, 0.00, 0.09
HSL	222°, 73%, 65%
HSV	222°, 56%, 91%
XYZ	29.3155, 27.5860, 79.3808
YIQ	139.3000, -52.7300, 19.5100

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

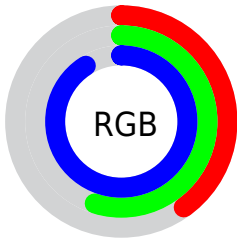
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	101, 132, 231
Decimal	6655463
CIELab	59.51, 12.34, -49.81
CIELCh	60, 51.314, 283.911
Yxy	27.5860, 0.2151, 0.2024
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284845543 (0xFF658DE7)
YUV	139.3000, 45.2081, -33.5891
Hunter-Lab	52.5224, 7.7162, -52.8436

# Details

The RGB color **101, 141, 231** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **6699FF**. A complement of this color would be **231, 191, 101**, and the grayscale version is **139, 139, 139**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **160, 194, 255**, and **33, 91, 175** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **78, 125, 231**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **124, 157, 231**.

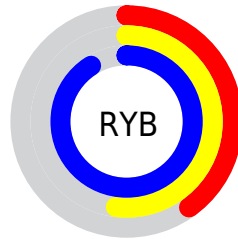
# Distribution



Red (40%)

Green (55%)

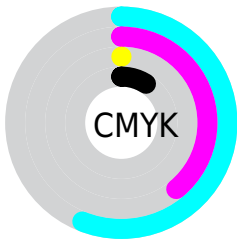
Blue (91%)



Red (40%)

Yellow (52%)

Blue (91%)

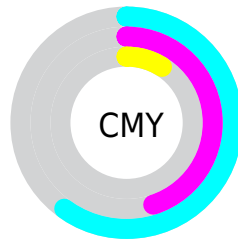


Cyan (56%)

Magenta (39%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (9%)



Cyan (60%)

Magenta (45%)


Yellow (9%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 101, 141, 231 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, 141, 231 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 101, 141, 231

 101, 141, 231

255, 255, 255

 70, 116, 203

 160, 194, 255

 33, 91, 175

 189, 222, 255

 0, 68, 148

 219, 251, 255

 0, 47, 122

 249, 255, 255

 0, 27, 96

 0, 0, 72

 0, 4, 48

 0, 1, 27

 0, 0, 0

■ 101, 141, 231

■ 101, 141, 231

■ 78, 125, 231

■ 124, 157, 231

■ 55, 109, 231

■ 147, 173, 231

■ 32, 93, 231

■ 170, 189, 231

■ 9, 77, 231

■ 193, 205, 231

■ 0, 71, 231

■ 217, 221, 231

■ 240, 237, 231

■ 255, 253, 231

■ 255, 255, 231

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



0, 155, 230



101, 141, 231



173, 123, 209

# Triad

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



101, 141, 231



217, 115, 83



0, 164, 117

# Complementary

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



101, 141, 231



231, 191, 101

# 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.



98, 158, 75



101, 141, 231



189, 132, 54

# Square

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



101, 141, 231



227, 104, 124



148, 148, 50



0, 166, 164

# Rectangle

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



101, 141, 231



203, 111, 184



148, 148, 50



47, 163, 102



# Sweetspot

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



101, 141, 231



212, 225, 255



101, 231, 190



102, 110, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128



# Same Dimension

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



101, 141, 231



82, 135, 255



125, 101, 231



103, 107, 115



0, 55, 179



0, 16, 51



# Inverse Universe

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



231, 101, 141



255, 82, 135



207, 231, 101



115, 103, 107



179, 0, 55

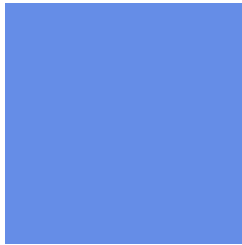


51, 0, 16



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 101, 141, 231 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

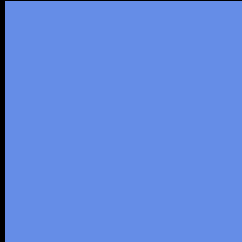
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✗ Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✗ Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA ✗ Fail

# Black Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 101, 141, 231 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

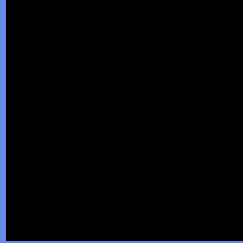
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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



## RGB 101, 141, 231 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 101, 141, 231.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 101, 141, 231.

# 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**  
101, 141, 231

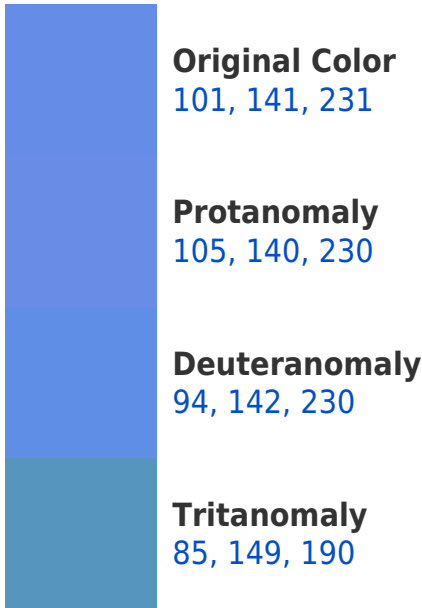
**Protanopia**  
108, 140, 230

**Deuteranopia**  
90, 143, 230

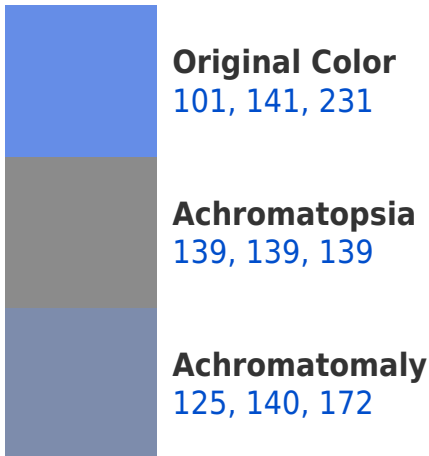


**Tritanopia**  
76, 154, 167

# Trichromacy



# Monochromacy



# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 101, 141, 231 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, 141, 231)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(101, 141, 231)  
}
```

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, 141, 231) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(101, 141, 231) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 101, 141, 231 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, 141, 231) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(101, 141, 231) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(101, 141, 231)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(101, 141, 231); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(101, 141, 231);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(101, 141,  
231) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 101, 141, 231 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(101, 141, 231) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(101,  
141, 231) }
```

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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