

Converting Colors

RGB(100, 235, 199)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(100, 235, 199) contains.

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Color

RGB(100, 235, 199)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	64EBC7
RGB	100, 235, 199
RGB Percent	39%, 92%, 78%
CMY	0.6078, 0.0784, 0.2196
CMYK	0.57, 0.00, 0.15, 0.08
HSL	164°, 77%, 66%
HSV	164°, 57%, 92%
XYZ	45.2727, 66.2495, 64.4341
YIQ	190.5310, -68.9040, -39.8160

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

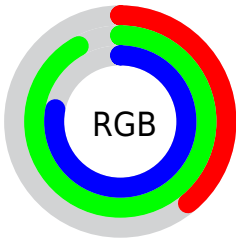
Format	Color
RYB	100, 178, 235
Decimal	6613959
CIELab	85.12, -45.39, 6.44
CIElCh	85, 45.848, 171.927
Yxy	66.2495, 0.2573, 0.3765
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284804039 (0xFF64EBC7)
YUV	190.5310, 4.1752, -79.3957
Hunter-Lab	81.3938, -43.1543, 10.0396

Details

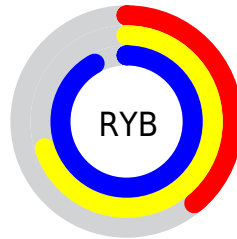
The RGB color **100, 235, 199** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **66FFCC**. A complement of this color would be **235, 100, 136**, and the grayscale version is **191, 191, 191**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **161, 255, 255**, and **20, 178, 145** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **77, 235, 193**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **124, 235, 205**.

Distribution



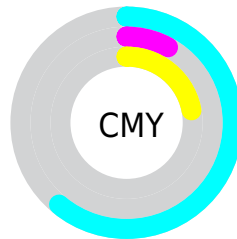
- Red (39%)
- Green (92%)
- Blue (78%)



- Red (39%)
- Yellow (70%)
- Blue (92%)



- Cyan (57%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (15%)
- Black (8%)



- Cyan (61%)
- Magenta (8%)
- Yellow (22%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 100, 235, 199 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, 235, 199 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 100, 235, 199

255, 255, 255

 161, 255, 255


 191, 255, 255

 221, 255, 255


 252, 255, 255

 100, 235, 199

 67, 206, 172

 20, 178, 145

 0, 151, 120

 0, 125, 95

 0, 99, 71

 0, 74, 49

 0, 50, 28

 0, 27, 2

 0, 0, 0

 100, 235, 199

 100, 235, 199

 77, 235, 193

 124, 235, 205

 53, 235, 186

 147, 235, 212

 30, 235, 180

 171, 235, 218

 6, 235, 174

 194, 235, 224

 0, 235, 172

 218, 235, 230

 241, 235, 237

 255, 235, 243

 255, 235, 249

 255, 235, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



159, 230, 158



100, 235, 199



15, 235, 244

Triad

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



100, 235, 199



200, 206, 255



255, 191, 146

Complementary

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



100, 235, 199



235, 100, 136

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, 180, 182



100, 235, 199



255, 190, 255

Square

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



100, 235, 199



127, 220, 255



255, 180, 226



251, 206, 126

Rectangle

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



100, 235, 199



0, 233, 255



255, 180, 226



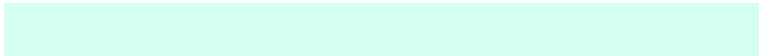
255, 187, 157

Sweetspot

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



100, 235, 199



212, 255, 243



136, 235, 100



102, 128, 121



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



100, 235, 199



79, 255, 208



100, 203, 235



106, 117, 114



0, 181, 133



0, 54, 39

Inverse Universe

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



235, 100, 136



255, 79, 126



235, 132, 100



117, 106, 109



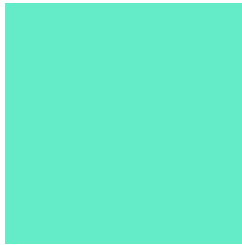
181, 0, 48



54, 0, 14

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 100, 235, 199 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

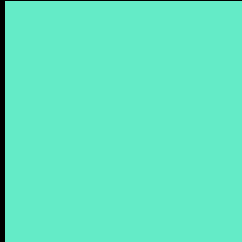
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 235, 199 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

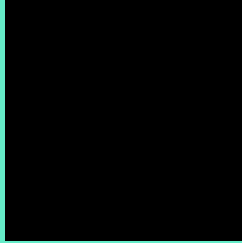
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 235, 199 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 100, 235, 199.

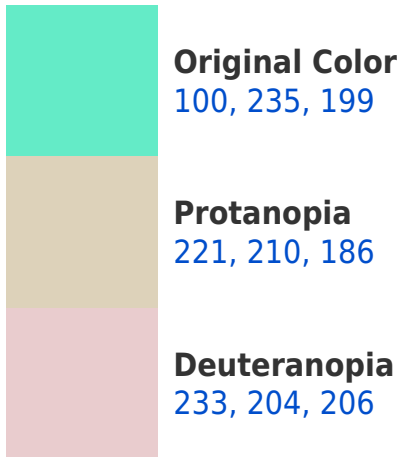


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 100, 235, 199.

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
117, 228, 247

Trichromacy



Original Color

100, 235, 199



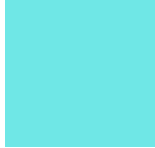
Protanomaly

177, 219, 191



Deuteranomaly

185, 215, 203



Tritanomaly

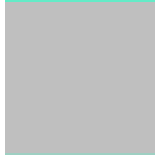
111, 231, 230

Monochromacy



Original Color

100, 235, 199



Achromatopsia

191, 191, 191



Achromatomaly

158, 207, 194

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 100, 235, 199 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, 235, 199)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(100, 235, 199)  
}
```

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, 235, 199) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(100, 235, 199) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 100, 235, 199 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, 235, 199) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(100, 235, 199) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(100, 235, 199)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(100, 235, 199); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(100, 235, 199); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(100, 235, 199) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 100, 235, 199 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(100, 235, 199) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(100,  
235, 199) }
```

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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