

Converting Colors

RGB(104, 155, 112)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(104, 155, 112) contains.

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Color

RGB(104, 155, 112)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	689B70
RGB	104, 155, 112
RGB Percent	41%, 61%, 44%
CMY	0.5922, 0.3922, 0.5608
CMYK	0.33, 0.00, 0.28, 0.39
HSL	129°, 20%, 51%
HSV	129°, 33%, 61%
XYZ	20.3549, 27.5556, 19.5752
YIQ	134.8490, -16.5930, -24.1850

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

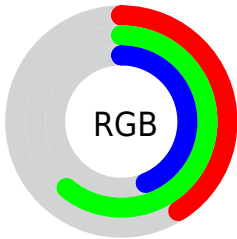
Format	Color
RYB	104, 148, 155
Decimal	6855536
CIELab	59.49, -26.22, 17.27
CIELCh	59, 31.398, 146.635
Yxy	27.5556, 0.3016, 0.4083
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285045616 (0xFF689B70)
YUV	134.8490, -11.2646, -27.0546
Hunter-Lab	52.4934, -22.6482, 14.6357

Details

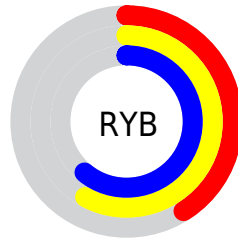
The RGB color `104, 155, 112` is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex `669966`. A complement of this color would be `155, 104, 147`, and the grayscale version is `135, 135, 135`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `157, 210, 164`, and `54, 103, 64` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `89, 155, 99`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `120, 155, 125`.

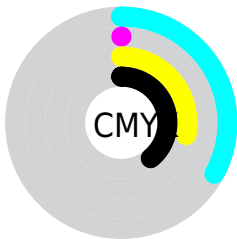
Distribution



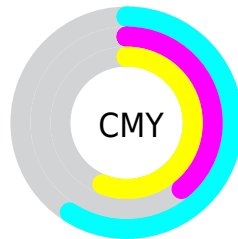
- Red (41%)
- Green (61%)
- Blue (44%)



- Red (41%)
- Yellow (58%)
- Blue (61%)



- Cyan (33%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (28%)
- Black (39%)




- Cyan (59%)
- Magenta (39%)
- Yellow (56%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 104, 155, 112 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, 155, 112 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 104, 155, 112

255, 255, 255


 157, 210, 164


 184, 238, 191

 212, 255, 219

 241, 255, 248

 104, 155, 112

 79, 129, 87


 54, 103, 64

 29, 79, 42

 1, 56, 20


 0, 35, 0

 0, 0, 0

 104, 155, 112

 89, 155, 99

 73, 155, 86

 104, 155, 112

 120, 155, 125

 135, 155, 138

■ 57, 155, 73

■ 151, 155, 151

■ 42, 155, 60

■ 166, 155, 164

■ 26, 155, 47

■ 181, 155, 177

■ 11, 155, 34

■ 197, 155, 190

■ 0, 155, 24

■ 213, 155, 203

■ 228, 155, 217

■ 243, 155, 230

Harmonies

Analogous

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



136, 149, 93



104, 155, 112



69, 158, 139

Triad

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



104, 155, 112



99, 147, 198



197, 124, 120

Complementary

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



104, 155, 112



155, 104, 147

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.



194, 122, 147



104, 155, 112



142, 137, 192

Square

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



104, 155, 112



55, 154, 189



175, 128, 174



186, 131, 98

Rectangle

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



104, 155, 112



47, 158, 158



175, 128, 174



198, 122, 129

Sweetspot

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



104, 155, 112



181, 201, 184



147, 155, 104



90, 102, 92



230, 230, 230



102, 102, 102

Same Dimension

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



104, 155, 112



123, 201, 135



104, 155, 137



69, 77, 70



0, 140, 22



0, 13, 2

Inverse Universe

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



155, 104, 147



201, 123, 189



155, 104, 122



77, 69, 75



140, 0, 118



13, 0, 11

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 104, 155, 112 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

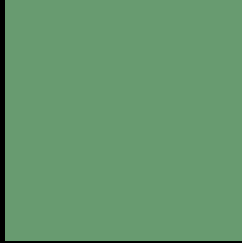
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 155, 112 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

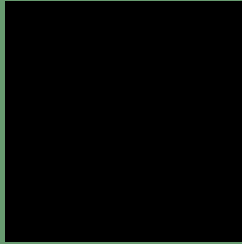
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 155, 112 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 104, 155, 112.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 104, 155, 112.

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, 155, 112

Protanopia
153, 142, 106

Deuteranopia
166, 137, 116



Tritanopia
113, 149, 161

Trichromacy



Original Color

104, 155, 112

Protanomaly

135, 147, 108

Deuteranomaly

143, 144, 115

Tritanomaly

110, 151, 143

Monochromacy



Original Color

104, 155, 112

Achromatopsia

135, 135, 135

Achromatomaly

124, 142, 127

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 104, 155, 112 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, 155, 112)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(104, 155, 112)  
}
```

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, 155, 112) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(104, 155, 112) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 104, 155, 112 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, 155, 112) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(104, 155, 112) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(104, 155, 112)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(104, 155, 112); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(104, 155, 112);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(104, 155,  
112) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 104, 155, 112 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(104, 155, 112) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(104,  
155, 112) }
```

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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