

Converting Colors

RGB(100, 206, 139)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(100, 206, 139) contains.

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Color

RGB(100, 206, 139)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	64CE8B
RGB	100, 206, 139
RGB Percent	39%, 81%, 55%
CMY	0.6078, 0.1922, 0.4549
CMYK	0.51, 0.00, 0.33, 0.19
HSL	142°, 52%, 60%
HSV	142°, 51%, 81%
XYZ	31.9870, 48.7160, 32.1433
YIQ	166.6680, -41.6690, -43.3090

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

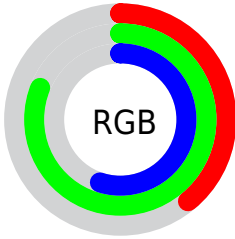
Format	Color
RYB	100, 177, 206
Decimal	6606475
CIELab	75.27, -45.64, 24.20
CIELCh	75, 51.654, 152.064
Yxy	48.7160, 0.2835, 0.4317
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284796555 (0xFF64CE8B)
YUV	166.6680, -13.6403, -58.4678
Hunter-Lab	69.7969, -40.3402, 21.5532

Details

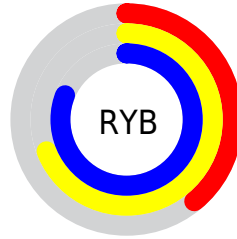
The RGB color **100, 206, 139** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **66CC99**. A complement of this color would be **206, 100, 167**, and the grayscale version is **167, 167, 167**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **157, 255, 193**, and **38, 151, 88** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **79, 206, 126**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **121, 206, 152**.

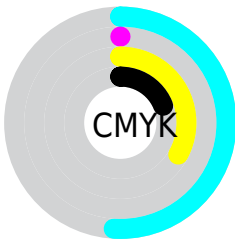
Distribution



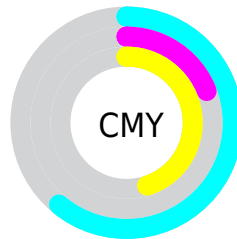
- Red (39%)
- Green (81%)
- Blue (55%)



- Red (39%)
- Yellow (69%)
- Blue (81%)



- Cyan (51%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (33%)
- Black (19%)



- Cyan (61%)
- Magenta (19%)
- Yellow (45%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 100, 206, 139 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, 206, 139 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 100, 206, 139

255, 255, 255


 157, 255, 193

 186, 255, 221


 215, 255, 250

 245, 255, 255

 100, 206, 139

 71, 178, 113

 38, 151, 88

 0, 124, 65

 0, 99, 42

 0, 74, 19

 0, 50, 0

 0, 27, 0

 0, 0, 0

 100, 206, 139

 100, 206, 139

 79, 206, 126

 121, 206, 152

 59, 206, 113

 141, 206, 165

 38, 206, 100

 162, 206, 178

 18, 206, 87

 182, 206, 191

 0, 206, 76

 203, 206, 204

 224, 206, 217

 244, 206, 230

 255, 206, 243

 255, 206, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



162, 197, 102



100, 206, 139



0, 210, 187

Triad

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



100, 206, 139



109, 189, 255



255, 151, 137

Complementary

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



100, 206, 139



206, 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, 146, 184



100, 206, 139



193, 172, 255

Square

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



100, 206, 139



0, 202, 255



247, 154, 231



249, 167, 102

Rectangle

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



100, 206, 139



0, 210, 220



247, 154, 231



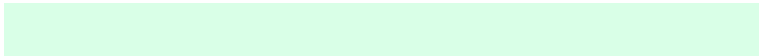
255, 148, 152

Sweetspot

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



100, 206, 139



217, 255, 231



167, 206, 100



105, 128, 113



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



100, 206, 139



97, 255, 155



100, 206, 192



92, 102, 96



0, 166, 61



0, 38, 14

Inverse Universe

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



206, 100, 167



255, 97, 197



206, 100, 114



102, 92, 98



166, 0, 105



38, 0, 24

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 100, 206, 139 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, 206, 139 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

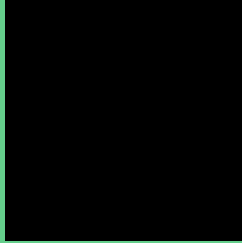
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 206, 139 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 100, 206, 139.

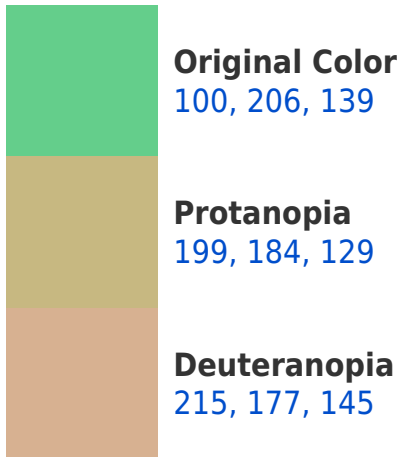


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 100, 206, 139.

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](#).

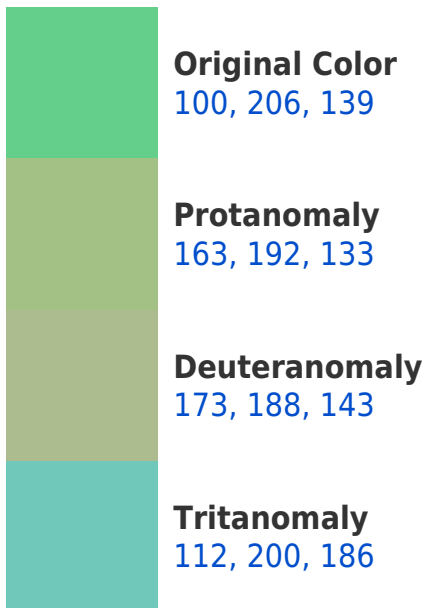
Dichromacy



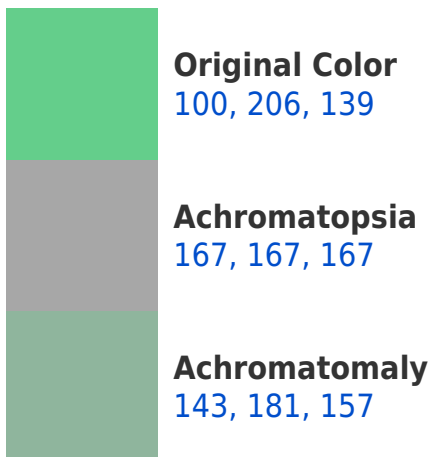


Tritanopia
119, 197, 213

Trichromacy



Monochromacy



CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 100, 206, 139 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, 206, 139)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(100, 206, 139)  
}
```

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, 206, 139) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(100, 206, 139) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 100, 206, 139 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, 206, 139) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(100, 206, 139) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(100, 206, 139)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(100, 206, 139); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(100, 206, 139);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(100, 206,  
139) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 100, 206, 139 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(100, 206, 139) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(100,  
206, 139) }
```

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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