

Converting Colors

RGB(102, 168, 183)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(102, 168, 183) contains.

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Color

RGB(102, 168, 183)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	66A8B7
RGB	102, 168, 183
RGB Percent	40%, 66%, 72%
CMY	0.6000, 0.3412, 0.2824
CMYK	0.44, 0.08, 0.00, 0.28
HSL	191°, 36%, 56%
HSV	191°, 44%, 72%
XYZ	28.0294, 34.2489, 49.9331
YIQ	149.9760, -44.1510, -9.3270

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

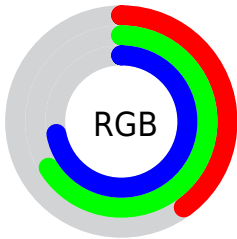
Format	Color
R _{YB}	102, 138, 183
Decimal	6727863
CIE _{Lab}	65.16, -17.02, -14.30
CIE _{LCh}	65, 22.229, 220.043
Yxy	34.2489, 0.2498, 0.3052
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284917943 (0xFF66A8B7)
YUV	149.9760, 16.2808, -42.0750
Hunter-Lab	58.5226, -16.9221, -9.6221

Details

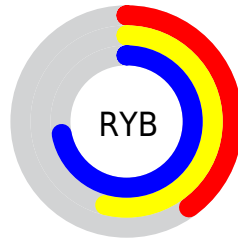
The RGB color **102, 168, 183** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **669999**. A complement of this color would be **183, 117, 102**, and the grayscale version is **150, 150, 150**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **157, 223, 239**, and **46, 116, 130** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **84, 165, 183**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **120, 171, 183**.

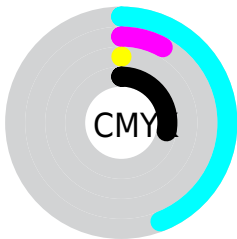
Distribution



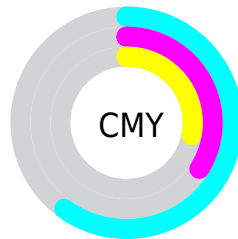
- Red (40%)
- Green (66%)
- Blue (72%)



- Red (40%)
- Yellow (54%)
- Blue (72%)



- Cyan (44%)
- Magenta (8%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (28%)



- Cyan (60%)
- Magenta (34%)
- Yellow (28%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 102, 168, 183 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, 168, 183 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 102, 168, 183


255, 255, 255


 157, 223, 239


 185, 252, 255

 214, 255, 255

 243, 255, 255

 102, 168, 183

 75, 141, 156

 46, 116, 130

 9, 91, 105


 0, 67, 81


 0, 45, 58

 0, 26, 36

 0, 1, 14

 0, 0, 0

 102, 168, 183

 102, 168, 183

■ 84, 165, 183

■ 120, 171, 183

■ 65, 161, 183

■ 139, 175, 183

■ 47, 158, 183

■ 157, 178, 183

■ 29, 154, 183

■ 175, 182, 183

■ 11, 151, 183

■ 194, 185, 183

■ 0, 149, 183

■ 212, 188, 183

■ 230, 192, 183

■ 248, 195, 183

■ 255, 199, 183

Harmonies

Analogous

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



105, 170, 164



102, 168, 183



117, 164, 195

Triad

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



102, 168, 183



189, 145, 172



166, 159, 119

Complementary

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



102, 168, 183



183, 117, 102

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.



185, 152, 121



102, 168, 183



199, 144, 152

Square

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



102, 168, 183



170, 151, 189



197, 147, 133



144, 165, 127

Rectangle

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



102, 168, 183



134, 160, 198



197, 147, 133



173, 157, 119

Sweetspot

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



102, 168, 183



206, 231, 237



102, 183, 117



101, 116, 120



247, 247, 247



120, 120, 120

Same Dimension

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



102, 168, 183



111, 214, 237



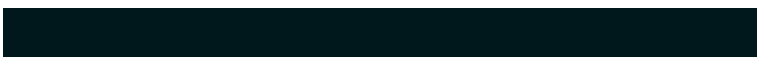
102, 128, 183



83, 90, 92



0, 127, 156



0, 23, 28

Inverse Universe

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



183, 102, 168



237, 111, 214



183, 157, 102



92, 83, 90



156, 0, 127



28, 0, 23

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 102, 168, 183 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

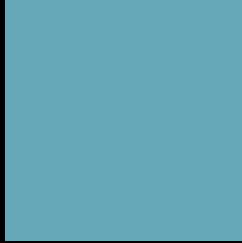
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 102, 168, 183 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

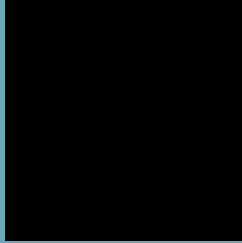
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 102, 168, 183 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 102, 168, 183.

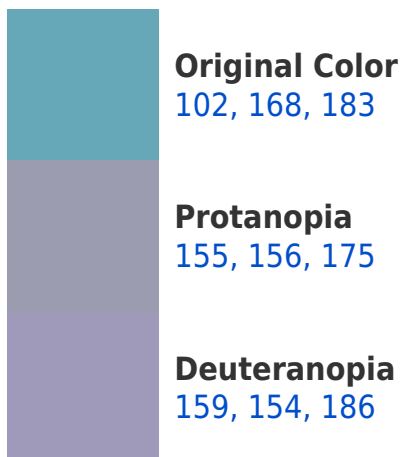


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 102, 168, 183.

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
102, 168, 182

Trichromacy



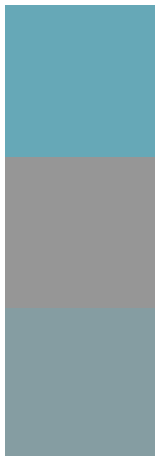
Original Color
102, 168, 183

Protanomaly
136, 160, 178

Deuteranomaly
138, 159, 185

Tritanomaly
102, 168, 182

Monochromacy



Original Color
102, 168, 183

Achromatopsia
150, 150, 150

Achromatomaly
133, 157, 162

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 102, 168, 183 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, 168, 183)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(102, 168, 183)  
}
```

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, 168, 183) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(102, 168, 183) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 102, 168, 183 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, 168, 183) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(102, 168, 183) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(102, 168, 183)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(102, 168, 183); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(102, 168, 183);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(102, 168,  
183) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 102, 168, 183 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(102, 168, 183) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(102,  
168, 183) }
```

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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