

Converting Colors

RGB(102, 158, 136)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(102, 158, 136) contains.

RGB(102, 158, 136)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	11
<i>Previews</i>	23
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	26
<i>CSS Examples</i>	29

Color

RGB(102, 158, 136)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	669E88
RGB	102, 158, 136
RGB Percent	40%, 62%, 53%
CMY	0.6000, 0.3804, 0.4667
CMYK	0.35, 0.00, 0.14, 0.38
HSL	156°, 22%, 51%
HSV	156°, 35%, 62%
XYZ	22.1503, 29.0561, 27.7335
YIQ	138.7480, -26.3140, -18.7140

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

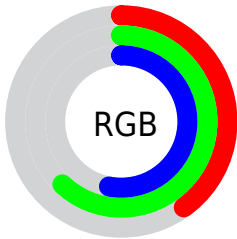
Format	Color
RYB	102, 137, 158
Decimal	6725256
CIELab	60.83, -23.48, 5.69
CIElCh	61, 24.155, 166.378
Yxy	29.0561, 0.2806, 0.3681
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284915336 (0xFF669E88)
YUV	138.7480, -1.3548, -32.2280
Hunter-Lab	53.9037, -20.9816, 7.2278

Details

The RGB color **102, 158, 136** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669999**. A complement of this color would be **158, 102, 124**, and the grayscale version is **139, 139, 139**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **155, 213, 189**, and **51, 106, 86** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **86, 158, 130**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **118, 158, 142**.

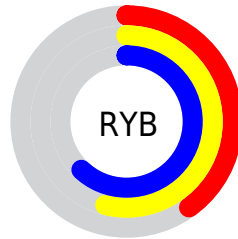
Distribution



Red (40%)

Green (62%)

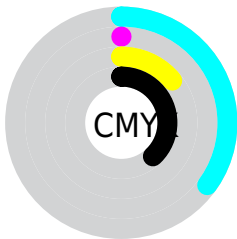
Blue (53%)



Red (40%)

Yellow (54%)

Blue (62%)

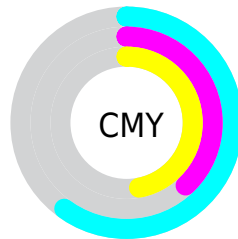


Cyan (35%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (14%)

Black (38%)



Cyan (60%)

Magenta (38%)

Yellow (47%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 102, 158, 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 102, 158, 136 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 102, 158, 136


255, 255, 255


 155, 213, 189


 182, 241, 217

 210, 255, 246

 239, 255, 255

 102, 158, 136

 77, 132, 111

 51, 106, 86

 26, 82, 63


 0, 58, 41

 0, 37, 21

 0, 6, 0

 0, 0, 0

 102, 158, 136

 86, 158, 130

 102, 158, 136

 118, 158, 142

■ 70, 158, 124

■ 134, 158, 148

■ 55, 158, 117

■ 149, 158, 155

■ 39, 158, 111

■ 165, 158, 161

■ 23, 158, 105

■ 181, 158, 167

■ 7, 158, 99

■ 197, 158, 173

■ 0, 158, 96

■ 213, 158, 179

■ 228, 158, 186

■ 244, 158, 192

Harmonies

Analogous

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



126, 155, 117



102, 158, 136



85, 159, 158

Triad

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



102, 158, 136



137, 145, 187



185, 135, 117

Complementary

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



102, 158, 136



158, 102, 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.



190, 131, 136



102, 158, 136



164, 137, 176

Square

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



102, 158, 136



107, 152, 188



183, 132, 157



171, 142, 106

Rectangle

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



102, 158, 136



82, 158, 171



183, 132, 157



188, 134, 122

Sweetspot

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



102, 158, 136



184, 207, 198



124, 158, 102



91, 105, 99



232, 232, 232



105, 105, 105

Same Dimension

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



102, 158, 136



118, 207, 172



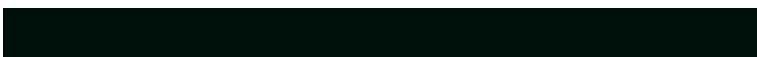
102, 152, 158



71, 79, 76



0, 143, 87



0, 15, 9

Inverse Universe

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



158, 102, 124



207, 118, 153



158, 108, 102



79, 71, 74



143, 0, 56



15, 0, 6

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 102, 158, 136 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

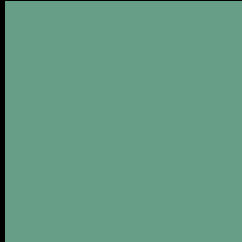
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 102, 158, 136 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

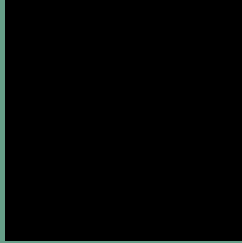
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

RGB 102, 158, 136 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 102, 158, 136.

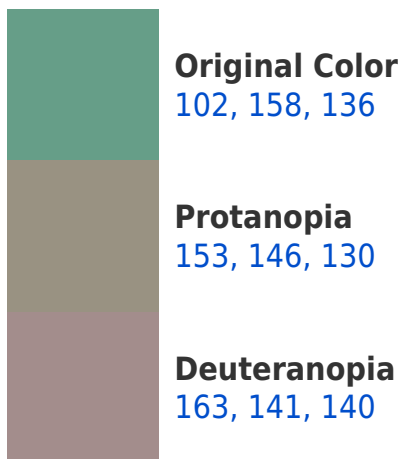



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 102, 158, 136.

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





Tritanopia
109, 154, 166

Trichromacy



Original Color
102, 158, 136

Protanomaly
134, 150, 132

Deuteranomaly
141, 147, 139

Tritanomaly
106, 155, 155

Monochromacy



Original Color
102, 158, 136

Achromatopsia
139, 139, 139

Achromatomaly
126, 146, 138

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 102, 158, 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(102, 158, 136)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(102, 158, 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(102, 158, 136) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(102, 158, 136) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 102, 158, 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(102, 158, 136) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(102, 158, 136) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(102, 158, 136)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(102, 158, 136); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(102, 158, 136); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(102, 158, 136) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 102, 158, 136 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(102, 158, 136) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(102,  
158, 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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