Converting Colors

RGB(100, 222, 150)

Have a look what the booklet for RGB(100, 222, 150) contains.

Color

RGB(100, 222, 150)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	64DE96
RGB	100, 222, 150
RGB Percent	39%, 87%, 59%
CMY	0.6078, 0.1294, 0.4118
CMYK	0.55, 0.00, 0.32, 0.13
HSL	145°, 65%, 63%
HSV	145°, 55%, 87%
XYZ	36.8818, 57.1539, 37.9421
YIQ	177.3140, -49.6000, -48.2560

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

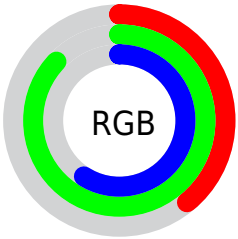
Format	Color
RYB	100, 187, 222
Decimal	6610582
CIELab	80.27, -50.25, 25.24
CIELCh	80, 56.228, 153.332
Yxy	57.1539, 0.2795, 0.4331
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284800662 (0xFF64DE96)
YUV	177.3140, -13.4658, -67.8044
Hunter-Lab	75.6002, -45.2185, 23.1638

Details

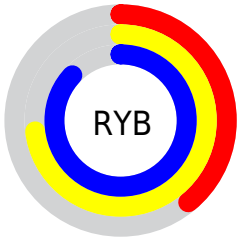
The RGB color 100, 222, 150 is a light color, and the websafe version is hex 33CC99. A complement of this color would be 222, 100, 172, and the grayscale version is 177, 177, 177.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is 159, 255, 205, and 31, 166, 99 is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get 78, 222, 137, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is 122, 222, 163.

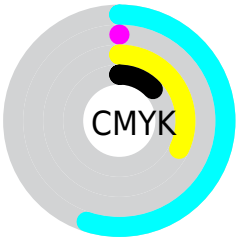
Distribution



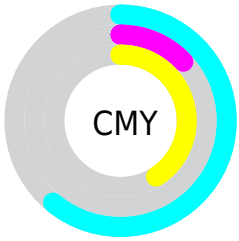
- Red (39%)
- Green (87%)
- Blue (59%)



- Red (39%)
- Yellow (73%)
- Blue (87%)



- Cyan (55%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (32%)
- Black (13%)



- Cyan (61%)
- Magenta (13%)
- Yellow (41%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 100, 222, 150 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, 222, 150 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

100, 222, 150

255, 255, 255

159, 255, 205

188, 255, 233

218, 255, 255

248, 255, 255

100, 222, 150

69, 194, 124

31, 166, 99

0, 139, 74

0, 113, 51

0, 87, 28

0, 62, 5

0, 41, 0

0, 2, 0

0, 0, 0

100, 222, 150

78, 222, 137

56, 222, 124

33, 222, 111

11, 222, 98

0, 222, 91

100, 222, 150

122, 222, 163

144, 222, 176

167, 222, 189

189, 222, 202

211, 222, 216

233, 222, 229

255, 222, 242

255, 222, 255

255, 222, 255

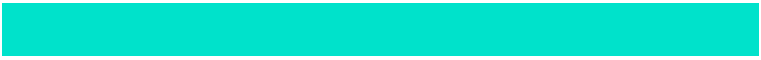
Harmonies

Analogous

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

170, 213, 108

100, 222, 150

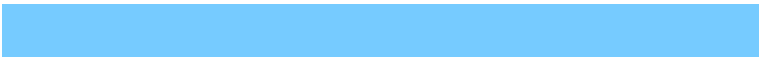


0, 226, 203

Triad

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

100, 222, 150



118, 203, 255

255, 162, 144

Complementary

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

100, 222, 150

222, 100, 172

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, 155, 195

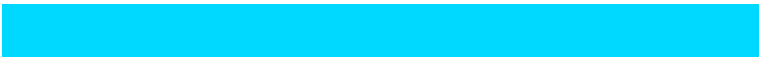
100, 222, 150

211, 183, 255

Square

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

100, 222, 150



0, 217, 255

255, 164, 247

255, 179, 105

Rectangle

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

100, 222, 150

0, 225, 239

255, 164, 247

255, 158, 160

Sweetspot

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

100, 222, 150

214, 255, 231

173, 222, 100

103, 128, 113

0, 0, 0

128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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

100, 222, 150

87, 255, 156

100, 222, 210

101, 112, 106

0, 176, 72

0, 48, 20

Inverse Universe

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

222, 100, 172

255, 87, 186

222, 100, 112

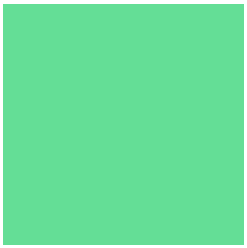
112, 101, 108

176, 0, 104

48, 0, 29

Previews

White Background

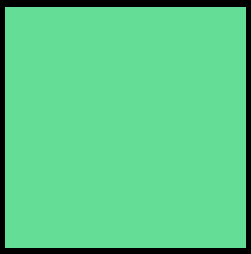


This preview shows how the RGB color 100, 222, 150 looks on a white background.

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, 222, 150 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, 222, 150 Background

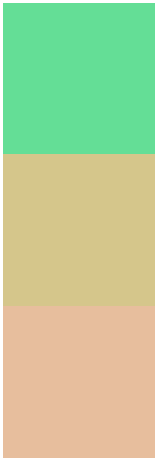
This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 100, 222, 150.

This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 100, 222, 150.

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



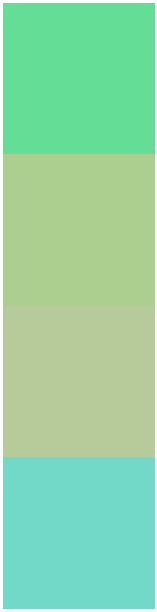
Original Color
100, 222, 150

Protanopia
213, 198, 139

Deuteranopia
231, 190, 157

Tritanopia
122, 212, 229

Trichromacy



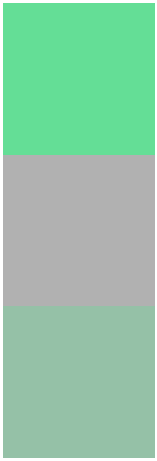
Original Color
100, 222, 150

Protanomaly
172, 207, 143

Deuteranomaly
183, 202, 154

Tritanomaly
114, 216, 200

Monochromacy



Original Color
100, 222, 150

Achromatopsia
177, 177, 177

Achromatomaly
149, 193, 167

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 100, 222, 150 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, 222, 150) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{
    color:rgb(100, 222, 150)
}
```

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, 222, 150) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(100, 222, 150) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 100, 222, 150 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, 222, 150) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(100, 222, 150) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(100, 222, 150) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(100, 222, 150); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(100, 222, 150); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(100, 222, 150) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 100, 222, 150 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{
background:rgb(100, 222, 150) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:rgb(100,
222, 150) }
```

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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