

Converting Colors

RGB(104, 211, 183)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(104, 211, 183) contains.

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Color

RGB(104, 211, 183)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	68D3B7
RGB	104, 211, 183
RGB Percent	41%, 83%, 72%
CMY	0.5922, 0.1725, 0.2824
CMYK	0.51, 0.00, 0.13, 0.17
HSL	164°, 55%, 62%
HSV	164°, 51%, 83%
XYZ	37.5504, 52.9505, 53.0411
YIQ	175.8150, -54.7840, -31.3920

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

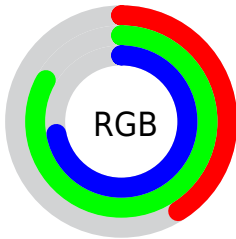
Format	Color
RYB	104, 166, 211
Decimal	6869943
CIELab	77.85, -37.62, 4.44
CIELCh	78, 37.884, 173.276
Yxy	52.9505, 0.2616, 0.3689
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285060023 (0xFF68D3B7)
YUV	175.8150, 3.5422, -62.9818
Hunter-Lab	72.7671, -35.2300, 7.7195

Details

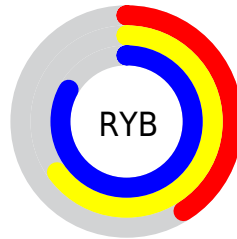
The RGB color **104, 211, 183** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **66CC99**. A complement of this color would be **211, 104, 132**, and the grayscale version is **176, 176, 176**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **162, 255, 239**, and **41, 156, 130** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **83, 211, 177**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **125, 211, 189**.

Distribution



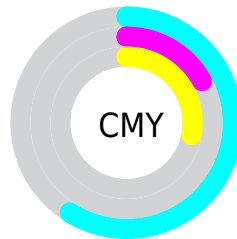
- Red (41%)
- Green (83%)
- Blue (72%)



- Red (41%)
- Yellow (65%)
- Blue (83%)



- Cyan (51%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (13%)
- Black (17%)



- Cyan (59%)
- Magenta (17%)
- Yellow (28%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 104, 211, 183 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, 211, 183 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 104, 211, 183

255, 255, 255


 162, 255, 239


 191, 255, 255


 220, 255, 255


 250, 255, 255

 104, 211, 183

 74, 183, 156

 41, 156, 130

 0, 129, 105

 0, 104, 81

 0, 79, 58

 0, 55, 36

 0, 35, 15

 0, 0, 0

 104, 211, 183

 104, 211, 183

■ 83, 211, 177

■ 125, 211, 189

■ 62, 211, 172

■ 146, 211, 194

■ 41, 211, 166

■ 167, 211, 200

■ 20, 211, 161

■ 188, 211, 205

■ 0, 211, 156

■ 210, 211, 211

■ 231, 211, 216

■ 252, 211, 222

■ 255, 211, 227

■ 255, 211, 233

Harmonies

Analogous

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



147, 207, 149



104, 211, 183



67, 211, 219

Triad

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



104, 211, 183



186, 186, 255



250, 176, 137

Complementary

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



104, 211, 183



211, 104, 132

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, 167, 166



104, 211, 183



229, 174, 235

Square

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



104, 211, 183



131, 198, 255



255, 166, 202



223, 188, 123

Rectangle

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



104, 211, 183



67, 209, 239



255, 166, 202



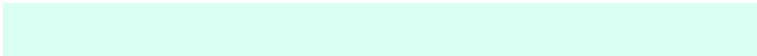
255, 172, 146

Sweetspot

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



104, 211, 183



217, 255, 245



133, 211, 104



105, 128, 121



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



104, 211, 183



99, 255, 214



104, 186, 211



94, 105, 102



0, 168, 124



0, 41, 30

Inverse Universe

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



211, 104, 132



255, 99, 140



211, 129, 104



105, 94, 97



168, 0, 44



41, 0, 11

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 104, 211, 183 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

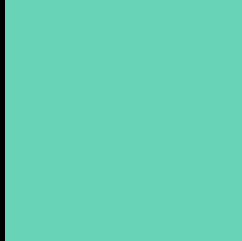
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 211, 183 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

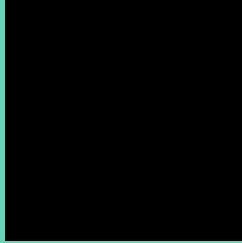
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

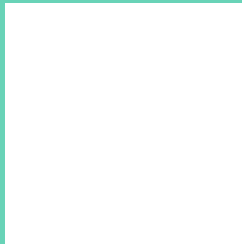
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

RGB 104, 211, 183 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 104, 211, 183.

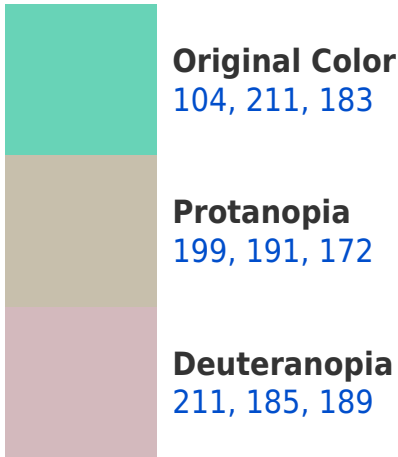


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 104, 211, 183.

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
116, 205, 222

Trichromacy



Original Color

104, 211, 183



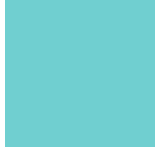
Protanomaly

164, 198, 176



Deuteranomaly

172, 194, 187



Tritanomaly

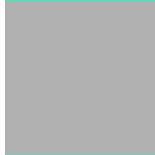
112, 207, 208

Monochromacy



Original Color

104, 211, 183



Achromatopsia

176, 176, 176



Achromatomaly

150, 189, 179

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 104, 211, 183 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, 211, 183)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(104, 211, 183)  
}
```

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, 211, 183) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(104, 211, 183) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 104, 211, 183 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, 211, 183) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(104, 211, 183) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(104, 211, 183)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(104, 211, 183); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(104, 211, 183);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(104, 211,  
183) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 104, 211, 183 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(104, 211, 183) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(104,  
211, 183) }
```

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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