

Converting Colors

RGB(101, 216, 216)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(101, 216, 216) contains.

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Color

RGB(101, 216, 216)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	65D8D8
RGB	101, 216, 216
RGB Percent	40%, 85%, 85%
CMY	0.6039, 0.1529, 0.1529
CMYK	0.53, 0.00, 0.00, 0.15
HSL	180°, 60%, 62%
HSV	180°, 53%, 85%
XYZ	42.3174, 56.8363, 73.7059
YIQ	181.6150, -68.5400, -24.3800

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

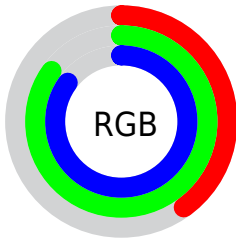
Format	Color
RYB	101, 159, 216
Decimal	6674648
CIELab	80.09, -32.38, -9.94
CIELCh	80, 33.867, 197.068
Yxy	56.8363, 0.2448, 0.3288
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284864728 (0xFF65D8D8)
YUV	181.6150, 16.9518, -70.6994
Hunter-Lab	75.3899, -31.7377, -5.1928

Details

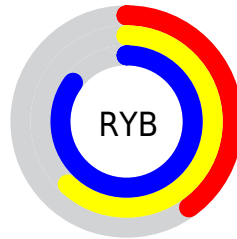
The RGB color **101, 216, 216** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **66CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **216, 101, 101**, and the grayscale version is **182, 182, 182**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **161, 255, 255**, and **28, 161, 161** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **79, 216, 216**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **123, 216, 216**.

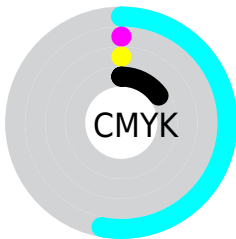
Distribution



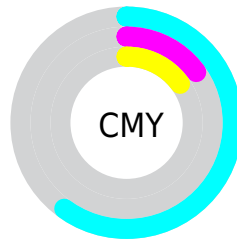
- Red (40%)
- Green (85%)
- Blue (85%)



- Red (40%)
- Yellow (62%)
- Blue (85%)



- Cyan (53%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (15%)




- Cyan (60%)
- Magenta (15%)
- Yellow (15%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RGB color 101, 216, 216 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, 216, 216 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 101, 216, 216

 101, 216, 216

255, 255, 255

 69, 188, 188

 161, 255, 255

 28, 161, 161


 191, 255, 255


 0, 134, 135

 221, 255, 255

 0, 108, 110

 251, 255, 255

 0, 84, 86

 0, 60, 62

 0, 38, 40

 0, 2, 21

 0, 0, 0

 101, 216, 216

 101, 216, 216

 79, 216, 216

 123, 216, 216

 58, 216, 216

 144, 216, 216

 36, 216, 216

 166, 216, 216

 15, 216, 216

 187, 216, 216

 0, 216, 216

 209, 216, 216

 231, 216, 216

 252, 216, 216

 255, 216, 216

Harmonies

Analogous

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



130, 215, 183



101, 216, 216



102, 213, 244

Triad

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



101, 216, 216



225, 184, 242



233, 192, 137

Complementary

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



101, 216, 216



216, 101, 101

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, 182, 154



101, 216, 216



252, 176, 214

Square

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



101, 216, 216



184, 195, 255



255, 176, 182



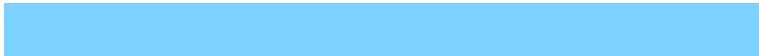
202, 202, 138

Rectangle

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



101, 216, 216



123, 209, 255



255, 176, 182



242, 188, 141

Sweetspot

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



101, 216, 216



214, 255, 255



101, 216, 101



103, 128, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



101, 216, 216



92, 255, 255



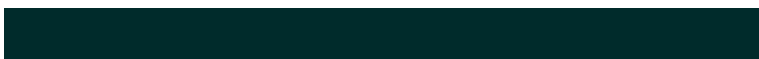
101, 159, 216



96, 107, 107



0, 171, 171



0, 43, 43

Inverse Universe

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



216, 101, 216



255, 92, 255



216, 159, 101



107, 96, 107



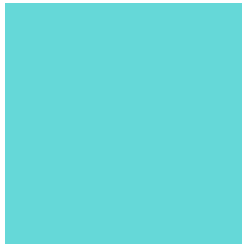
171, 0, 171



43, 0, 43

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 101, 216, 216 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

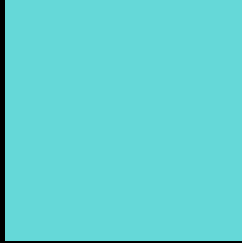
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 216, 216 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

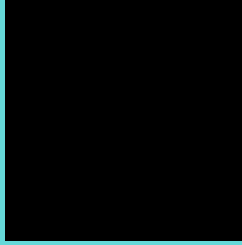
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

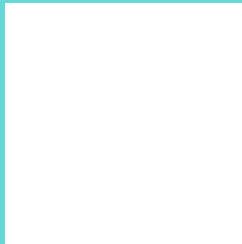
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 101, 216, 216 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 101, 216, 216.

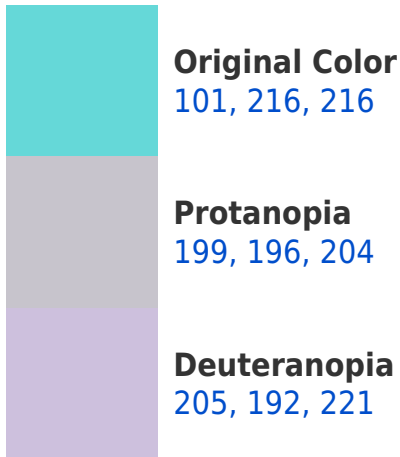


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 101, 216, 216.

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
107, 214, 231

Trichromacy



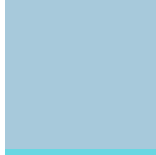
Original Color

101, 216, 216



Protanomaly

163, 203, 208



Deuteranomaly

167, 201, 219



Tritanomaly

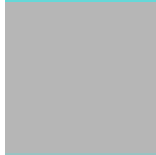
105, 215, 226

Monochromacy



Original Color

101, 216, 216



Achromatopsia

182, 182, 182



Achromatomaly

153, 194, 194

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 101, 216, 216 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, 216, 216)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(101, 216, 216)  
}
```

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, 216, 216) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(101, 216, 216) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 101, 216, 216 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, 216, 216) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(101, 216, 216) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(101, 216, 216)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(101, 216, 216); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(101, 216, 216); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(101, 216, 216) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 101, 216, 216 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(101, 216, 216) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(101,  
216, 216) }
```

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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