

Converting Colors

RGB(100, 200, 133)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(100, 200, 133) contains.

RGB(100, 200, 133)	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(100, 200, 133)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	64C885
RGB	100, 200, 133
RGB Percent	39%, 78%, 52%
CMY	0.6078, 0.2157, 0.4784
CMYK	0.50, 0.00, 0.33, 0.22
HSL	140°, 48%, 59%
HSV	140°, 50%, 78%
XYZ	30.1434, 45.7113, 29.4247
YIQ	162.4620, -38.0930, -42.0370

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

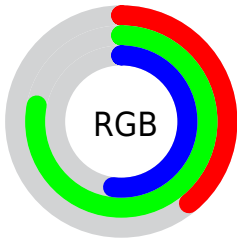
Format	Color
RYB	100, 175, 200
Decimal	6604933
CIELab	73.36, -44.19, 24.76
CIELCh	73, 50.653, 150.737
Yxy	45.7113, 0.2863, 0.4342
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284795013 (0xFF64C885)
YUV	162.4620, -14.5248, -54.7792
Hunter-Lab	67.6102, -38.7350, 21.5234

Details

The RGB color **100, 200, 133** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **66CC99**. A complement of this color would be **200, 100, 167**, and the grayscale version is **163, 163, 163**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **156, 255, 187**, and **40, 145, 83** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **80, 200, 120**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **120, 200, 146**.

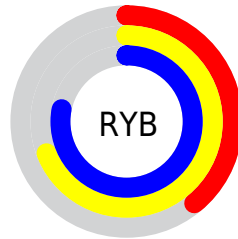
Distribution



Red (39%)

Green (78%)

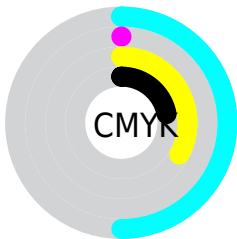
Blue (52%)



Red (39%)

Yellow (69%)

Blue (78%)

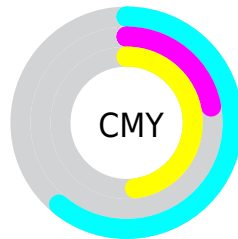


Cyan (50%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (33%)

Black (22%)



Cyan (61%)

Magenta (22%)

Yellow (48%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 100, 200, 133 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, 200, 133 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 100, 200, 133

255, 255, 255


 156, 255, 187


 185, 255, 214


 214, 255, 243


 244, 255, 255

 100, 200, 133

 71, 172, 107

 40, 145, 83

 0, 119, 59

 0, 93, 36

 0, 69, 14

 0, 46, 0

 0, 20, 0

 0, 0, 0

 100, 200, 133

 100, 200, 133

 80, 200, 120

 120, 200, 146

 60, 200, 106

 140, 200, 160

 40, 200, 93

 160, 200, 173

 20, 200, 79

 180, 200, 187

 0, 200, 66

 200, 200, 200

 220, 200, 213

 240, 200, 227

 255, 200, 240

 255, 200, 254

Harmonies

Analogous

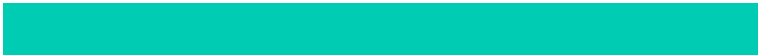
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



159, 191, 97



100, 200, 133



0, 204, 180

Triad

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



100, 200, 133



101, 185, 255



255, 146, 135

Complementary

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



100, 200, 133



200, 100, 167

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, 141, 181



100, 200, 133



185, 168, 255

Square

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



100, 200, 133



0, 197, 255



239, 150, 226



244, 161, 100

Rectangle

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



100, 200, 133



0, 204, 212



239, 150, 226



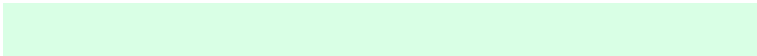
255, 143, 150

Sweetspot

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



100, 200, 133



217, 255, 229



168, 200, 100



105, 128, 112



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



100, 200, 133



102, 255, 152



100, 200, 182



90, 99, 93



0, 163, 54



0, 36, 12

Inverse Universe

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



200, 100, 167



255, 102, 205



200, 100, 118



99, 90, 96



163, 0, 109



36, 0, 24

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 100, 200, 133 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, 200, 133 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

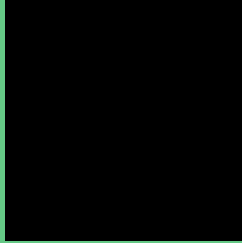
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 200, 133 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 100, 200, 133.

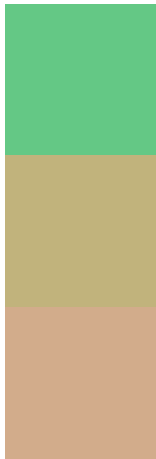


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 100, 200, 133.

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](#).

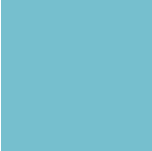
Dichromacy



Original Color
100, 200, 133

Protanopia
193, 179, 124

Deuteranopia
210, 172, 139



Tritanopia
118, 191, 206

Trichromacy



Original Color

100, 200, 133



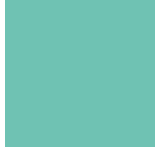
Protanomaly

159, 187, 127



Deuteranomaly

170, 182, 137



Tritanomaly

111, 194, 179

Monochromacy



Original Color

100, 200, 133



Achromatopsia

162, 162, 162



Achromatomaly

139, 176, 151

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 100, 200, 133 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, 200, 133)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(100, 200, 133)  
}
```

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, 200, 133) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(100, 200, 133) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 100, 200, 133 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, 200, 133) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(100, 200, 133) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(100, 200, 133)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(100, 200, 133); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(100, 200, 133);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(100, 200,  
133) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 100, 200, 133 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(100, 200, 133) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(100,  
200, 133) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)

**Follow me
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor