

Converting Colors

RGB(100, 203, 188)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(100, 203, 188) contains.

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Color

RGB(100, 203, 188)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	64CBBC
RGB	100, 203, 188
RGB Percent	39%, 80%, 74%
CMY	0.6078, 0.2039, 0.2627
CMYK	0.51, 0.00, 0.07, 0.20
HSL	171°, 50%, 59%
HSV	171°, 51%, 80%
XYZ	35.6886, 49.0520, 55.1640
YIQ	170.4930, -56.5730, -26.5010

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

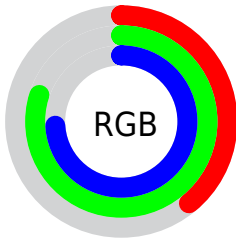
Format	Color
RYB	100, 156, 203
Decimal	6605756
CIELab	75.48, -33.61, -1.71
CIELCh	75, 33.652, 182.910
Yxy	49.0520, 0.2551, 0.3506
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284795836 (0xFF64CBBC)
YUV	170.4930, 8.6310, -61.8224
Hunter-Lab	70.0372, -31.6075, 2.3269

Details

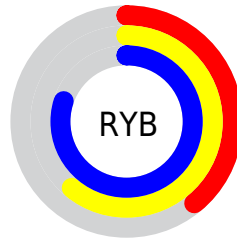
The RGB color **100, 203, 188** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **66CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **203, 100, 115**, and the grayscale version is **170, 170, 170**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **158, 255, 244**, and **36, 148, 135** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **80, 203, 185**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **120, 203, 191**.

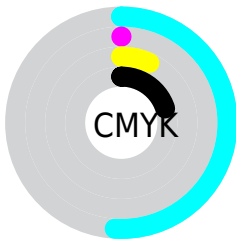
Distribution



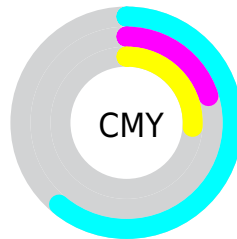
- Red (39%)
- Green (80%)
- Blue (74%)



- Red (39%)
- Yellow (61%)
- Blue (80%)



- Cyan (51%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (7%)
- Black (20%)



- Cyan (61%)
- Magenta (20%)
- Yellow (26%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 100, 203, 188 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, 203, 188 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 100, 203, 188

255, 255, 255


 158, 255, 244


 187, 255, 255

 216, 255, 255

 246, 255, 255

 100, 203, 188

 70, 175, 161

 36, 148, 135

 0, 122, 110

 0, 97, 85

 0, 72, 62

 0, 49, 40

 0, 28, 20

 0, 0, 0

 100, 203, 188

 100, 203, 188

■ 80, 203, 185

■ 120, 203, 191

■ 59, 203, 182

■ 141, 203, 194

■ 39, 203, 179

■ 161, 203, 197

■ 19, 203, 176

■ 181, 203, 200

■ 0, 203, 173

■ 202, 203, 203

■ 222, 203, 206

■ 242, 203, 209

■ 255, 203, 212

■ 255, 203, 215

Harmonies

Analogous

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



135, 200, 157



100, 203, 188



82, 202, 219

Triad

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



100, 203, 188



194, 177, 238



231, 174, 132

Complementary

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



100, 203, 188



203, 100, 115

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.



246, 166, 154



100, 203, 188



228, 167, 215

Square

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



100, 203, 188



149, 188, 247



246, 163, 184



205, 185, 124

Rectangle

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



100, 203, 188



93, 199, 234



246, 163, 184



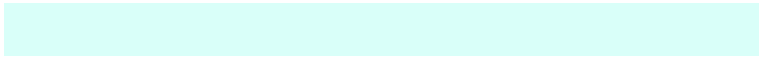
237, 171, 138

Sweetspot

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



100, 203, 188



217, 255, 249



115, 203, 100



105, 128, 124



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



100, 203, 188



99, 255, 232



100, 167, 203



92, 102, 101



0, 166, 142



0, 38, 33

Inverse Universe

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



203, 100, 115



255, 99, 122



203, 136, 100



102, 92, 93



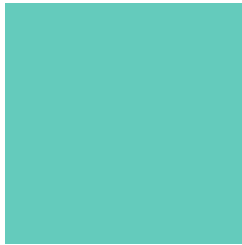
166, 0, 24



38, 0, 6

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 100, 203, 188 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

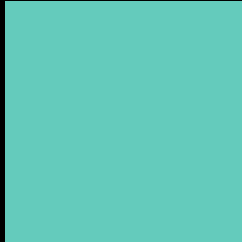
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 203, 188 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

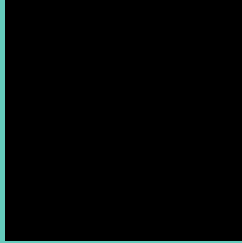
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

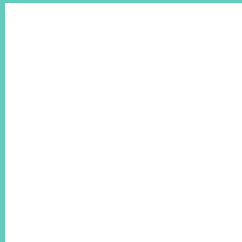
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 100, 203, 188 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 100, 203, 188.

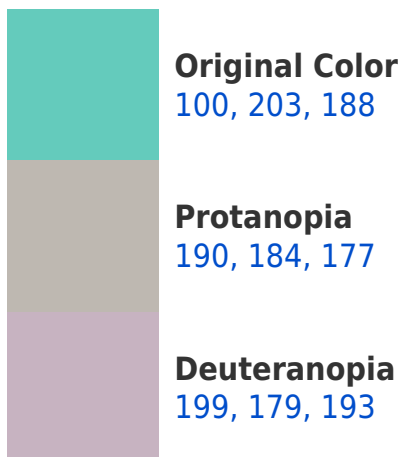


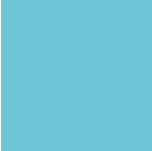
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 100, 203, 188.

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
109, 199, 215

Trichromacy



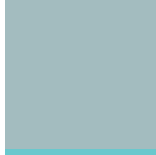
Original Color

100, 203, 188



Protanomaly

157, 191, 181



Deuteranomaly

163, 188, 191



Tritanomaly

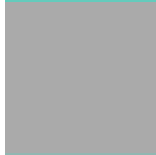
106, 200, 205

Monochromacy



Original Color

100, 203, 188



Achromatopsia

170, 170, 170



Achromatomaly

145, 182, 177

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 100, 203, 188 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, 203, 188)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(100, 203, 188)  
}
```

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, 203, 188) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(100, 203, 188) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 100, 203, 188 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, 203, 188) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(100, 203, 188) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(100, 203, 188)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(100, 203, 188); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(100, 203, 188);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(100, 203,  
188) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 100, 203, 188 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(100, 203, 188) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(100,  
203, 188) }
```

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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