

Converting Colors

RGB(104, 160, 163)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(104, 160, 163) contains.

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Color

RGB(104, 160, 163)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	68A0A3
RGB	104, 160, 163
RGB Percent	41%, 63%, 64%
CMY	0.5922, 0.3725, 0.3608
CMYK	0.36, 0.02, 0.00, 0.36
HSL	183°, 24%, 52%
HSV	183°, 36%, 64%
XYZ	24.8906, 30.7290, 39.2698
YIQ	143.5980, -34.3390, -10.9390

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

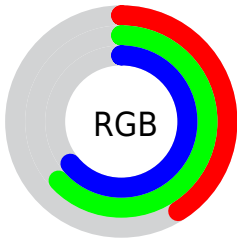
Format	Color
RYB	104, 133, 163
Decimal	6856867
CIELab	62.28, -17.51, -7.40
CIElCh	62, 19.014, 202.905
Yxy	30.7290, 0.2623, 0.3238
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285046947 (0xFF68A0A3)
YUV	143.5980, 9.5652, -34.7274
Hunter-Lab	55.4338, -16.8599, -3.1979

Details

The RGB color **104, 160, 163** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669999**. A complement of this color would be **163, 107, 104**, and the grayscale version is **144, 144, 144**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **158, 215, 218**, and **52, 108, 111** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **88, 159, 163**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **120, 161, 163**.

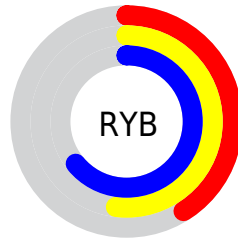
Distribution



Red (41%)

Green (63%)

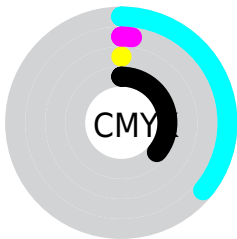
Blue (64%)



Red (41%)

Yellow (52%)

Blue (64%)

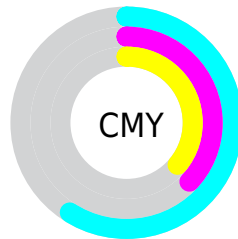


Cyan (36%)

Magenta (2%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (36%)



Cyan (59%)


Magenta (37%)

Yellow (36%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 104, 160, 163 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, 163 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 104, 160, 163


255, 255, 255


 158, 215, 218


 185, 243, 246


 214, 255, 255


 243, 255, 255

 104, 160, 163

 88, 159, 163

 104, 160, 163


 78, 134, 137

 52, 108, 111

 24, 84, 87


 0, 61, 64

 0, 38, 42

 0, 16, 22

 0, 0, 0

 104, 160, 163

 120, 161, 163

■ 71, 158, 163

■ 137, 162, 163

■ 55, 158, 163

■ 153, 162, 163

■ 39, 157, 163

■ 169, 163, 163

■ 22, 156, 163

■ 186, 164, 163

■ 6, 155, 163

■ 202, 165, 163

■ 0, 155, 163

■ 218, 166, 163

■ 234, 167, 163

■ 251, 167, 163

Harmonies

Analogous

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



113, 160, 146



104, 160, 163



108, 158, 177

Triad

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



104, 160, 163



169, 142, 171



167, 148, 117

Complementary

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



104, 160, 163



163, 107, 104

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.



180, 143, 124



104, 160, 163



182, 139, 155

Square

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



104, 160, 163



148, 148, 181



186, 139, 138



150, 153, 119

Rectangle

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



104, 160, 163



119, 155, 182



186, 139, 138



172, 146, 119

Sweetspot

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



104, 160, 163



188, 210, 212



104, 163, 107



93, 106, 107



235, 235, 235



107, 107, 107

Same Dimension

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



104, 160, 163



121, 207, 212



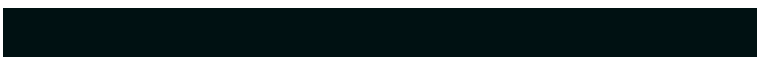
104, 131, 163



73, 81, 82



0, 138, 145



0, 17, 18

Inverse Universe

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



163, 104, 160



212, 121, 207



163, 136, 104



82, 73, 81



145, 0, 138



18, 0, 17

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 104, 160, 163 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

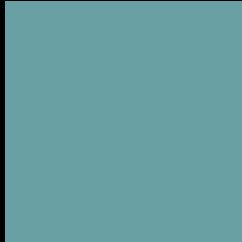
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 104, 160, 163 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

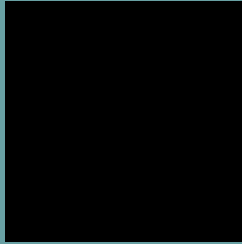
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 104, 160, 163 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 104, 160, 163.




This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 104, 160, 163.

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, 159, 171

Trichromacy



Original Color

104, 160, 163

Protanomaly

134, 153, 159

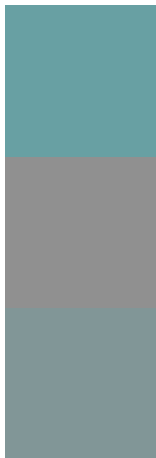
Deuteranomaly

138, 151, 165

Tritanomaly

105, 159, 168

Monochromacy



Original Color

104, 160, 163

Achromatopsia

144, 144, 144

Achromatomaly

129, 150, 151

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 104, 160, 163 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, 163)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(104, 160, 163)  
}
```

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, 163) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(104, 160, 163) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 104, 160, 163 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, 163) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(104, 160, 163) }
```

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, 163)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(104, 160, 163); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(104, 160, 163);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(104, 160,  
163) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 104, 160, 163 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, 163) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(104,  
160, 163) }
```

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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