

Converting Colors

RGB(103, 168, 120)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(103, 168, 120) contains.

RGB(103, 168, 120)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	11
<i>Previews</i>	23
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	26
<i>CSS Examples</i>	29

Color

RGB(103, 168, 120)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	67A878
RGB	103, 168, 120
RGB Percent	40%, 66%, 47%
CMY	0.5961, 0.3412, 0.5294
CMYK	0.39, 0.00, 0.29, 0.34
HSL	136°, 27%, 53%
HSV	136°, 39%, 66%
XYZ	22.9863, 32.2449, 22.7817
YIQ	143.0930, -23.3320, -28.7080

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

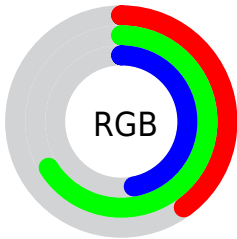
Format	Color
RYB	103, 155, 168
Decimal	6793336
CIELab	63.54, -31.35, 18.41
CIELCh	64, 36.357, 149.572
Yxy	32.2449, 0.2946, 0.4133
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284983416 (0xFF67A878)
YUV	143.0930, -11.3848, -35.1616
Hunter-Lab	56.7846, -27.1165, 15.9624

Details

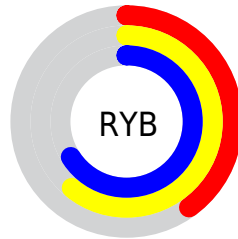
The RGB color **103, 168, 120** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669966**. A complement of this color would be **168, 103, 151**, and the grayscale version is **143, 143, 143**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **156, 224, 172**, and **51, 115, 71** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **86, 168, 108**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **120, 168, 132**.

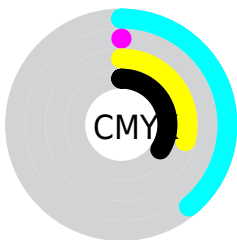
Distribution



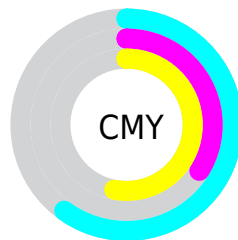
- Red (40%)
- Green (66%)
- Blue (47%)



- Red (40%)
- Yellow (61%)
- Blue (66%)



- Cyan (39%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (29%)
- Black (34%)



- Cyan (60%)
- Magenta (34%)
- Yellow (53%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 103, 168, 120 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, 168, 120 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 103, 168, 120


255, 255, 255

 156, 224, 172


 184, 252, 200

 212, 255, 228

 241, 255, 255

 103, 168, 120

 77, 141, 95

 51, 115, 71

 24, 90, 48


 0, 66, 27

 0, 44, 2


 0, 21, 0

 0, 0, 0

 103, 168, 120

 86, 168, 108

 103, 168, 120

 120, 168, 132

■ 69, 168, 95

■ 137, 168, 145

■ 53, 168, 83

■ 153, 168, 157

■ 36, 168, 70

■ 170, 168, 170

■ 19, 168, 58

■ 187, 168, 182

■ 2, 168, 46

■ 204, 168, 194

■ 0, 168, 44

■ 221, 168, 207

■ 237, 168, 219

■ 254, 168, 232

Harmonies

Analogous

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



142, 161, 96



103, 168, 120



56, 171, 152

Triad

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



103, 168, 120



105, 157, 218



216, 131, 124

Complementary

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



103, 168, 120



168, 103, 151

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.



214, 129, 156



103, 168, 120



157, 146, 210

Square

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



103, 168, 120



40, 166, 209



194, 134, 187



201, 140, 99

Rectangle

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



103, 168, 120



9, 171, 174



194, 134, 187



217, 129, 134

Sweetspot

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



103, 168, 120



193, 219, 200



152, 168, 103



94, 110, 98



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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



103, 168, 120



118, 219, 145



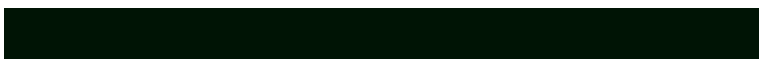
103, 168, 152



76, 84, 78



0, 148, 39



0, 20, 5

Inverse Universe

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



168, 103, 151



219, 118, 193



168, 103, 119



84, 76, 82



148, 0, 109



20, 0, 15

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 103, 168, 120 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, 168, 120 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, 168, 120 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 103, 168, 120.

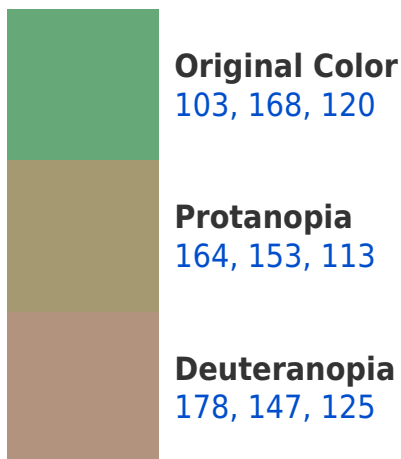



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 103, 168, 120.

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, 161, 174

Trichromacy



Original Color
103, 168, 120

Protanomaly
142, 158, 116

Deuteranomaly
151, 155, 123

Tritanomaly
110, 164, 154

Monochromacy



Original Color
103, 168, 120

Achromatopsia
143, 143, 143

Achromatomaly
128, 152, 135

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 103, 168, 120 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, 168, 120)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(103, 168, 120)  
}
```

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, 168, 120) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(103, 168, 120) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 103, 168, 120 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, 168, 120) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(103, 168, 120) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(103, 168, 120)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(103, 168, 120); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(103, 168, 120);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(103, 168,  
120) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 103, 168, 120 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(103, 168, 120) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(103,  
168, 120) }
```

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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