

Converting Colors

RGB(101, 212, 189)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(101, 212, 189) contains.

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Color

RGB(101, 212, 189)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	65D4BD
RGB	101, 212, 189
RGB Percent	40%, 83%, 74%
CMY	0.6039, 0.1686, 0.2588
CMYK	0.52, 0.00, 0.11, 0.17
HSL	168°, 56%, 61%
HSV	168°, 52%, 83%
XYZ	38.0956, 53.5278, 56.4682
YIQ	176.1890, -58.7730, -30.6850

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

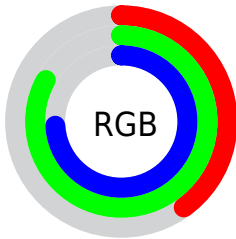
Format	Color
RYB	101, 163, 212
Decimal	6673597
CIELab	78.19, -37.32, 1.70
CIElCh	78, 37.360, 177.387
Yxy	53.5278, 0.2572, 0.3615
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284863677 (0xFF65D4BD)
YUV	176.1890, 6.3158, -65.9408
Hunter-Lab	73.1627, -35.0902, 5.4529

Details

The RGB color **101, 212, 189** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **33CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **212, 101, 124**, and the grayscale version is **176, 176, 176**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **159, 255, 245**, and **35, 157, 136** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **80, 212, 185**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **122, 212, 193**.

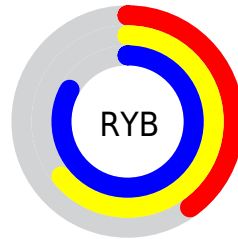
Distribution



Red (40%)

Green (83%)

Blue (74%)



Red (40%)

Yellow (64%)

Blue (83%)

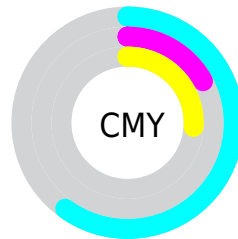


Cyan (52%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (11%)

Black (17%)



Cyan (60%)

Magenta (17%)

Yellow (26%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 101, 212, 189 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, 212, 189 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 101, 212, 189

255, 255, 255


 159, 255, 245


 189, 255, 255

 218, 255, 255

 248, 255, 255

 101, 212, 189

 71, 184, 162

 35, 157, 136

 0, 130, 110

 0, 105, 86

 0, 80, 63

 0, 56, 41

 0, 36, 21

 0, 0, 0

 101, 212, 189

 101, 212, 189

■ 80, 212, 185

■ 122, 212, 193

■ 59, 212, 180

■ 143, 212, 198

■ 37, 212, 176

■ 165, 212, 202

■ 16, 212, 171

■ 186, 212, 207

■ 0, 212, 168

■ 207, 212, 211

■ 228, 212, 215

■ 249, 212, 220

■ 255, 212, 224

■ 255, 212, 229

Harmonies

Analogous

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



143, 208, 155



101, 212, 189



70, 212, 224

Triad

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



101, 212, 189



194, 186, 255



247, 178, 136

Complementary

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



101, 212, 189



212, 101, 124

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, 169, 163



101, 212, 189



235, 174, 231

Square

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



101, 212, 189



141, 198, 255



255, 167, 198



220, 190, 124

Rectangle

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



101, 212, 189



76, 209, 243



255, 167, 198



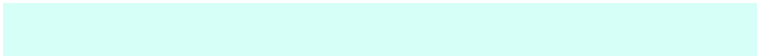
254, 175, 144

Sweetspot

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



101, 212, 189



214, 255, 247



125, 212, 101



103, 128, 122



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



101, 212, 189



94, 255, 222



101, 181, 212



96, 107, 105



0, 171, 135



0, 43, 34

Inverse Universe

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



212, 101, 124



255, 94, 128



212, 132, 101



107, 96, 99



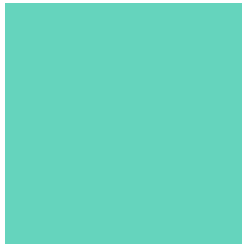
171, 0, 35



43, 0, 9

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 101, 212, 189 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, 212, 189 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

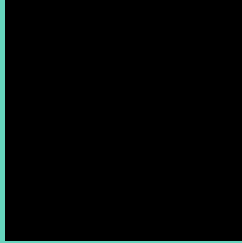
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

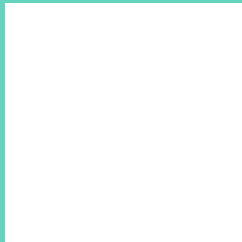
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

RGB 101, 212, 189 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 101, 212, 189.

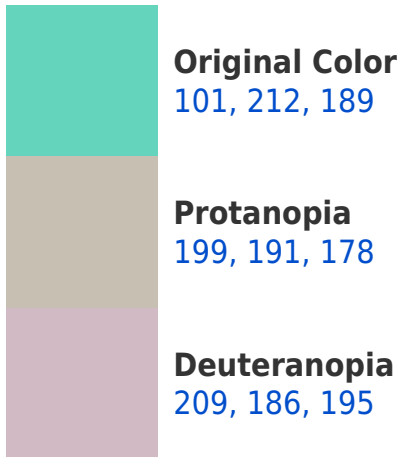


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 101, 212, 189.

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
112, 207, 224

Trichromacy



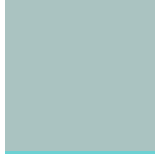
Original Color

101, 212, 189



Protanomaly

163, 199, 182



Deuteranomaly

170, 195, 193



Tritanomaly

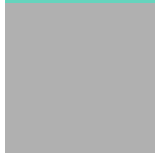
108, 209, 211

Monochromacy



Original Color

101, 212, 189



Achromatopsia

176, 176, 176



Achromatomaly

149, 189, 181

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 101, 212, 189 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, 212, 189)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(101, 212, 189)  
}
```

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, 212, 189) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(101, 212, 189) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 101, 212, 189 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, 212, 189) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(101, 212, 189) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(101, 212, 189)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(101, 212, 189); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(101, 212, 189);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(101, 212,  
189) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 101, 212, 189 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(101, 212, 189) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(101,  
212, 189) }
```

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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