

Converting Colors

RGB(104, 160, 118)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(104, 160, 118) contains.

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Color

RGB(104, 160, 118)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	68A076
RGB	104, 160, 118
RGB Percent	41%, 63%, 46%
CMY	0.5922, 0.3725, 0.5373
CMYK	0.35, 0.00, 0.26, 0.37
HSL	135°, 23%, 52%
HSV	135°, 35%, 63%
XYZ	21.5497, 29.3927, 21.6771
YIQ	138.4680, -19.8940, -24.9340

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

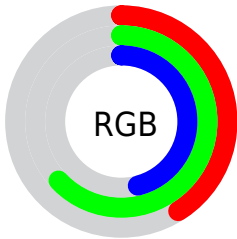
Format	Color
RYB	104, 149, 160
Decimal	6856822
CIELab	61.13, -27.56, 16.19
CIElCh	61, 31.963, 149.557
Yxy	29.3927, 0.2967, 0.4047
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285046902 (0xFF68A076)
YUV	138.4680, -10.0907, -30.2284
Hunter-Lab	54.2150, -23.9249, 14.2442

Details

The RGB color **104, 160, 118** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669966**. A complement of this color would be **160, 104, 146**, and the grayscale version is **139, 139, 139**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **157, 215, 170**, and **54, 108, 69** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **88, 160, 106**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **120, 160, 130**.

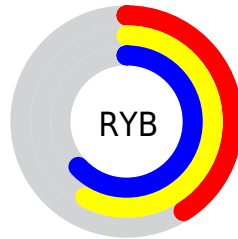
Distribution



Red (41%)

Green (63%)

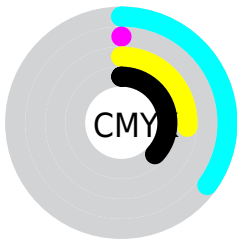
Blue (46%)



Red (41%)

Yellow (58%)

Blue (63%)

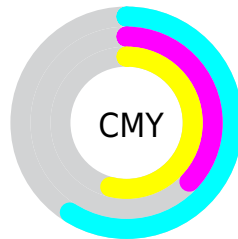


Cyan (35%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (26%)

Black (37%)



Cyan (59%)


Magenta (37%)

Yellow (54%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 104, 160, 118 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, 160, 118 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 104, 160, 118

255, 255, 255


 157, 215, 170

 184, 244, 198

 213, 255, 226

 241, 255, 254

 104, 160, 118

 79, 134, 93

 54, 108, 69


 28, 83, 47


 0, 60, 26

 0, 38, 0


 0, 8, 0

 0, 0, 0

 104, 160, 118

 88, 160, 106


 104, 160, 118


 120, 160, 130

 72, 160, 94

 136, 160, 142

 56, 160, 82


 152, 160, 154


 40, 160, 70


 168, 160, 166

 24, 160, 58

 184, 160, 178

 8, 160, 46

 200, 160, 190

 0, 160, 40

 216, 160, 202

 232, 160, 214

 248, 160, 226

Harmonies

Analogous

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



137, 154, 98



104, 160, 118



68, 163, 146

Triad

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



104, 160, 118



107, 150, 204



202, 128, 121

Complementary

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



104, 160, 118



160, 104, 146

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.



200, 126, 149



104, 160, 118



150, 140, 197

Square

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



104, 160, 118



61, 158, 195



183, 131, 177



190, 136, 100

Rectangle

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



104, 160, 118



46, 163, 165



183, 131, 177



203, 127, 130

Sweetspot

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



104, 160, 118



186, 209, 192



146, 160, 104



91, 105, 94



232, 232, 232



105, 105, 105

Same Dimension

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



104, 160, 118



121, 209, 143



104, 160, 146



71, 79, 73



0, 143, 36



0, 15, 4

Inverse Universe

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



160, 104, 146



209, 121, 187



160, 104, 118



79, 71, 77



143, 0, 107



15, 0, 11

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 104, 160, 118 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

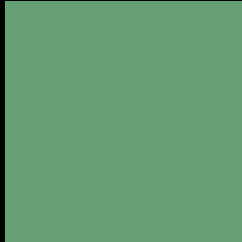
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 160, 118 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

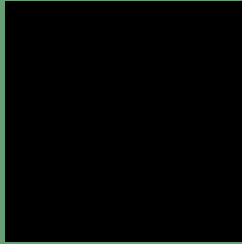
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 160, 118 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 104, 160, 118.

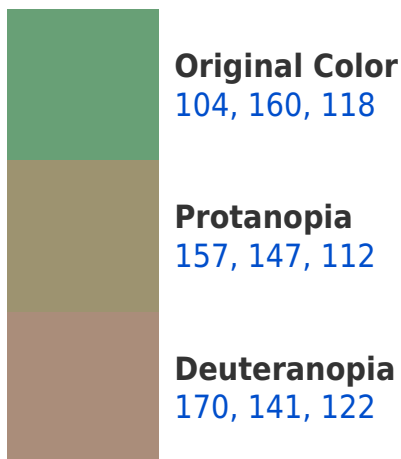



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 104, 160, 118.

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

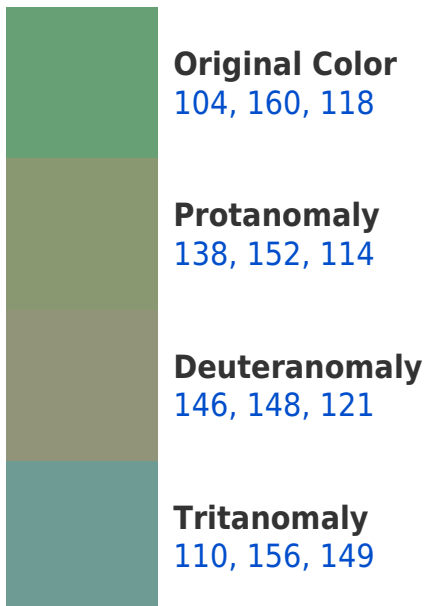




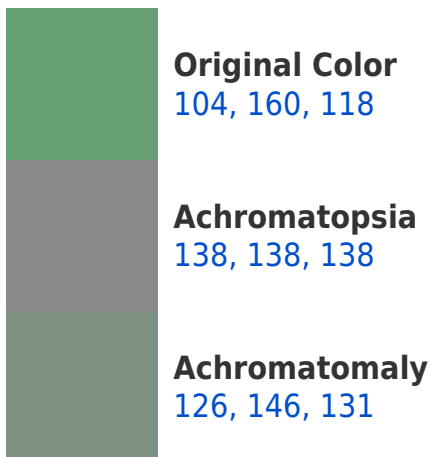
Tritanopia

114, 154, 166

Trichromacy



Monochromacy



CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 104, 160, 118 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, 160, 118)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(104, 160, 118)  
}
```

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, 160, 118) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(104, 160, 118) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 104, 160, 118 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, 160, 118) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(104, 160, 118) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(104, 160, 118)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(104, 160, 118); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(104, 160, 118);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(104, 160,  
118) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 104, 160, 118 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(104, 160, 118) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(104,  
160, 118) }
```

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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