

Converting Colors

RGB(103, 166, 117)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(103, 166, 117) contains.

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Color

RGB(103, 166, 117)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	67A675
RGB	103, 166, 117
RGB Percent	40%, 65%, 46%
CMY	0.5961, 0.3490, 0.5412
CMYK	0.38, 0.00, 0.30, 0.35
HSL	133°, 26%, 53%
HSV	133°, 38%, 65%
XYZ	22.4406, 31.4404, 21.7155
YIQ	141.5770, -21.8190, -28.5950

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

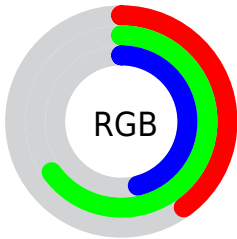
Format	Color
RYB	103, 155, 166
Decimal	6792821
CIELab	62.88, -30.96, 19.14
CIELCh	63, 36.400, 148.267
Yxy	31.4404, 0.2968, 0.4159
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284982901 (0xFF67A675)
YUV	141.5770, -12.1165, -33.8320
Hunter-Lab	56.0717, -26.6875, 16.2883

Details

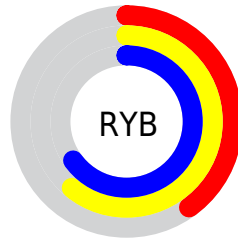
The RGB color **103, 166, 117** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669966**. A complement of this color would be **166, 103, 152**, and the grayscale version is **142, 142, 142**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **156, 221, 169**, and **51, 114, 68** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **86, 166, 104**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **120, 166, 130**.

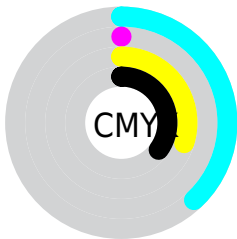
Distribution



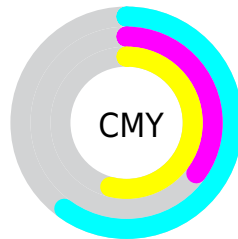
- Red (40%)
- Green (65%)
- Blue (46%)



- Red (40%)
- Yellow (61%)
- Blue (65%)



- Cyan (38%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (30%)
- Black (35%)



- Cyan (60%)
- Magenta (35%)
- Yellow (54%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 103, 166, 117 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, 166, 117 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 103, 166, 117


255, 255, 255

 156, 221, 169


 184, 250, 197

 212, 255, 225


 241, 255, 253

 103, 166, 117

 77, 139, 92

 51, 114, 68

 24, 89, 46


 0, 65, 24

 0, 42, 0


 0, 18, 0

 0, 0, 0

 103, 166, 117

 86, 166, 104

 103, 166, 117

 120, 166, 130

■ 70, 166, 91

■ 136, 166, 143

■ 53, 166, 78

■ 153, 166, 156

■ 37, 166, 65

■ 169, 166, 169

■ 20, 166, 52

■ 186, 166, 182

■ 3, 166, 40

■ 203, 166, 194

■ 0, 166, 37

■ 219, 166, 207

■ 236, 166, 220

■ 252, 166, 233

Harmonies

Analogous

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



142, 159, 94



103, 166, 117



56, 169, 149

Triad

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



103, 166, 117



100, 156, 216



214, 129, 123

Complementary

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



103, 166, 117



166, 103, 152

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.



212, 127, 155



103, 166, 117



153, 144, 209

Square

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



103, 166, 117



32, 164, 206



191, 133, 187



200, 138, 98

Rectangle

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



103, 166, 117



5, 169, 171



191, 133, 187



215, 127, 133

Sweetspot

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



103, 166, 117



193, 217, 198



152, 166, 103



95, 110, 99



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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



103, 166, 117



117, 217, 139



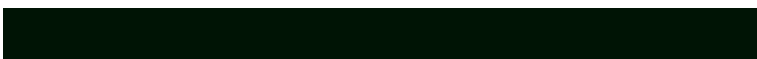
103, 166, 148



76, 84, 78



0, 148, 33



0, 20, 5

Inverse Universe

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



166, 103, 152



217, 117, 195



166, 103, 121



84, 76, 82



148, 0, 115



20, 0, 16

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 103, 166, 117 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, 166, 117 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, 166, 117 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 103, 166, 117.

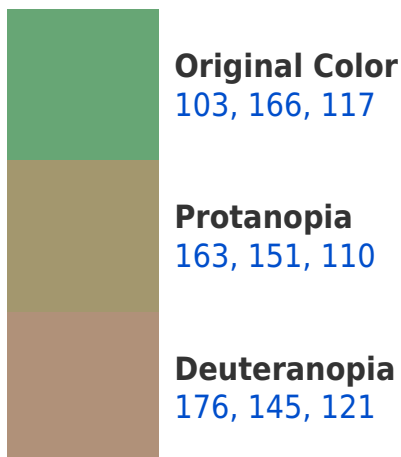



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 103, 166, 117.

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
114, 159, 172

Trichromacy



Original Color

103, 166, 117



Protanomaly

141, 156, 113



Deuteranomaly

149, 153, 120



Tritanomaly

110, 162, 152

Monochromacy



Original Color

103, 166, 117



Achromatopsia

142, 142, 142



Achromatomaly

128, 151, 133

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 103, 166, 117 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, 166, 117)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(103, 166, 117)  
}
```

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, 166, 117) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(103, 166, 117) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 103, 166, 117 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, 166, 117) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(103, 166, 117) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(103, 166, 117)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(103, 166, 117); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(103, 166, 117);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(103, 166,  
117) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 103, 166, 117 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(103, 166, 117) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(103,  
166, 117) }
```

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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