

Converting Colors

RGB(100, 180, 129)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(100, 180, 129) contains.

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Color

RGB(100, 180, 129)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	64B481
RGB	100, 180, 129
RGB Percent	39%, 71%, 51%
CMY	0.6078, 0.2941, 0.4941
CMYK	0.44, 0.00, 0.28, 0.29
HSL	142°, 35%, 55%
HSV	142°, 44%, 71%
XYZ	25.5392, 36.9368, 26.5523
YIQ	150.2660, -31.3090, -32.8210

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

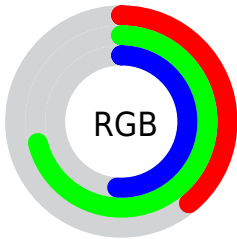
Format	Color
RYB	100, 159, 180
Decimal	6599809
CIELab	67.23, -36.10, 18.55
CIElCh	67, 40.588, 152.809
Yxy	36.9368, 0.2869, 0.4149
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284789889 (0xFF64B481)
YUV	150.2660, -10.4841, -44.0833
Hunter-Lab	60.7757, -31.3479, 16.6397

Details

The RGB color **100, 180, 129** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **66CC99**. A complement of this color would be **180, 100, 151**, and the grayscale version is **150, 150, 150**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **155, 236, 182**, and **45, 127, 79** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **82, 180, 118**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **118, 180, 140**.

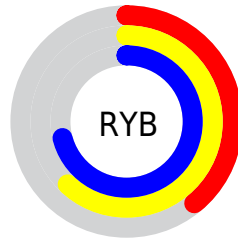
Distribution



Red (39%)

Green (71%)

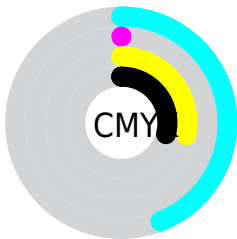
Blue (51%)



Red (39%)

Yellow (62%)

Blue (71%)

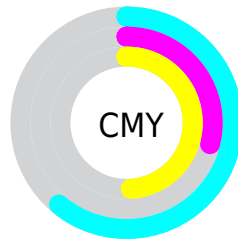


Cyan (44%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (28%)

Black (29%)



Cyan (61%)


Magenta (29%)

Yellow (49%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 100, 180, 129 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, 180, 129 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 100, 180, 129

255, 255, 255


 155, 236, 182

 183, 255, 210

 211, 255, 238

 240, 255, 255

 100, 180, 129

 73, 153, 104

 45, 127, 79

 10, 101, 56


 0, 76, 34

 0, 53, 13

 0, 33, 0


 0, 0, 0

 100, 180, 129


 82, 180, 118

 100, 180, 129

 118, 180, 140


 64, 180, 106


 136, 180, 152


 46, 180, 95


 154, 180, 163


 28, 180, 83

 172, 180, 175


 10, 180, 72

 190, 180, 186

 0, 180, 65

 208, 180, 198

 226, 180, 209

 244, 180, 221

 255, 180, 232

Harmonies

Analogous

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



145, 173, 101



100, 180, 129



35, 183, 166

Triad

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



100, 180, 129



113, 166, 236



232, 139, 126

Complementary

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



100, 180, 129



180, 100, 151

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.



232, 134, 162



100, 180, 129



172, 153, 225

Square

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



100, 180, 129



24, 176, 228



212, 140, 198



214, 150, 99

Rectangle

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



100, 180, 129



0, 183, 191



212, 140, 198



234, 136, 137

Sweetspot

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



100, 180, 129



204, 235, 215



152, 180, 100



99, 117, 105



245, 245, 245



117, 117, 117

Same Dimension

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



100, 180, 129



110, 235, 155



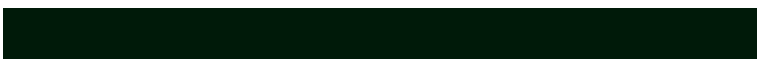
100, 180, 168



80, 89, 84



0, 153, 55



0, 26, 9

Inverse Universe

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



180, 100, 151



235, 110, 190



180, 100, 112



89, 80, 86



153, 0, 98



26, 0, 16

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 100, 180, 129 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 100, 180, 129 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 ✓ Pass

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

RGB 100, 180, 129 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 100, 180, 129.

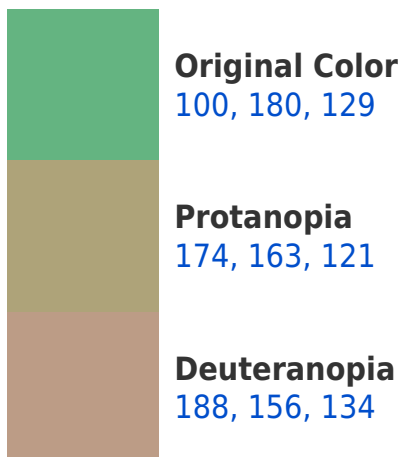



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 100, 180, 129.

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
114, 173, 186

Trichromacy



Original Color

100, 180, 129



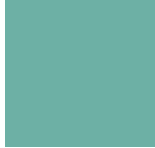
Protanomaly

147, 169, 124



Deuteranomaly

156, 165, 132



Tritanomaly

109, 176, 165

Monochromacy



Original Color

100, 180, 129



Achromatopsia

150, 150, 150



Achromatomaly

132, 161, 142

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 100, 180, 129 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, 180, 129)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(100, 180, 129)  
}
```

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, 180, 129) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(100, 180, 129) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 100, 180, 129 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, 180, 129) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(100, 180, 129) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(100, 180, 129)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(100, 180, 129); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(100, 180, 129);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(100, 180,  
129) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 100, 180, 129 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(100, 180, 129) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(100,  
180, 129) }
```

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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