

Converting Colors

`RYB(100, 195, 220)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(100, 195, 220) contains.

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Color

R_YB(100, 195, 220)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	64DC84
RGB	100, 220, 132
RGB Percent	39%, 86%, 52%
CMY	0.6078, 0.1373, 0.4840
CMYK	0.55, 0.00, 0.40, 0.14
HSL	136°, 63%, 63%
HSV	136°, 55%, 86%
XYZ	34.9848, 55.5502, 30.5574
YIQ	174.0880, -43.2720, -52.8080

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

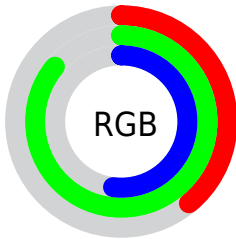
Format	Color
RYB	100, 195, 220
Decimal	6610052
CIELab	79.36, -52.69, 33.47
CIElCh	79, 62.421, 147.579
Yxy	55.5502, 0.2889, 0.4587
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284800132 (0xFF64DC84)
YUV	174.0880, -20.7494, -64.9752
Hunter-Lab	74.5320, -46.6442, 27.8641

Details

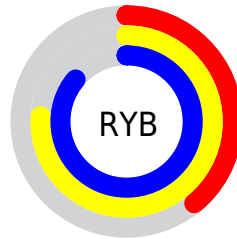
The RYB color **100, 195, 220** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **66CC66**. A complement of this color would be **220, 100, 188**, and the grayscale version is **174, 174, 174**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **159, 234, 255**, and **32, 128, 164** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **78, 191, 220**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **122, 199, 220**.

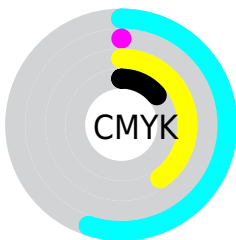
Distribution



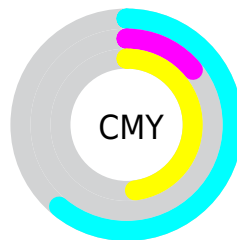
- Red (39%)
- Green (86%)
- Blue (52%)



- Red (39%)
- Yellow (76%)
- Blue (86%)



- Cyan (55%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (40%)
- Black (14%)




- Cyan (61%)
- Magenta (14%)
- Yellow (48%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 100, 195, 220 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 RYB color 100, 195, 220 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 100, 195, 220


255, 255, 255


 159, 235, 255


 188, 237, 255

 218, 240, 255

 248, 252, 255

 100, 195, 220


 69, 164, 192

 32, 128, 164

 0, 97, 137

 0, 86, 111

 0, 79, 85


 0, 60, 60

 0, 38, 38


 0, 0, 0

 100, 195, 220


 100, 195, 220

 78, 191, 220


 122, 199, 220

 56, 186, 220

 144, 204, 220

 34, 181, 220

 166, 209, 220

 12, 177, 220

 188, 214, 220

 0, 174, 220

 210, 218, 220

 232, 220, 229

 254, 220, 245

 255, 220, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



88, 209, 121



100, 195, 220



0, 122, 225

Triad

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



100, 195, 220



51, 138, 255



255, 151, 146

Complementary

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



100, 195, 220



220, 100, 188

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, 146, 204



100, 195, 220



191, 183, 255

Square

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



100, 195, 220



0, 118, 255



255, 160, 255



255, 229, 99

Rectangle

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



100, 195, 220



0, 114, 230



255, 160, 255



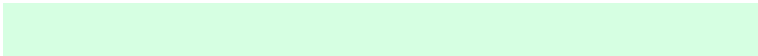
255, 147, 165

Sweetspot

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



100, 195, 220



214, 246, 255



100, 220, 130



103, 123, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



100, 195, 220



89, 220, 255



100, 169, 220



99, 108, 110



0, 137, 173



0, 36, 46

Inverse Universe

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



220, 100, 188



255, 89, 211



220, 100, 130



110, 99, 107



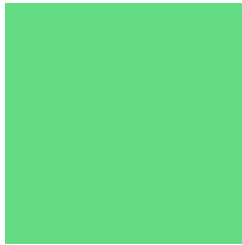
173, 0, 128



46, 0, 34

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 100, 195, 220 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 RYB color 100, 195, 220 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

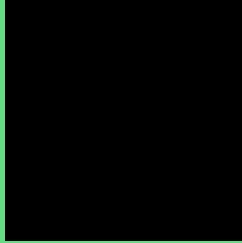
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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](#).

RYB 100, 195, 220 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 100, 195, 220.

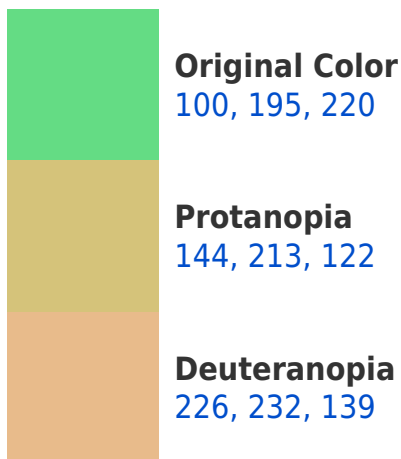


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 100, 195, 220.

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





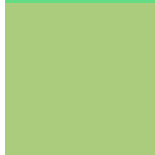
Tritanopia
124, 170, 226

Trichromacy



Original Color

100, 195, 220



Protanomaly

125, 204, 157



Deuteranomaly

136, 199, 151



Tritanomaly

115, 170, 213

Monochromacy



Original Color

100, 195, 220



Achromatopsia

174, 174, 174



Achromatomaly

147, 182, 191

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 100, 195, 220 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, 220, 132)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(100, 220, 132)  
}
```

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, 220, 132) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(100, 220, 132) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 100, 195, 220 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, 220, 132) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(100, 220, 132) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(100, 220, 132)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(100, 220, 132); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(100, 220, 132);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(100, 220,  
132) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 100, 195, 220 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(100, 220, 132) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(100,  
220, 132) }
```

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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