

Converting Colors

RGB(100, 225, 228)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(100, 225, 228) contains.

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Color

RGB(100, 225, 228)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1	
Format	Color
Hex	64E1E4
RGB	100, 225, 228
RGB Percent	39%, 88%, 89%
CMY	0.6078, 0.1176, 0.1059
CMYK	0.56, 0.01, 0.00, 0.11
HSL	181°, 70%, 64%
HSV	181°, 56%, 89%
XYZ	46.1843, 62.1612, 82.9629
YIQ	187.9670, -75.4630, -25.5670

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

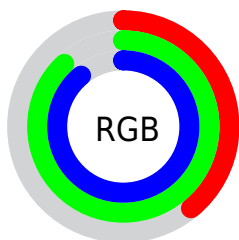
Format	Color
RYB	100, 163, 228
Decimal	6611428
CIELab	83.00, -33.63, -11.98
CIELCh	83, 35.704, 199.611
Yxy	62.1612, 0.2414, 0.3249
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284801508 (0xFF64E1E4)
YUV	187.9670, 19.7363, -77.1471
Hunter-Lab	78.8424, -33.4123, -7.1990

Details

The RGB color **100, 225, 228** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **66CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **228, 103, 100**, and the grayscale version is **188, 188, 188**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **161, 255, 255**, and **17, 169, 173** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **77, 224, 228**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **123, 226, 228**.

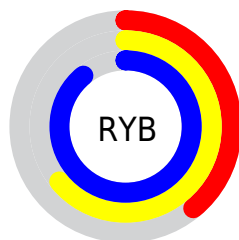
Distribution



Red (39%)

Green (88%)

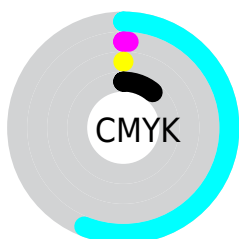
Blue (89%)



Red (39%)

Yellow (64%)

Blue (89%)

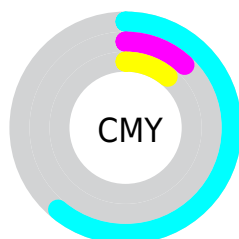


Cyan (56%)

Magenta (1%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (11%)



Cyan (61%)

Magenta (12%)

Yellow (11%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 100, 225, 228 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, 228 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



100, 225, 228



100, 225, 228

255, 255, 255



66, 197, 200



161, 255, 255



17, 169, 173



192, 255, 255



0, 142, 146



222, 255, 255



0, 116, 120

253, 255, 255



0, 91, 96



0, 67, 72



0, 44, 50



0, 19, 29



0, 0, 0

 100, 225, 228

 100, 225, 228

 77, 224, 228

 123, 226, 228

 54, 224, 228

 146, 226, 228

 32, 223, 228

 168, 227, 228

 9, 223, 228

 191, 227, 228

 0, 223, 228

 214, 228, 228

 237, 228, 228

 255, 229, 228

 255, 229, 228

 255, 230, 228

Harmonies

Analogous

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



130, 224, 193



100, 225, 228



104, 221, 255

Triad

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



100, 225, 228



238, 191, 250



241, 201, 141

Complementary

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



100, 225, 228



228, 103, 100

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, 190, 157



100, 225, 228



255, 183, 220

Square

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



100, 225, 228



195, 202, 255



255, 182, 186



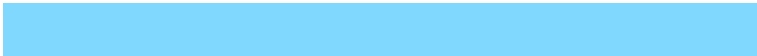
208, 212, 143

Rectangle

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



100, 225, 228



129, 216, 255



255, 182, 186



250, 197, 144

Sweetspot

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



100, 225, 228



212, 254, 255



100, 228, 102



102, 127, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



100, 225, 228



84, 251, 255



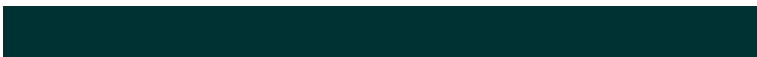
100, 162, 228



103, 114, 115



0, 174, 179



0, 50, 51

Inverse Universe

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



228, 100, 225



255, 84, 251



228, 166, 100



115, 103, 114



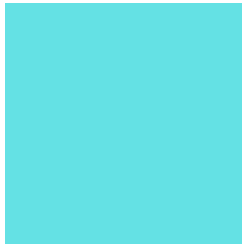
179, 0, 174



51, 0, 50

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 100, 225, 228 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

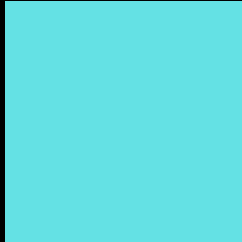
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 228 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, 228 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 100, 225, 228.

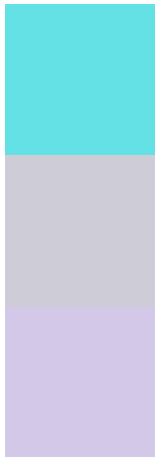


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 100, 225, 228.

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, 225, 228

Protanopia
206, 204, 215

Deuteranopia
212, 200, 233




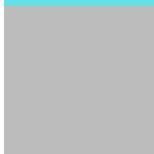

Tritanopia

105, 223, 241

Trichromacy

	Original Color 100, 225, 228
	Protanomaly 167, 212, 220
	Deuteranomaly 171, 209, 231
	Tritanomaly 103, 224, 236

Monochromacy

	Original Color 100, 225, 228
	Achromatopsia 188, 188, 188
	Achromatomaly 156, 201, 203

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 100, 225, 228 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, 228)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(100, 225, 228)  
}
```

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, 228) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(100, 225, 228) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 100, 225, 228 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, 228) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(100, 225, 228) }
```

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, 228) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(100, 225, 228); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(100, 225, 228);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(100, 225,  
228) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 100, 225, 228 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, 228) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(100,  
225, 228) }
```

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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