

Converting Colors

RGB(104, 200, 142)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(104, 200, 142) contains.

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Color

RGB(104, 200, 142)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	68C88E
RGB	104, 200, 142
RGB Percent	41%, 78%, 56%
CMY	0.5922, 0.2157, 0.4431
CMYK	0.48, 0.00, 0.29, 0.22
HSL	144°, 47%, 60%
HSV	144°, 48%, 78%
XYZ	31.2457, 46.2046, 32.8627
YIQ	164.6840, -38.5980, -38.3900

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

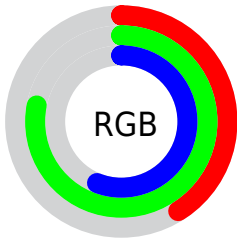
Format	Color
RYB	104, 173, 200
Decimal	6867086
CIELab	73.68, -41.46, 20.46
CIElCh	74, 46.237, 153.735
Yxy	46.2046, 0.2832, 0.4188
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285057166 (0xFF68C88E)
YUV	164.6840, -11.1832, -53.2199
Hunter-Lab	67.9740, -36.9031, 18.9174

Details

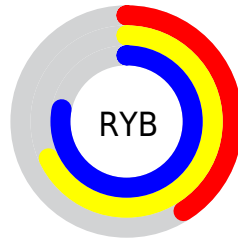
The RGB color **104, 200, 142** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **66CC99**. A complement of this color would be **200, 104, 162**, and the grayscale version is **165, 165, 165**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **160, 255, 196**, and **46, 145, 91** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **84, 200, 130**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **124, 200, 154**.

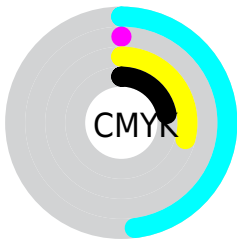
Distribution



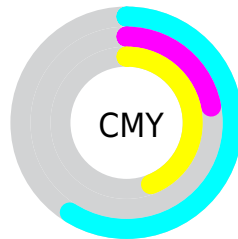
- Red (41%)
- Green (78%)
- Blue (56%)



- Red (41%)
- Yellow (68%)
- Blue (78%)



- Cyan (48%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (29%)
- Black (22%)



- Cyan (59%)
- Magenta (22%)
- Yellow (44%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 104, 200, 142 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, 200, 142 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 104, 200, 142

255, 255, 255


 160, 255, 196

 189, 255, 224


 218, 255, 253

 247, 255, 255

 104, 200, 142

 76, 172, 116

 46, 145, 91

 1, 119, 68

 0, 94, 45

 0, 69, 23

 0, 46, 0

 0, 21, 0

 0, 0, 0

 104, 200, 142

 104, 200, 142

 84, 200, 130

 124, 200, 154

 64, 200, 118

 144, 200, 166

 44, 200, 106

 164, 200, 178

 24, 200, 94

 184, 200, 190

 4, 200, 82

 204, 200, 202

 0, 200, 79

 224, 200, 215

 244, 200, 227

 255, 200, 239

 255, 200, 251

Harmonies

Analogous

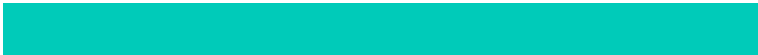
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



158, 192, 108



104, 200, 142



0, 203, 185

Triad

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



104, 200, 142



123, 184, 255



255, 152, 136

Complementary

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



104, 200, 142



200, 104, 162

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.



255, 147, 177



104, 200, 142



192, 168, 252

Square

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



104, 200, 142



0, 195, 255



238, 153, 219



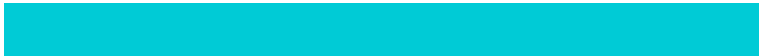
238, 165, 106

Rectangle

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



104, 200, 142



0, 203, 214



238, 153, 219



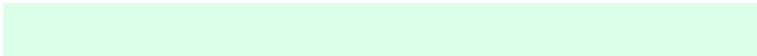
255, 149, 149

Sweetspot

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



104, 200, 142



219, 255, 233



163, 200, 104



106, 128, 114



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



104, 200, 142



107, 255, 166



104, 200, 189



90, 99, 93



0, 163, 65



0, 36, 14

Inverse Universe

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



200, 104, 162



255, 107, 196



200, 104, 115



99, 90, 96



163, 0, 99



36, 0, 22

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 104, 200, 142 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

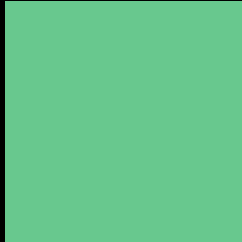
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 200, 142 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

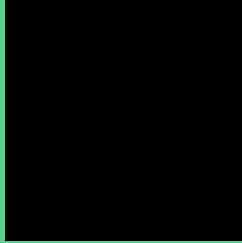
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 200, 142 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 104, 200, 142.

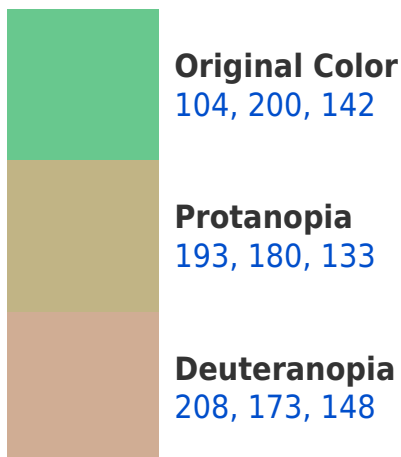


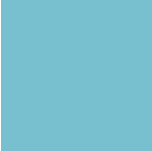
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 104, 200, 142.

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
120, 192, 207

Trichromacy



Original Color

104, 200, 142



Protanomaly

161, 187, 136



Deuteranomaly

170, 183, 146



Tritanomaly

114, 195, 183

Monochromacy



Original Color

104, 200, 142



Achromatopsia

165, 165, 165



Achromatomaly

143, 178, 157

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 104, 200, 142 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, 200, 142)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(104, 200, 142)  
}
```

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, 200, 142) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(104, 200, 142) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 104, 200, 142 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, 200, 142) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(104, 200, 142) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(104, 200, 142)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(104, 200, 142); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(104, 200, 142);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(104, 200,  
142) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 104, 200, 142 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(104, 200, 142) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(104,  
200, 142) }
```

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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