

Converting Colors

RGB(100, 250, 114)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(100, 250, 114) contains.

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Color

RGB(100, 250, 114)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	64FA72
RGB	100, 250, 114
RGB Percent	39%, 98%, 45%
CMY	0.6078, 0.0196, 0.5529
CMYK	0.60, 0.00, 0.54, 0.02
HSL	126°, 94%, 69%
HSV	126°, 60%, 98%
XYZ	42.4784, 72.2954, 27.6352
YIQ	189.6460, -45.7440, -74.0960

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

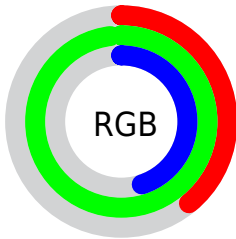
Format	Color
RYB	100, 237, 250
Decimal	6617714
CIELab	88.11, -66.47, 52.87
CIELCh	88, 84.937, 141.502
Yxy	72.2954, 0.2983, 0.5077
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284807794 (0xFF64FA72)
YUV	189.6460, -37.2935, -78.6195
Hunter-Lab	85.0267, -59.6202, 40.2484

Details

The RGB color **100, 250, 114** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **66FF66**. A complement of this color would be **250, 100, 236**, and the grayscale version is **190, 190, 190**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **163, 255, 169**, and **1, 192, 60** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **75, 250, 91**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **125, 250, 137**.

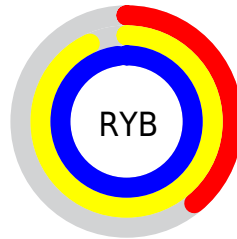
Distribution



Red (39%)

Green (98%)

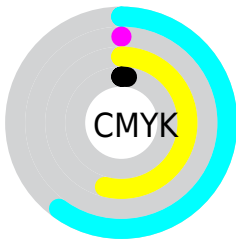
Blue (45%)



Red (39%)

Yellow (93%)

Blue (98%)

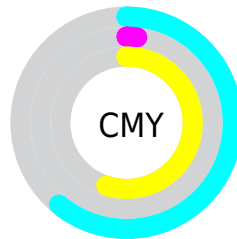


Cyan (60%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (54%)

Black (2%)



Cyan (61%)

Magenta (2%)

Yellow (55%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 100, 250, 114 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, 250, 114 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 100, 250, 114

255, 255, 255

 163, 255, 169


 194, 255, 197


 225, 255, 226


255, 255, 255

 100, 250, 114

 64, 221, 87

 1, 192, 60

 0, 164, 32

 0, 137, 0

 0, 110, 0

 0, 84, 0

 0, 60, 0

 0, 35, 0

 0, 0, 0

 100, 250, 114

 100, 250, 114

 75, 250, 91

 125, 250, 137

 50, 250, 69

 150, 250, 159

 25, 250, 46

 175, 250, 182

 0, 250, 23

 200, 250, 205

 225, 250, 227

 250, 250, 250

 255, 250, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



206, 234, 48



100, 250, 114



0, 255, 194

Triad

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



100, 250, 114



0, 237, 255



255, 147, 167

Complementary

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



100, 250, 114



250, 100, 236

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, 145, 248



100, 250, 114



177, 209, 255

Square

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



100, 250, 114



0, 253, 255



255, 173, 255



255, 176, 95

Rectangle

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



100, 250, 114



0, 255, 251



255, 173, 255



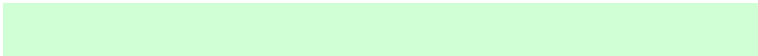
255, 142, 193

Sweetspot

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



100, 250, 114



209, 255, 213



238, 250, 100



99, 128, 102



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



100, 250, 114



71, 255, 89



100, 250, 188



112, 125, 114



0, 189, 18



0, 61, 6

Inverse Universe

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



250, 100, 236



255, 71, 238



250, 100, 162



125, 112, 124



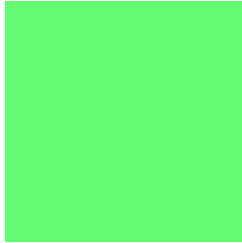
189, 0, 171



61, 0, 55

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 100, 250, 114 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

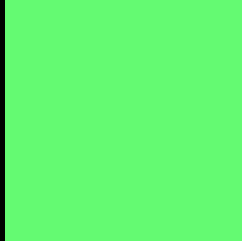
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 250, 114 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, 250, 114 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 100, 250, 114.

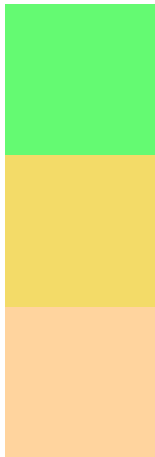


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 100, 250, 114.

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, 250, 114

Protanopia
243, 219, 104

Deuteranopia
255, 212, 158



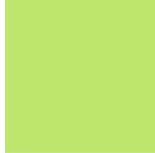
Tritanopia
135, 235, 254

Trichromacy



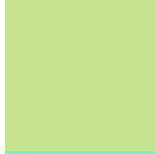
Original Color

100, 250, 114



Protanomaly

191, 230, 108



Deuteranomaly

199, 226, 142



Tritanomaly

122, 240, 203

Monochromacy



Original Color

100, 250, 114



Achromatopsia

190, 190, 190



Achromatomaly

157, 212, 162

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 100, 250, 114 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, 250, 114)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(100, 250, 114)  
}
```

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, 250, 114) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(100, 250, 114) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 100, 250, 114 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, 250, 114) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(100, 250, 114) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(100, 250, 114)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(100, 250, 114); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(100, 250, 114);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(100, 250,  
114) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 100, 250, 114 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(100, 250, 114) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(100,  
250, 114) }
```

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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