

# Converting Colors

RGB(100, 225, 188)

Have a look what the booklet for  
RGB(100, 225, 188) contains.

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# Color

**RGB(100, 225, 188)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	64E1BC
RGB	100, 225, 188
RGB Percent	39%, 88%, 74%
CMY	0.6078, 0.1176, 0.2627
CMYK	0.56, 0.00, 0.16, 0.12
HSL	162°, 68%, 64%
HSV	162°, 56%, 88%
XYZ	41.2578, 60.1906, 57.0204
YIQ	183.4070, -62.6230, -38.0070

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

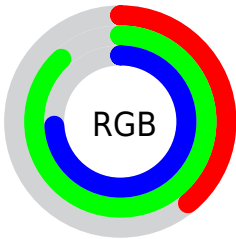
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	100, 173, 225
Decimal	6611388
CIELab	81.94, -43.58, 7.66
CIELCh	82, 44.248, 170.035
Yxy	60.1906, 0.2604, 0.3798
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284801468 (0xFF64E1BC)
YUV	183.4070, 2.2643, -73.1479
Hunter-Lab	77.5826, -40.8446, 10.7318

# Details

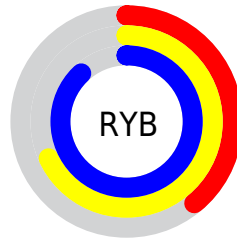
The RGB color **100, 225, 188** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **66CC99**. A complement of this color would be **225, 100, 137**, and the grayscale version is **183, 183, 183**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **160, 255, 244**, and **28, 169, 135** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **78, 225, 181**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **123, 225, 195**.

# Distribution



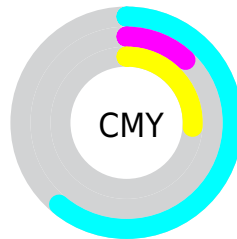
- Red (39%)
- Green (88%)
- Blue (74%)



- Red (39%)
- Yellow (68%)
- Blue (88%)



- Cyan (56%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (16%)
- Black (12%)



- Cyan (61%)
- Magenta (12%)
- Yellow (26%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 100, 225, 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, 225, 188 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 100, 225, 188


255, 255, 255


 160, 255, 244


 189, 255, 255

 219, 255, 255


 249, 255, 255

 100, 225, 188

 68, 197, 161

 28, 169, 135

 0, 142, 109

 0, 116, 85

 0, 90, 62

 0, 66, 40

 0, 44, 20

 0, 13, 0

 0, 0, 0

 100, 225, 188

 100, 225, 188

 78, 225, 181

 123, 225, 195

 55, 225, 175

 145, 225, 201

 32, 225, 168

 168, 225, 208

 10, 225, 161

 190, 225, 215

 0, 225, 158

 212, 225, 221

 235, 225, 228

 255, 225, 235

 255, 225, 241

 255, 225, 248

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



155, 220, 149



100, 225, 188



26, 226, 231

# Triad

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



100, 225, 188



188, 198, 255



255, 182, 142

# Complementary

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



100, 225, 188



225, 100, 137

# 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, 172, 177



100, 225, 188



242, 183, 255

# Square

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



100, 225, 188



117, 212, 255



255, 173, 219



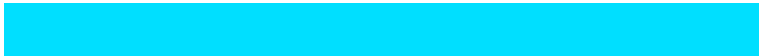
243, 196, 122

# Rectangle

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



100, 225, 188



0, 223, 255



255, 173, 219



255, 178, 152

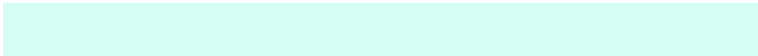


# Sweetspot

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



100, 225, 188



212, 255, 242



138, 225, 100



102, 128, 120



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128



# Same Dimension

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



100, 225, 188



84, 255, 204



100, 200, 225



101, 112, 109



0, 176, 124



0, 48, 34



# Inverse Universe

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



225, 100, 137



255, 84, 135



225, 125, 100



112, 101, 104



176, 0, 52

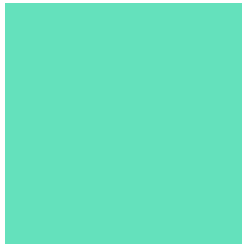


48, 0, 14



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 100, 225, 188 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

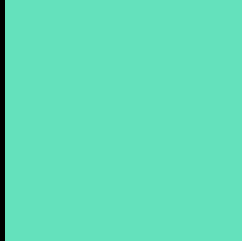
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 225, 188 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

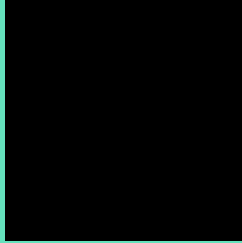
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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



## RGB 100, 225, 188 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 100, 225, 188.

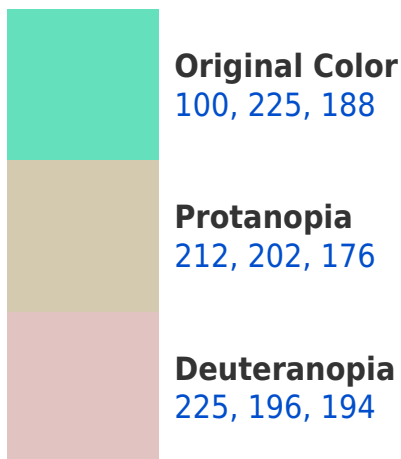


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 100, 225, 188.

# 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**  
116, 218, 236

# Trichromacy



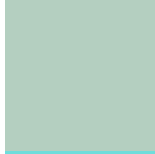
**Original Color**

100, 225, 188



**Protanomaly**

171, 210, 180



**Deuteranomaly**

180, 207, 192



**Tritanomaly**

110, 221, 219

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**

100, 225, 188



**Achromatopsia**

183, 183, 183



**Achromatomaly**

153, 198, 185

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 100, 225, 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, 225, 188)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(100, 225, 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, 225, 188) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(100, 225, 188) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 100, 225, 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, 225, 188) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(100, 225, 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, 225, 188)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(100, 225, 188); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(100, 225, 188); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(100, 225, 188) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 100, 225, 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, 225, 188) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(100,  
225, 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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