Converting Colors

RGB(100, 189, 100)

Have a look what the booklet for RGB(100, 189, 100) contains.

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Color

RGB(100, 189, 100)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	64BD64
RGB	100, 189, 100
RGB Percent	39%, 74%, 39%
CMY	0.6078, 0.2588, 0.6078
CMYK	0.47, 0.00, 0.47, 0.26
HSL	120°, 40%, 57%
HSV	120°, 47%, 74%
XYZ	25.7534, 40.0246, 18.4248
YIQ	152.2430, -24.4750, -46.5470

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

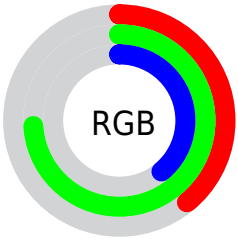
Format	Color
RYB	100, 189, 189
Decimal	6602084
CIELab	69.49, -44.93, 36.77
CIELCh	69, 58.060, 140.707
Yxy	40.0246, 0.3058, 0.4753
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284792164 (0xFF64BD64)
YUV	152.2430, -25.7558, -45.8171
Hunter-Lab	63.2650, -38.0515, 27.0184

Details

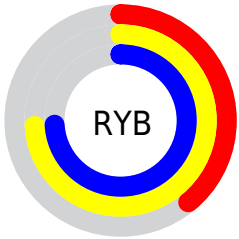
The RGB color 100, 189, 100 is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex 66CC66. A complement of this color would be 189, 100, 189, and the grayscale version is 153, 153, 153.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is 156, 246, 152, and 42, 135, 50 is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get 81, 189, 81, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is 119, 189, 119.

Distribution

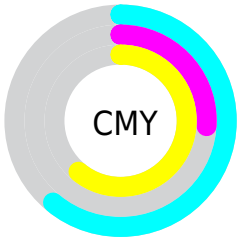


- Red (39%)
- Green (74%)
- Blue (39%)



- Red (39%)
- Yellow (74%)
- Blue (74%)

- Cyan (47%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (47%)
- Black (26%)



- Cyan (61%)
- Magenta (26%)
- Yellow (61%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 100, 189, 100 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, 189, 100 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

100, 189, 100

255, 255, 255

156, 246, 152

184, 255, 180

213, 255, 207

243, 255, 236

100, 189, 100

72, 162, 75

42, 135, 50

0, 109, 26

0, 84, 0

0, 59, 0

0, 39, 0

0, 0, 0

100, 189, 100

81, 189, 81

100, 189, 100

119, 189, 119

62, 189, 62

43, 189, 43

24, 189, 24

5, 189, 5

0, 189, 0

138, 189, 138

157, 189, 157

176, 189, 176

195, 189, 195

213, 189, 213

232, 189, 232

251, 189, 251

255, 189, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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

163, 178, 65

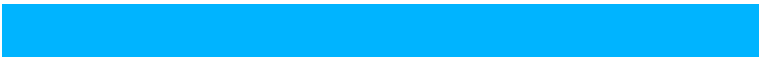
100, 189, 100

0, 195, 151

Triad

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

100, 189, 100



0, 180, 255

255, 125, 135

Complementary

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

100, 189, 100

189, 100, 189

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.

255, 125, 188

100, 189, 100

144, 162, 255

Square

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

100, 189, 100

0, 191, 250

218, 141, 237

250, 141, 90

Rectangle

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

100, 189, 100

0, 196, 188

218, 141, 237

255, 123, 153

Sweetspot

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

100, 189, 100

211, 245, 211

189, 189, 100

102, 122, 102

250, 250, 250

122, 122, 122

Same Dimension

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

100, 189, 100

105, 245, 105

100, 189, 145

85, 94, 85

0, 158, 0

0, 31, 0

Inverse Universe

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

189, 100, 189

245, 105, 245

189, 100, 145

94, 85, 94

158, 0, 158

31, 0, 31

Previews

White Background

This preview shows how the RGB color 100, 189, 100 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, 189, 100 looks on a black background.

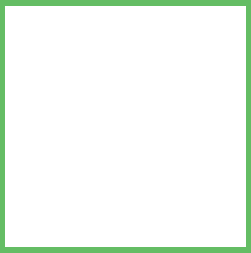
Color Contrast Check

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, 189, 100 Background

This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 100, 189, 100.

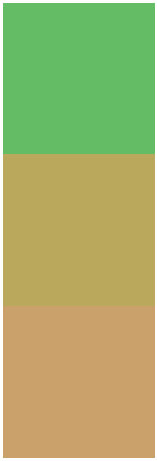


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 100, 189, 100.

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, 189, 100

Protanopia
186, 169, 93

Deuteranopia
203, 161, 107

Tritanopia
119, 179, 193

Trichromacy

Original Color
100, 189, 100

Protanomaly
155, 176, 96

Deuteranomaly
166, 171, 104

Tritanomaly
112, 183, 159

Monochromacy

Original Color
100, 189, 100

Achromatopsia
152, 152, 152

Achromatomaly
133, 165, 133

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 100, 189, 100 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, 189, 100) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{
    color:rgb(100, 189, 100)
}
```

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, 189, 100) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(100, 189, 100) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 100, 189, 100 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, 189, 100) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(100, 189, 100) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(100, 189, 100) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(100, 189, 100); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(100, 189, 100); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(100, 189, 100) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 100, 189, 100 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{
background:rgb(100, 189, 100) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:rgb(100,
189, 100) }
```

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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