

Converting Colors

RGB(100, 245, 176)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(100, 245, 176) contains.

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Color

RGB(100, 245, 176)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	64F5B0
RGB	100, 245, 176
RGB Percent	39%, 96%, 69%
CMY	0.6078, 0.0392, 0.3098
CMYK	0.59, 0.00, 0.28, 0.04
HSL	151°, 88%, 68%
HSV	151°, 59%, 96%
XYZ	45.7444, 71.1487, 52.3964
YIQ	193.7790, -64.2710, -52.1990

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

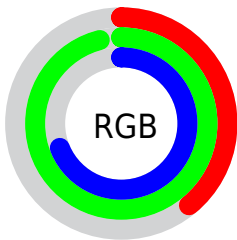
Format	Color
RYB	100, 195, 245
Decimal	6616496
CIELab	87.56, -54.53, 21.82
CIELCh	88, 58.736, 158.192
Yxy	71.1487, 0.2702, 0.4203
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284806576 (0xFF64F5B0)
YUV	193.7790, -8.7650, -82.2442
Hunter-Lab	84.3497, -50.8081, 22.2150

Details

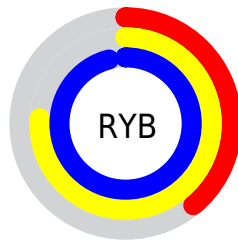
The RGB color **100, 245, 176** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **66FFCC**. A complement of this color would be **245, 100, 169**, and the grayscale version is **194, 194, 194**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **162, 255, 232**, and **15, 188, 123** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **76, 245, 164**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **125, 245, 188**.

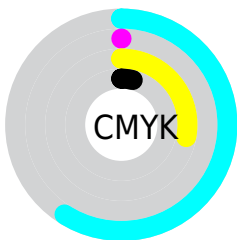
Distribution



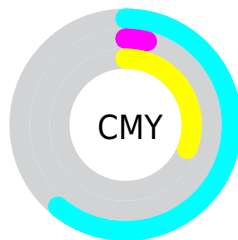
- Red (39%)
- Green (96%)
- Blue (69%)



- Red (39%)
- Yellow (76%)
- Blue (96%)



- Cyan (59%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (28%)
- Black (4%)



- Cyan (61%)
- Magenta (4%)
- Yellow (31%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 100, 245, 176 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, 245, 176 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 100, 245, 176

255, 255, 255

 162, 255, 232


 192, 255, 255


 222, 255, 255


253, 255, 255


 100, 245, 176


 66, 216, 149

 15, 188, 123

 0, 160, 98

 0, 133, 74

 0, 107, 51

 0, 81, 29

 0, 57, 5

 0, 34, 0

 0, 0, 0

 100, 245, 176

 100, 245, 176

 76, 245, 164

 125, 245, 188

 51, 245, 153

 149, 245, 199

 26, 245, 141

 174, 245, 211

 2, 245, 129

 198, 245, 223

 0, 245, 128

 223, 245, 234

 247, 245, 246

 255, 245, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



178, 236, 129



100, 245, 176



0, 248, 234

Triad

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



100, 245, 176



154, 220, 255



255, 182, 153

Complementary

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



100, 245, 176



245, 100, 169

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, 173, 206



100, 245, 176



244, 199, 255

Square

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



100, 245, 176



0, 236, 255



255, 180, 255



255, 202, 115

Rectangle

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



100, 245, 176



0, 247, 255



255, 180, 255



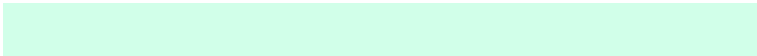
255, 178, 170

Sweetspot

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



100, 245, 176



209, 255, 233



170, 245, 100



99, 128, 114



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



100, 245, 176



74, 255, 169



100, 243, 245



110, 122, 117



0, 186, 98



0, 59, 31

Inverse Universe

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



245, 100, 169



255, 74, 160



245, 102, 100



122, 110, 116



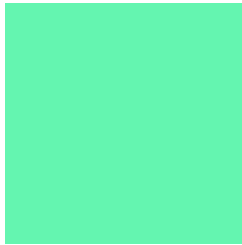
186, 0, 89



59, 0, 28

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 100, 245, 176 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, 245, 176 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

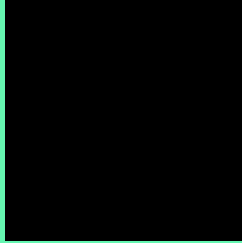
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 245, 176 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 100, 245, 176.

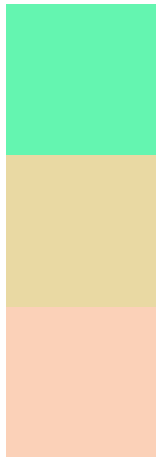


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 100, 245, 176.

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, 245, 176

Protanopia
233, 217, 163

Deuteranopia
251, 209, 184



Tritanopia
125, 235, 254

Trichromacy



Original Color

100, 245, 176



Protanomaly

185, 227, 168



Deuteranomaly

196, 222, 181



Tritanomaly

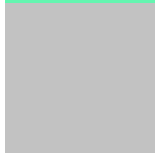
116, 239, 226

Monochromacy



Original Color

100, 245, 176



Achromatopsia

194, 194, 194



Achromatomaly

160, 213, 187

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 100, 245, 176 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, 245, 176)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(100, 245, 176)  
}
```

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, 245, 176) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(100, 245, 176) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 100, 245, 176 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, 245, 176) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(100, 245, 176) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(100, 245, 176)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(100, 245, 176); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(100, 245, 176);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(100, 245,  
176) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 100, 245, 176 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(100, 245, 176) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(100,  
245, 176) }
```

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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