

Converting Colors

RGB(103, 166, 166)

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

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Color

RGB(103, 166, 166)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	67A6A6
RGB	103, 166, 166
RGB Percent	40%, 65%, 65%
CMY	0.5961, 0.3490, 0.3490
CMYK	0.38, 0.00, 0.00, 0.35
HSL	180°, 26%, 53%
HSV	180°, 38%, 65%
XYZ	26.1127, 32.9092, 41.0522
YIQ	147.1630, -37.5480, -13.3560

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

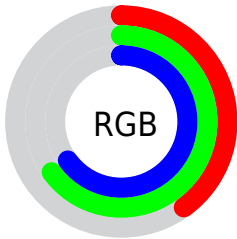
Format	Color
RYB	103, 135, 166
Decimal	6792870
CIELab	64.09, -20.16, -6.40
CIElCh	64, 21.153, 197.620
Yxy	32.9092, 0.2609, 0.3288
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284982950 (0xFF67A6A6)
YUV	147.1630, 9.2866, -38.7310
Hunter-Lab	57.3665, -19.1400, -2.2721

Details

The RGB color **103, 166, 166** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669999**. A complement of this color would be **166, 103, 103**, and the grayscale version is **147, 147, 147**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **157, 221, 221**, and **50, 114, 114** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **86, 166, 166**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **120, 166, 166**.

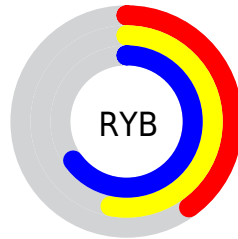
Distribution



Red (40%)

Green (65%)

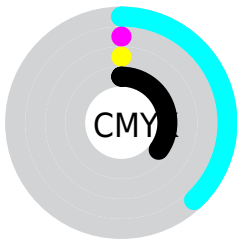
Blue (65%)



Red (40%)

Yellow (53%)

Blue (65%)

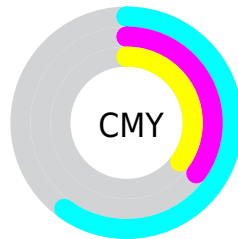


Cyan (38%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (35%)



Cyan (60%)

Magenta (35%)

Yellow (35%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

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

 103, 166, 166

255, 255, 255


 157, 221, 221


 185, 250, 250

 213, 255, 255

 242, 255, 255

 103, 166, 166

 77, 140, 140

 50, 114, 114

 20, 89, 90


 0, 65, 66

 0, 43, 44


 0, 24, 24

 0, 0, 0

 103, 166, 166

 86, 166, 166

 103, 166, 166

 120, 166, 166

70, 166, 166

136, 166, 166

53, 166, 166

153, 166, 166

37, 166, 166

169, 166, 166

20, 166, 166

186, 166, 166

3, 166, 166

203, 166, 166

0, 166, 166

219, 166, 166

236, 166, 166

252, 166, 166

Harmonies

Analogous

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



116, 166, 147



103, 166, 166



105, 164, 182

Triad

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



103, 166, 166



172, 147, 181



177, 151, 119

Complementary

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



103, 166, 166



166, 103, 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.



190, 146, 128



103, 166, 166



188, 143, 164

Square

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



103, 166, 166



148, 153, 191



194, 142, 145



158, 158, 119

Rectangle

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



103, 166, 166



115, 161, 190



194, 142, 145



182, 149, 121

Sweetspot

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



103, 166, 166



193, 217, 217



103, 166, 103



95, 110, 110



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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



103, 166, 166



117, 217, 217



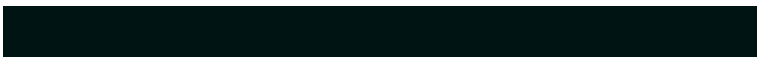
103, 134, 166



76, 84, 84



0, 148, 148



0, 20, 20

Inverse Universe

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



166, 103, 166



217, 117, 217



166, 134, 103



84, 76, 84



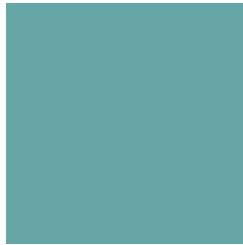
148, 0, 148



20, 0, 20

Previews

White Background



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

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

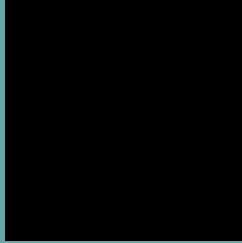
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 166 Background



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

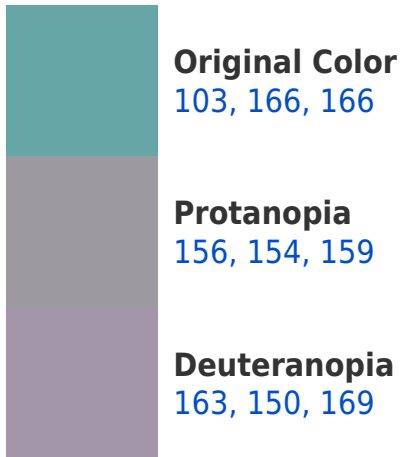



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 103, 166, 166.

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
106, 164, 177

Trichromacy



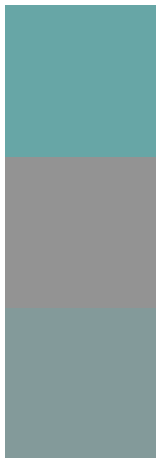
Original Color
103, 166, 166

Protanomaly
137, 158, 162

Deuteranomaly
141, 156, 168

Tritanomaly
105, 165, 173

Monochromacy



Original Color
103, 166, 166

Achromatopsia
147, 147, 147

Achromatomaly
131, 154, 154

CSS Examples

Text

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

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

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, 166) colored shadow looks like.

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

Border

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

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

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

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, 166)` colored shadow looks like.

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

Background

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

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

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

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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