

Converting Colors

RGB(99, 200, 151)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(99, 200, 151) contains.

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Color

RGB(99, 200, 151)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	63C897
RGB	99, 200, 151
RGB Percent	39%, 78%, 59%
CMY	0.6118, 0.2157, 0.4078
CMYK	0.51, 0.00, 0.24, 0.22
HSL	151°, 48%, 59%
HSV	151°, 50%, 78%
XYZ	31.3858, 46.1956, 36.5406
YIQ	164.2150, -44.4670, -36.6510

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

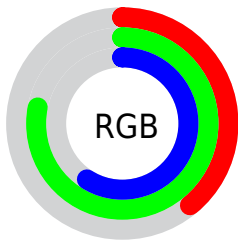
Format	Color
RYB	99, 166, 200
Decimal	6539415
CIELab	73.67, -40.92, 15.62
CIElCh	74, 43.803, 159.106
Yxy	46.1956, 0.2750, 0.4048
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284729495 (0xFF63C897)
YUV	164.2150, -6.5150, -57.1936
Hunter-Lab	67.9673, -36.5155, 15.7016

Details

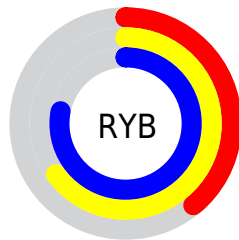
The RGB color **99, 200, 151** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **66CC99**. A complement of this color would be **200, 99, 148**, and the grayscale version is **164, 164, 164**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **156, 255, 205**, and **38, 145, 100** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **79, 200, 141**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **119, 200, 161**.

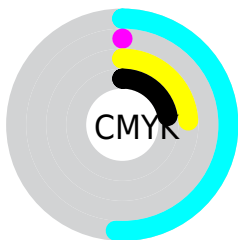
Distribution



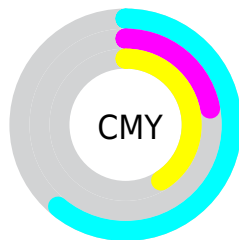
- Red (39%)
- Green (78%)
- Blue (59%)



- Red (39%)
- Yellow (65%)
- Blue (78%)



- Cyan (51%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (24%)
- Black (22%)



- Cyan (61%)
- Magenta (22%)
- Yellow (41%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 99, 200, 151 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 99, 200, 151 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



99, 200, 151



99, 200, 151

255, 255, 255



70, 172, 125



156, 255, 205



38, 145, 100



184, 255, 234



0, 119, 76



213, 255, 255



0, 94, 53



243, 255, 255



0, 69, 31



0, 46, 9



0, 21, 0



0, 0, 0



99, 200, 151



99, 200, 151

 79, 200, 141

 119, 200, 161

 59, 200, 132

 139, 200, 170

 39, 200, 122

 159, 200, 180

 19, 200, 112

 179, 200, 190

 0, 200, 103

 199, 200, 200

 219, 200, 209

 239, 200, 219

 255, 200, 229

 255, 200, 238

Harmonies

Analogous

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



151, 193, 117



99, 200, 151



2, 202, 192

Triad

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



99, 200, 151



141, 181, 255



253, 156, 132

Complementary

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



99, 200, 151



200, 99, 148

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, 149, 170



99, 200, 151



201, 166, 244

Square

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



99, 200, 151



56, 193, 255



241, 153, 211



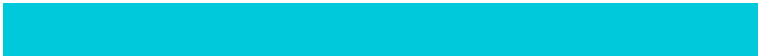
230, 169, 106

Rectangle

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



99, 200, 151



0, 201, 219



241, 153, 211



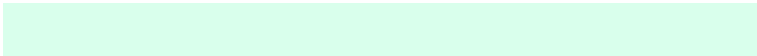
255, 152, 144

Sweetspot

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



99, 200, 151



217, 255, 236



150, 200, 99



105, 128, 116



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



99, 200, 151



99, 255, 180



99, 200, 200



90, 99, 95



0, 163, 84



0, 36, 18

Inverse Universe

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



200, 99, 148



255, 99, 175



200, 99, 99



99, 90, 94



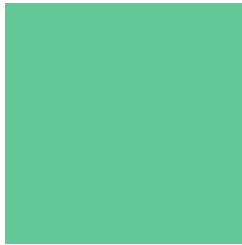
163, 0, 79



36, 0, 17

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 99, 200, 151 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 99, 200, 151 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

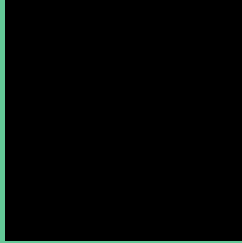
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 99, 200, 151 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 99, 200, 151.

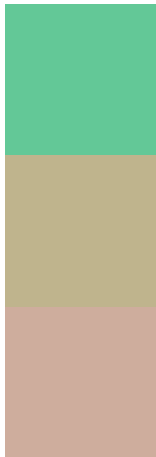


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 99, 200, 151.

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](#).

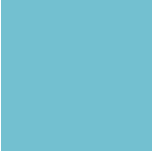
Dichromacy



Original Color
99, 200, 151

Protanopia
191, 180, 141

Deuteranopia
206, 173, 157



Tritanopia
115, 192, 208

Trichromacy



Original Color
99, 200, 151



Protanomaly
158, 187, 145



Deuteranomaly
167, 183, 155



Tritanomaly
109, 195, 187

Monochromacy



Original Color
99, 200, 151



Achromatopsia
164, 164, 164



Achromatomaly
140, 177, 159

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 99, 200, 151 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(99, 200, 151)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(99, 200, 151)  
}
```

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(99, 200, 151) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(99, 200, 151) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 99, 200, 151 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(99, 200, 151) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(99, 200, 151) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(99, 200, 151) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(99, 200, 151); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(99, 200, 151);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(99, 200,  
151) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 99, 200, 151 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(99, 200, 151) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(99, 200,  
151) }
```

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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