

# Converting Colors

RGB(100, 219, 172)

Have a look what the booklet for  
RGB(100, 219, 172) contains.

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# Color

**RGB(100, 219, 172)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	64DBAC
RGB	100, 219, 172
RGB Percent	39%, 86%, 67%
CMY	0.6078, 0.1412, 0.3255
CMYK	0.54, 0.00, 0.21, 0.14
HSL	156°, 62%, 63%
HSV	156°, 54%, 86%
XYZ	38.0334, 56.3509, 47.9020
YIQ	178.0610, -55.8370, -39.8450

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

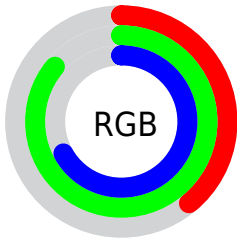
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	100, 174, 219
Decimal	6609836
CIELab	79.81, -44.54, 13.08
CIELCh	80, 46.419, 163.629
Yxy	56.3509, 0.2673, 0.3960
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284799916 (0xFF64DBAC)
YUV	178.0610, -2.9881, -68.4595
Hunter-Lab	75.0672, -40.9292, 14.7129

# Details

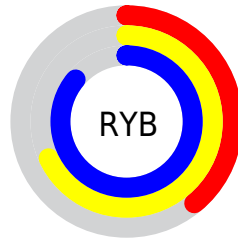
The RGB color **100, 219, 172** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **66CC99**. A complement of this color would be **219, 100, 147**, and the grayscale version is **178, 178, 178**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **159, 255, 227**, and **32, 163, 120** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **78, 219, 163**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **122, 219, 181**.

# Distribution



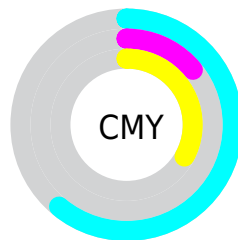
- Red (39%)
- Green (86%)
- Blue (67%)



- Red (39%)
- Yellow (68%)
- Blue (86%)



- Cyan (54%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (21%)
- Black (14%)



- Cyan (61%)
- Magenta (14%)
- Yellow (33%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 100, 219, 172 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, 219, 172 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 100, 219, 172

255, 255, 255


 159, 255, 227


 188, 255, 255


 218, 255, 255


 248, 255, 255

 100, 219, 172

 69, 191, 145

 32, 163, 120

 0, 136, 95

 0, 110, 71

 0, 85, 48

 0, 61, 27

 0, 40, 2

 0, 0, 0

 100, 219, 172

 100, 219, 172

 78, 219, 163

 122, 219, 181

 56, 219, 155

 144, 219, 189

 34, 219, 146

 166, 219, 198

 12, 219, 137

 188, 219, 207

 0, 219, 133

 210, 219, 215

 231, 219, 224

 253, 219, 233

 255, 219, 241

 255, 219, 250

# Harmonies

## Analogous

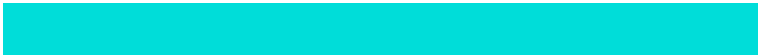
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



158, 213, 133



100, 219, 172



0, 221, 217

# Triad

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



100, 219, 172



166, 195, 255



255, 172, 140

# Complementary

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



100, 219, 172



219, 100, 147

# 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, 164, 180



100, 219, 172



228, 179, 255

# Square

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



100, 219, 172



82, 209, 255



255, 166, 223



246, 187, 115

# Rectangle

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



100, 219, 172



0, 219, 244



255, 166, 223



255, 168, 152

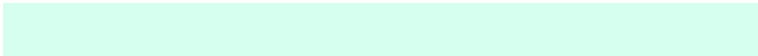


# Sweetspot

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



100, 219, 172



214, 255, 239



148, 219, 100



103, 128, 118



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128



# Same Dimension

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



100, 219, 172



89, 255, 190



100, 207, 219



99, 110, 105



0, 173, 105



0, 46, 28



# Inverse Universe

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



219, 100, 147



255, 89, 155



219, 112, 100



110, 99, 103



173, 0, 68



46, 0, 18



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 100, 219, 172 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

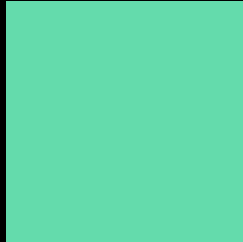
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 219, 172 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

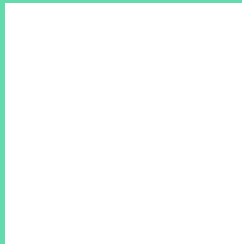
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



## RGB 100, 219, 172 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 100, 219, 172.

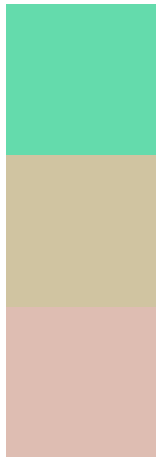


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 100, 219, 172.

# 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, 219, 172

**Protanopia**  
208, 196, 161

**Deuteranopia**  
222, 189, 178



**Tritanopia**  
117, 211, 228

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**

100, 219, 172



**Protanomaly**

169, 204, 165



**Deuteranomaly**

178, 200, 176



**Tritanomaly**

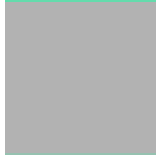
111, 214, 208

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**

100, 219, 172



**Achromatopsia**

178, 178, 178



**Achromatomaly**

150, 193, 176

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 100, 219, 172 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, 219, 172)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(100, 219, 172)  
}
```

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, 219, 172) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(100, 219, 172) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 100, 219, 172 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, 219, 172) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(100, 219, 172) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(100, 219, 172)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(100, 219, 172); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(100, 219, 172);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(100, 219,  
172) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 100, 219, 172 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(100, 219, 172) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(100,  
219, 172) }
```

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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