

Converting Colors

RGB(104, 162, 129)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(104, 162, 129) contains.

RGB(104, 162, 129)	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(104, 162, 129)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	68A281
RGB	104, 162, 129
RGB Percent	41%, 64%, 51%
CMY	0.5922, 0.3647, 0.4941
CMYK	0.36, 0.00, 0.20, 0.36
HSL	146°, 24%, 52%
HSV	146°, 36%, 64%
XYZ	22.5917, 30.3687, 25.4399
YIQ	140.8960, -23.9750, -22.5590

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

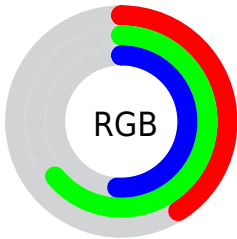
Format	Color
RYB	104, 145, 162
Decimal	6857345
CIELab	61.97, -26.36, 11.25
CIELCh	62, 28.660, 156.886
Yxy	30.3687, 0.2882, 0.3874
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285047425 (0xFF68A281)
YUV	140.8960, -5.8647, -32.3578
Hunter-Lab	55.1078, -23.2617, 11.2049

Details

The RGB color **104, 162, 129** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669966**. A complement of this color would be **162, 104, 137**, and the grayscale version is **141, 141, 141**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **157, 217, 182**, and **53, 110, 80** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **88, 162, 120**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **120, 162, 138**.

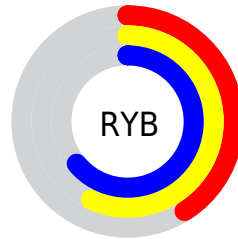
Distribution



Red (41%)

Green (64%)

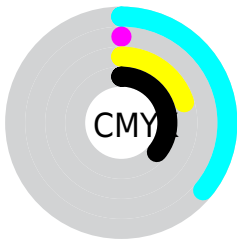
Blue (51%)



Red (41%)

Yellow (57%)

Blue (64%)

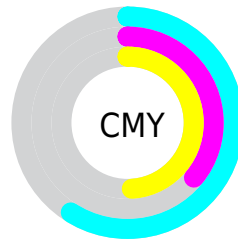


Cyan (36%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (20%)

Black (36%)



Cyan (59%)

Magenta (36%)

Yellow (49%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 104, 162, 129 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, 162, 129 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 104, 162, 129


255, 255, 255


 157, 217, 182


 185, 246, 210

 213, 255, 238

 241, 255, 255

 104, 162, 129

 78, 136, 104

 53, 110, 80

 27, 85, 57


 0, 62, 35


 0, 39, 14

 0, 13, 0

 0, 0, 0

 104, 162, 129

 88, 162, 120

 104, 162, 129

 120, 162, 138

■ 72, 162, 111

■ 136, 162, 147

■ 55, 162, 101

■ 153, 162, 157

■ 39, 162, 92

■ 169, 162, 166

■ 23, 162, 83

■ 185, 162, 175

■ 7, 162, 74

■ 201, 162, 184

■ 0, 162, 70

■ 217, 162, 194

■ 234, 162, 203

■ 250, 162, 212

Harmonies

Analogous

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



134, 157, 108



104, 162, 129



76, 164, 155

Triad

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



104, 162, 129



125, 150, 200



198, 134, 120

Complementary

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



104, 162, 129



162, 104, 137

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.



199, 131, 145



104, 162, 129



161, 141, 190

Square

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



104, 162, 129



87, 158, 196



187, 133, 170



184, 141, 104

Rectangle

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



104, 162, 129



65, 163, 172



187, 133, 170



200, 132, 128

Sweetspot

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



104, 162, 129



188, 212, 198



138, 162, 104



93, 107, 99



235, 235, 235



107, 107, 107

Same Dimension

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



104, 162, 129



121, 212, 160



104, 162, 157



73, 82, 77



0, 145, 63



0, 18, 8

Inverse Universe

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



162, 104, 137



212, 121, 172



162, 104, 109



82, 73, 78



145, 0, 83



18, 0, 10

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 104, 162, 129 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, 162, 129 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, 162, 129 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 104, 162, 129.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 104, 162, 129.

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, 162, 129

Protanopia
158, 149, 122

Deuteranopia
169, 144, 133



Tritanopia
113, 157, 169

Trichromacy



Original Color
104, 162, 129

Protanomaly
138, 154, 125

Deuteranomaly
145, 151, 132

Tritanomaly
110, 159, 154

Monochromacy



Original Color
104, 162, 129

Achromatopsia
141, 141, 141

Achromatomaly
128, 149, 137

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 104, 162, 129 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, 162, 129)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(104, 162, 129)  
}
```

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, 162, 129) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(104, 162, 129) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 104, 162, 129 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, 162, 129) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(104, 162, 129) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(104, 162, 129)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(104, 162, 129); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(104, 162, 129);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(104, 162,  
129) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 104, 162, 129 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(104, 162, 129) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(104,  
162, 129) }
```

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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