

Converting Colors

RGB(104, 133, 110)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(104, 133, 110) contains.

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Color

RGB(104, 133, 110)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	68856E
RGB	104, 133, 110
RGB Percent	41%, 52%, 43%
CMY	0.5922, 0.4784, 0.5686
CMYK	0.22, 0.00, 0.17, 0.48
HSL	132°, 12%, 46%
HSV	132°, 22%, 52%
XYZ	16.9109, 20.8439, 17.8838
YIQ	121.7070, -9.9010, -13.3010

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

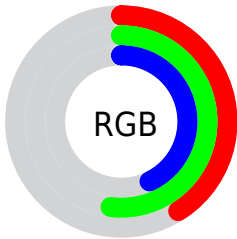
Format	Color
RYB	104, 128, 133
Decimal	6849902
CIELab	52.78, -15.24, 9.05
CIElCh	53, 17.725, 149.282
Yxy	20.8439, 0.3039, 0.3746
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285039982 (0xFF68856E)
YUV	121.7070, -5.7716, -15.5290
Hunter-Lab	45.6551, -13.7790, 8.7338

Details

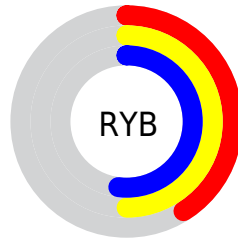
The RGB color **104, 133, 110** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669999**. A complement of this color would be **133, 104, 127**, and the grayscale version is **122, 122, 122**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **156, 186, 162**, and **56, 83, 62** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **91, 133, 99**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **117, 133, 121**.

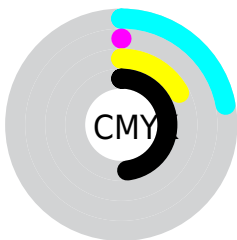
Distribution



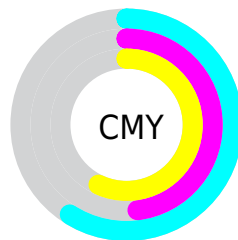
- Red (41%)
- Green (52%)
- Blue (43%)



- Red (41%)
- Yellow (50%)
- Blue (52%)



- Cyan (22%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (17%)
- Black (48%)




- Cyan (59%)
- Magenta (48%)
- Yellow (57%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 104, 133, 110 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 104, 133, 110 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 104, 133, 110

255, 255, 255


 156, 186, 162


 183, 214, 189


 210, 242, 216


 239, 255, 245

 104, 133, 110

 91, 133, 99

 77, 133, 89

 104, 133, 110

 80, 108, 86

 56, 83, 62

 34, 60, 40


 12, 38, 20

 0, 17, 0

 0, 0, 0

 104, 133, 110

 117, 133, 121

 131, 133, 131

■ 64, 133, 78

■ 144, 133, 142

■ 51, 133, 68

■ 157, 133, 152

■ 37, 133, 57

■ 171, 133, 163

■ 24, 133, 47

■ 184, 133, 173

■ 11, 133, 36

■ 197, 133, 184

■ 0, 133, 28

■ 210, 133, 194

■ 224, 133, 205

Harmonies

Analogous

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



121, 130, 99



104, 133, 110



89, 135, 125

Triad

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



104, 133, 110



107, 127, 156



157, 116, 112

Complementary

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



104, 133, 110



133, 104, 127

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.



155, 115, 127



104, 133, 110



128, 122, 152

Square

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



104, 133, 110



90, 132, 152



145, 118, 142



151, 120, 100

Rectangle

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



104, 133, 110



84, 135, 135



145, 118, 142



157, 115, 117

Sweetspot

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



104, 133, 110



161, 173, 164



127, 133, 104



80, 87, 81



214, 214, 214



87, 87, 87

Same Dimension

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



104, 133, 110



128, 173, 138



104, 133, 124



60, 66, 61



0, 130, 27



0, 3, 1

Inverse Universe

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



133, 104, 127



173, 128, 164



133, 104, 113



66, 60, 65



130, 0, 103



3, 0, 2

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 104, 133, 110 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 104, 133, 110 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

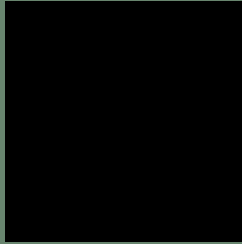
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 104, 133, 110 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 104, 133, 110.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 104, 133, 110.

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



Original Color
104, 133, 110

Protanopia
132, 125, 106

Deuteranopia
143, 121, 112



Tritanopia
109, 129, 139

Trichromacy



Original Color
104, 133, 110

Protanomaly
122, 128, 107

Deuteranomaly
129, 125, 111

Tritanomaly
107, 130, 128

Monochromacy



Original Color
104, 133, 110

Achromatopsia
122, 122, 122

Achromatomaly
115, 126, 118

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 104, 133, 110 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(104, 133, 110)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(104, 133, 110)  
}
```

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(104, 133, 110) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(104, 133, 110) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 104, 133, 110 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(104, 133, 110) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(104, 133, 110) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(104, 133, 110)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(104, 133, 110); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(104, 133, 110);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(104, 133,  
110) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 104, 133, 110 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(104, 133, 110) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(104,  
133, 110) }
```

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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