

Converting Colors

RGB(101, 142, 248)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(101, 142, 248) contains.

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Color

RGB(101, 142, 248)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	658EF8
RGB	101, 142, 248
RGB Percent	40%, 56%, 97%
CMY	0.6039, 0.4431, 0.0275
CMYK	0.59, 0.43, 0.00, 0.03
HSL	223°, 91%, 68%
HSV	223°, 59%, 97%
XYZ	31.9831, 28.8900, 92.6976
YIQ	141.8250, -58.4620, 24.2740

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

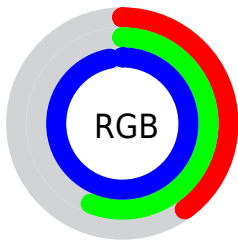
Format	Color
RYB	101, 133, 248
Decimal	6655736
CIELab	60.68, 17.24, -57.34
CIElCh	61, 59.874, 286.732
Yxy	28.8900, 0.2083, 0.1881
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284845816 (0xFF658EF8)
YUV	141.8250, 52.3443, -35.8035
Hunter-Lab	53.7494, 12.1533, -64.6284

Details

The RGB color **101, 142, 248** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **6699FF**. A complement of this color would be **248, 207, 101**, and the grayscale version is **141, 141, 141**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **162, 195, 255**, and **23, 92, 191** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **76, 124, 248**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **126, 160, 248**.

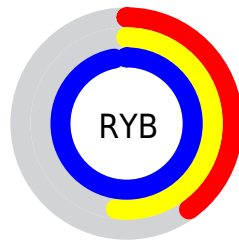
Distribution



Red (40%)

Green (56%)

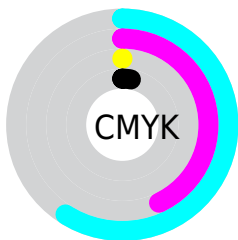
Blue (97%)



Red (40%)

Yellow (52%)

Blue (97%)

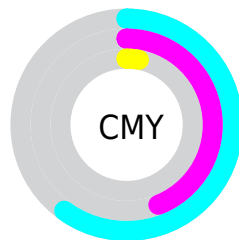


Cyan (59%)

Magenta (43%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (3%)



Cyan (60%)


Magenta (44%)

Yellow (3%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 101, 142, 248 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, 142, 248 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 101, 142, 248


255, 255, 255


 162, 195, 255


 192, 223, 255

 222, 252, 255

253, 255, 255

 101, 142, 248

 68, 117, 219

 23, 92, 191

 0, 69, 163

 0, 48, 136

 0, 29, 110

 0, 1, 86

 0, 6, 61

 0, 3, 38

 0, 1, 16

■ 101, 142, 248

■ 101, 142, 248

■ 76, 124, 248

■ 126, 160, 248

■ 51, 106, 248

■ 151, 178, 248

■ 27, 88, 248

■ 175, 196, 248

■ 2, 70, 248

■ 200, 214, 248

■ 0, 69, 248

■ 225, 231, 248

■ 250, 249, 248

■ 255, 255, 248

Harmonies

Analogous

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



0, 159, 249



101, 142, 248



186, 119, 219

Triad

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



101, 142, 248



228, 114, 71



0, 170, 120

Complementary

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



101, 142, 248



248, 207, 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.



83, 164, 69



101, 142, 248



193, 135, 35

Square

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



101, 142, 248



242, 97, 119



145, 153, 32



0, 172, 175

Rectangle

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



101, 142, 248



219, 105, 189



145, 153, 32



0, 169, 102

Sweetspot

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



101, 142, 248



209, 222, 255



101, 248, 206



99, 107, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



101, 142, 248



74, 124, 255



133, 101, 248



112, 116, 125



0, 53, 189



0, 17, 61

Inverse Universe

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



248, 101, 142



255, 74, 124



216, 248, 101



125, 112, 116



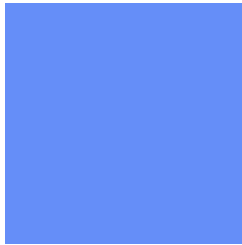
189, 0, 53



61, 0, 17

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 101, 142, 248 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

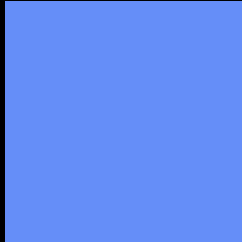
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 142, 248 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, 142, 248 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 101, 142, 248.

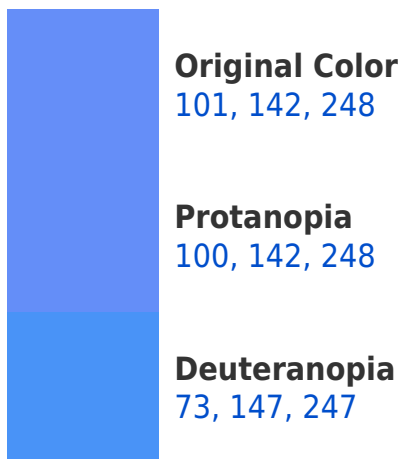


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 101, 142, 248.

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
68, 159, 172

Trichromacy



Original Color

101, 142, 248

Protanomaly

100, 142, 248

Deuteranomaly

83, 145, 247

Tritanomaly

80, 153, 200

Monochromacy



Original Color

101, 142, 248

Achromatopsia

142, 142, 142

Achromatomaly

127, 142, 181

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 101, 142, 248 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, 142, 248)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(101, 142, 248)  
}
```

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, 142, 248) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(101, 142, 248) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 101, 142, 248 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

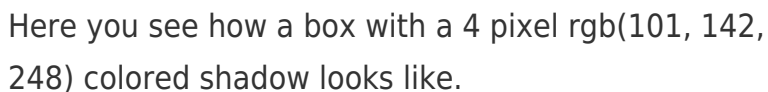
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(101, 142, 248) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(101, 142, 248) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(101, 142, 248)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(101, 142, 248); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(101, 142, 248); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(101, 142, 248) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 101, 142, 248 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(101, 142, 248) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(101,  
142, 248) }
```

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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