

Converting Colors

RGB(101, 191, 136)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(101, 191, 136) contains.

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Color

RGB(101, 191, 136)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	65BF88
RGB	101, 191, 136
RGB Percent	40%, 75%, 53%
CMY	0.6039, 0.2510, 0.4667
CMYK	0.47, 0.00, 0.29, 0.25
HSL	143°, 41%, 57%
HSV	143°, 47%, 75%
XYZ	28.4416, 41.8059, 29.8629
YIQ	157.8200, -35.9850, -36.1850

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

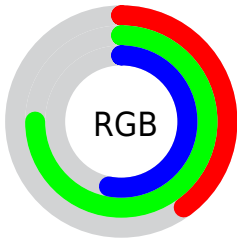
Format	Color
RYB	101, 166, 191
Decimal	6668168
CIELab	70.74, -39.43, 19.60
CIElCh	71, 44.037, 153.567
Yxy	41.8059, 0.2841, 0.4176
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284858248 (0xFF65BF88)
YUV	157.8200, -10.7573, -49.8311
Hunter-Lab	64.6575, -34.6319, 17.8764

Details

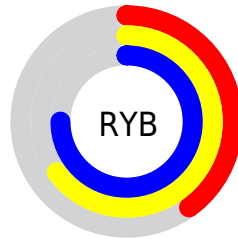
The RGB color **101, 191, 136** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **66CC99**. A complement of this color would be **191, 101, 156**, and the grayscale version is **158, 158, 158**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **156, 248, 190**, and **44, 137, 86** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **82, 191, 124**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **120, 191, 148**.

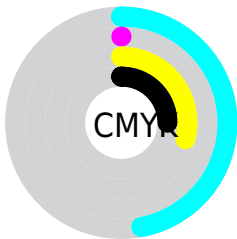
Distribution



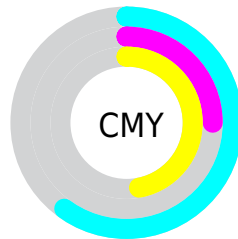
- Red (40%)
- Green (75%)
- Blue (53%)



- Red (40%)
- Yellow (65%)
- Blue (75%)



- Cyan (47%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (29%)
- Black (25%)



- Cyan (60%)
- Magenta (25%)
- Yellow (47%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 101, 191, 136 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 101, 191, 136 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 101, 191, 136

255, 255, 255


 156, 248, 190


 185, 255, 217


 214, 255, 246

 243, 255, 255

 101, 191, 136

 73, 164, 110

 44, 137, 86

 1, 111, 62

 0, 86, 40

 0, 62, 18


 0, 40, 0


 0, 5, 0


 0, 0, 0

 101, 191, 136


 101, 191, 136


 82, 191, 124

 120, 191, 148

 63, 191, 113


 139, 191, 159


 44, 191, 101


 158, 191, 171

 25, 191, 89

 177, 191, 183

 5, 191, 78

 196, 191, 194

 0, 191, 74

 216, 191, 206

 235, 191, 218

 254, 191, 229

 255, 191, 241

Harmonies

Analogous

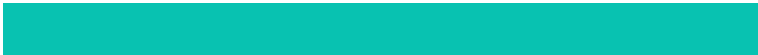
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



152, 184, 104



101, 191, 136



8, 194, 177

Triad

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



101, 191, 136



118, 176, 253



247, 146, 131

Complementary

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



101, 191, 136



191, 101, 156

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.



248, 141, 170



101, 191, 136



183, 161, 240

Square

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



101, 191, 136



0, 187, 244



227, 147, 209



227, 158, 102

Rectangle

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



101, 191, 136



0, 194, 204



227, 147, 209



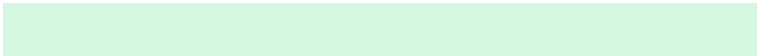
250, 143, 143

Sweetspot

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



101, 191, 136



213, 247, 226



157, 191, 101



104, 125, 112



252, 252, 252



125, 125, 125

Same Dimension

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



101, 191, 136



106, 247, 161



101, 191, 180



85, 94, 89



0, 158, 61



0, 31, 12

Inverse Universe

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



191, 101, 156



247, 106, 193



191, 101, 112



94, 85, 91



158, 0, 97



31, 0, 19

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 101, 191, 136 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 101, 191, 136 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 101, 191, 136 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 101, 191, 136.

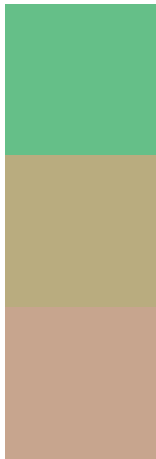


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 101, 191, 136.

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](#).

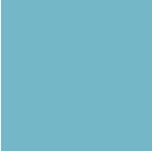
Dichromacy



Original Color
101, 191, 136

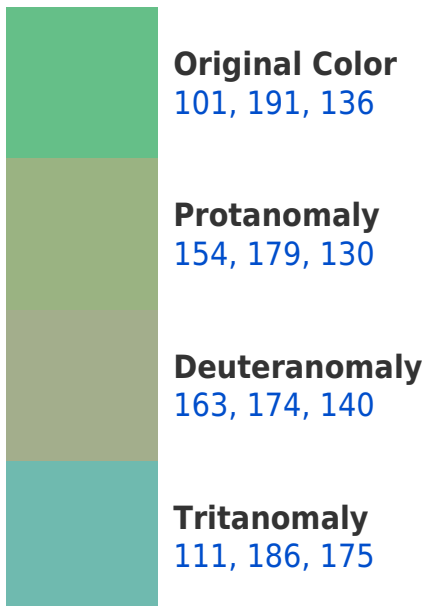
Protanopia
185, 172, 127

Deuteranopia
199, 165, 142

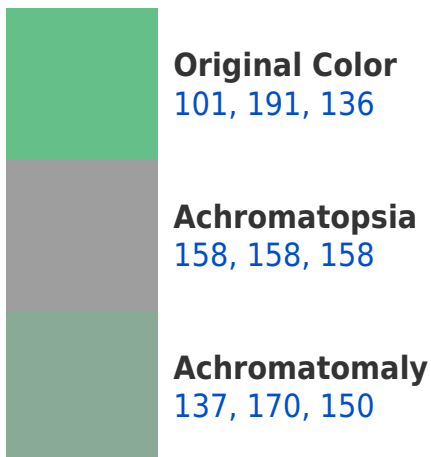


Tritanopia
116, 183, 198

Trichromacy



Monochromacy



CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 101, 191, 136 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(101, 191, 136)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(101, 191, 136)  
}
```

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(101, 191, 136) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(101, 191, 136) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 101, 191, 136 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(101, 191, 136) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(101, 191, 136) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(101, 191, 136)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(101, 191, 136); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(101, 191, 136);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(101, 191,  
136) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 101, 191, 136 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(101, 191, 136) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(101,  
191, 136) }
```

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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