

Converting Colors

RGB(103, 147, 148)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(103, 147, 148) contains.

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Color

RGB(103, 147, 148)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	679394
RGB	103, 147, 148
RGB Percent	40%, 58%, 58%
CMY	0.5961, 0.4235, 0.4196
CMYK	0.30, 0.01, 0.00, 0.42
HSL	181°, 18%, 49%
HSV	181°, 30%, 58%
XYZ	21.3725, 25.8891, 31.8876
YIQ	133.9580, -26.5450, -9.0170

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

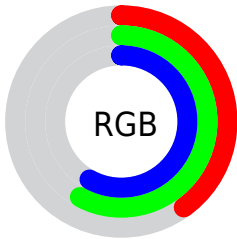
Format	Color
R_{YB}	103, 125, 148
Decimal	6787988
CIE _{Lab}	57.93, -14.62, -5.35
CIE _{LCh}	58, 15.570, 200.088
Yxy	25.8891, 0.2700, 0.3271
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284978068 (0xFF679394)
YUV	133.9580, 6.9227, -27.1502
Hunter-Lab	50.8814, -14.0641, -1.5404

Details

The RGB color **103, 147, 148** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669999**. A complement of this color would be **148, 104, 103**, and the grayscale version is **134, 134, 134**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **156, 201, 202**, and **53, 96, 97** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **88, 147, 148**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **118, 147, 148**.

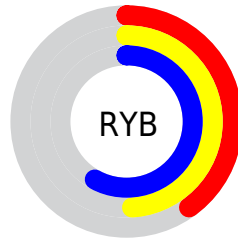
Distribution



Red (40%)

Green (58%)

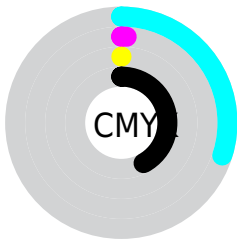
Blue (58%)



Red (40%)

Yellow (49%)

Blue (58%)

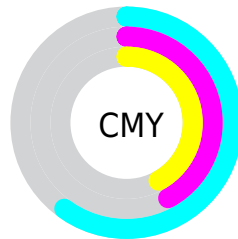


Cyan (30%)

Magenta (1%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (42%)



Cyan (60%)

Magenta (42%)

Yellow (42%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 103, 147, 148 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 103, 147, 148 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 103, 147, 148

255, 255, 255


 156, 201, 202

 183, 229, 230


 211, 255, 255

 240, 255, 255

 103, 147, 148

 88, 147, 148

 103, 147, 148

 78, 121, 122

 53, 96, 97

 28, 72, 74


 0, 50, 51

 0, 29, 30

 0, 0, 4

 0, 0, 0

 103, 147, 148

 118, 147, 148

73, 146, 148

133, 148, 148

59, 146, 148

147, 148, 148

44, 146, 148

162, 148, 148

29, 145, 148

177, 149, 148

14, 145, 148

192, 149, 148

0, 145, 148

207, 149, 148

221, 150, 148

236, 150, 148

Harmonies

Analogous

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



111, 147, 134



103, 147, 148



106, 145, 160

Triad

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



103, 147, 148



152, 133, 157



154, 137, 113

Complementary

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



103, 147, 148



148, 104, 103

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.



164, 133, 119



103, 147, 148



164, 130, 144

Square

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



103, 147, 148



136, 137, 165



168, 130, 130



140, 141, 114

Rectangle

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



103, 147, 148



113, 143, 164



168, 130, 130



158, 135, 114

Sweetspot

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



103, 147, 148



174, 191, 191



103, 148, 104



86, 97, 97



224, 224, 224



97, 97, 97

Same Dimension

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



103, 147, 148



122, 190, 191



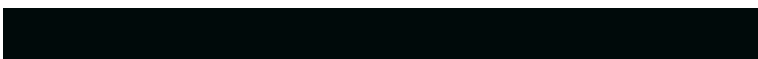
103, 125, 148



67, 74, 74



0, 135, 138



0, 10, 10

Inverse Universe

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



148, 103, 147



191, 122, 190



148, 126, 103



74, 67, 74



138, 0, 135



10, 0, 10

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 103, 147, 148 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 103, 147, 148 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

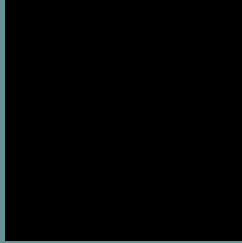
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 103, 147, 148 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 103, 147, 148.

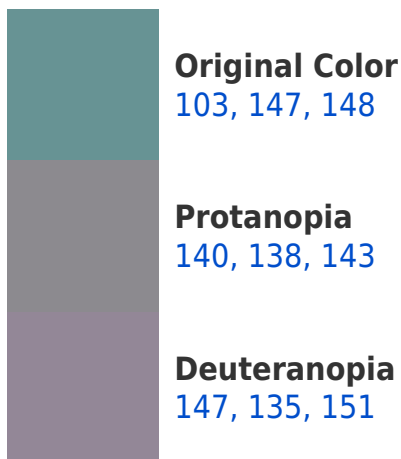


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 103, 147, 148.

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](#).

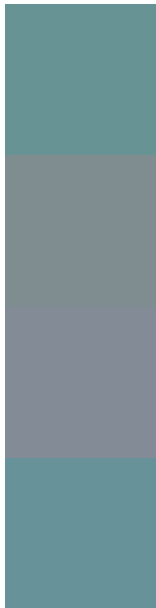
Dichromacy





Tritanopia
105, 146, 157

Trichromacy



Original Color
103, 147, 148

Protanomaly
127, 141, 145

Deuteranomaly
131, 139, 150

Tritanomaly
104, 146, 154

Monochromacy



Original Color
103, 147, 148

Achromatopsia
134, 134, 134

Achromatomaly
123, 139, 139

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 103, 147, 148 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(103, 147, 148)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(103, 147, 148)  
}
```

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(103, 147, 148) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(103, 147, 148) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 103, 147, 148 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(103, 147, 148) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(103, 147, 148) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(103, 147, 148)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(103, 147, 148); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(103, 147, 148);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(103, 147,  
148) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 103, 147, 148 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(103, 147, 148) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(103,  
147, 148) }
```

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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