

Converting Colors

RGB(103, 162, 133)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(103, 162, 133) contains.

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Color

RGB(103, 162, 133)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	67A285
RGB	103, 162, 133
RGB Percent	40%, 64%, 52%
CMY	0.5961, 0.3647, 0.4784
CMYK	0.36, 0.00, 0.18, 0.36
HSL	151°, 24%, 52%
HSV	151°, 36%, 64%
XYZ	22.7475, 30.4177, 26.8626
YIQ	141.0530, -25.8550, -21.5270

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

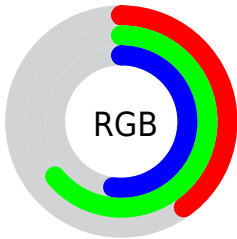
Format	Color
RYB	103, 142, 162
Decimal	6791813
CIELab	62.01, -25.83, 9.07
CIElCh	62, 27.375, 160.655
Yxy	30.4177, 0.2842, 0.3801
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284981893 (0xFF67A285)
YUV	141.0530, -3.9701, -33.3725
Hunter-Lab	55.1522, -22.8942, 9.7286

Details

The RGB color **103, 162, 133** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669966**. A complement of this color would be **162, 103, 132**, and the grayscale version is **141, 141, 141**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **156, 217, 186**, and **52, 110, 83** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **87, 162, 125**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **119, 162, 141**.

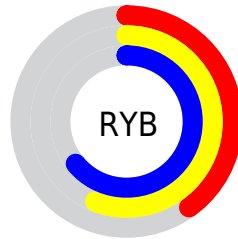
Distribution



Red (40%)

Green (64%)

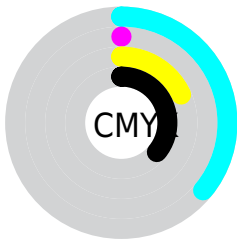
Blue (52%)



Red (40%)

Yellow (56%)

Blue (64%)

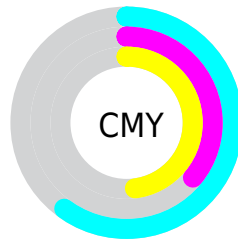


Cyan (36%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (18%)

Black (36%)



Cyan (60%)

Magenta (36%)

Yellow (48%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 103, 162, 133 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, 162, 133 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 103, 162, 133

255, 255, 255


 156, 217, 186

 184, 246, 214


 212, 255, 242

 241, 255, 255

 103, 162, 133

 87, 162, 125


 103, 162, 133

 77, 136, 108

 52, 110, 83


 26, 85, 60

 0, 62, 39

 0, 39, 18

 0, 13, 0

 0, 0, 0

 103, 162, 133

 119, 162, 141

■ 71, 162, 117

■ 135, 162, 149

■ 54, 162, 109

■ 152, 162, 157

■ 38, 162, 101

■ 168, 162, 165

■ 22, 162, 93

■ 184, 162, 173

■ 6, 162, 85

■ 200, 162, 181

■ 0, 162, 82

■ 216, 162, 189

■ 233, 162, 197

■ 249, 162, 205

Harmonies

Analogous

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



131, 158, 112



103, 162, 133



79, 163, 158

Triad

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



103, 162, 133



131, 149, 197



195, 136, 119

Complementary

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



103, 162, 133



162, 103, 132

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.



198, 132, 142



103, 162, 133



164, 141, 187

Square

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



103, 162, 133



96, 157, 195



188, 134, 166



181, 143, 105

Rectangle

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



103, 162, 133



71, 162, 174



188, 134, 166



197, 134, 126

Sweetspot

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



103, 162, 133



188, 212, 200



133, 162, 103



93, 107, 100



235, 235, 235



107, 107, 107

Same Dimension

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



103, 162, 133



119, 212, 166



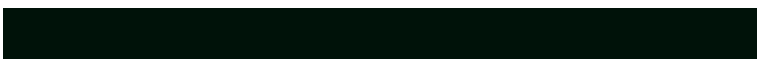
103, 162, 162



73, 82, 78



0, 145, 74



0, 18, 9

Inverse Universe

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



162, 103, 132



212, 119, 164



162, 103, 103



82, 73, 77



145, 0, 71



18, 0, 9

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 103, 162, 133 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 103, 162, 133 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

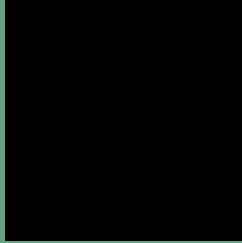
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 103, 162, 133 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 103, 162, 133.

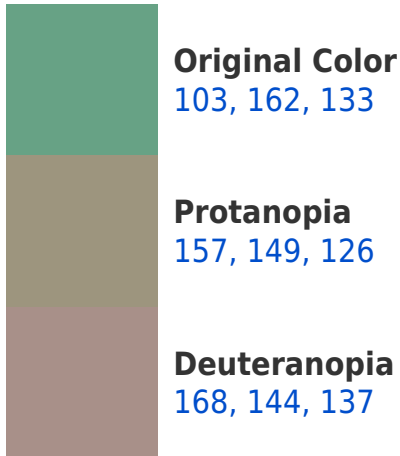


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 103, 162, 133.

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
111, 157, 170

Trichromacy



Original Color
103, 162, 133

Protanomaly
137, 154, 129

Deuteranomaly
144, 151, 136

Tritanomaly
108, 159, 157

Monochromacy



Original Color
103, 162, 133

Achromatopsia
141, 141, 141

Achromatomaly
127, 149, 138

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 103, 162, 133 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, 162, 133)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(103, 162, 133)  
}
```

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, 162, 133) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(103, 162, 133) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 103, 162, 133 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, 162, 133) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(103, 162, 133) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(103, 162, 133)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(103, 162, 133); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(103, 162, 133);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(103, 162,  
133) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 103, 162, 133 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(103, 162, 133) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(103,  
162, 133) }
```

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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