

Converting Colors

RGB(105, 164, 136)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(105, 164, 136) contains.

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Color

RGB(105, 164, 136)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	69A488
RGB	105, 164, 136
RGB Percent	41%, 64%, 53%
CMY	0.5882, 0.3569, 0.4667
CMYK	0.36, 0.00, 0.17, 0.36
HSL	152°, 24%, 53%
HSV	152°, 36%, 64%
XYZ	23.5451, 31.3318, 28.0992
YIQ	143.1670, -26.1760, -21.2160

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

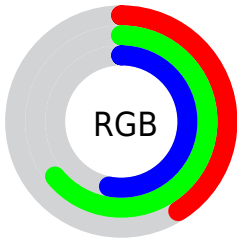
Format	Color
RYB	105, 144, 164
Decimal	6923400
CIELab	62.79, -25.58, 8.51
CIElCh	63, 26.955, 161.605
Yxy	31.3318, 0.2838, 0.3776
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285113480 (0xFF69A488)
YUV	143.1670, -3.5333, -33.4725
Hunter-Lab	55.9748, -22.8720, 9.4189

Details

The RGB color **105, 164, 136** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669966**. A complement of this color would be **164, 105, 133**, and the grayscale version is **143, 143, 143**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **158, 219, 189**, and **54, 112, 86** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **89, 164, 128**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **121, 164, 144**.

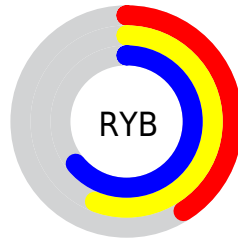
Distribution



Red (41%)

Green (64%)

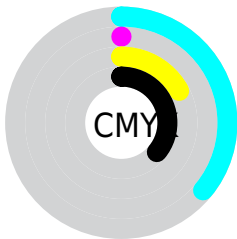
Blue (53%)



Red (41%)

Yellow (56%)

Blue (64%)

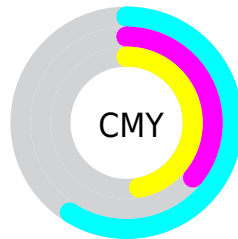


Cyan (36%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (17%)

Black (36%)



Cyan (59%)

Magenta (36%)

Yellow (47%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 105, 164, 136 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 105, 164, 136 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 105, 164, 136

255, 255, 255


 158, 219, 189


 186, 248, 217

 214, 255, 246

 243, 255, 255

 105, 164, 136

 79, 138, 111

 54, 112, 86

 28, 87, 63


 0, 63, 41

 0, 41, 21

 0, 17, 0


 0, 0, 0

 105, 164, 136


 89, 164, 128

 105, 164, 136


 121, 164, 144


 72, 164, 120

 138, 164, 152

 56, 164, 113


 154, 164, 159

 39, 164, 105


 171, 164, 167


 23, 164, 97


 187, 164, 175

 7, 164, 89

 203, 164, 183

 0, 164, 86

 220, 164, 190

 236, 164, 198

 253, 164, 206

Harmonies

Analogous

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



133, 160, 115



105, 164, 136



82, 165, 161

Triad

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



105, 164, 136



135, 151, 198



196, 138, 121

Complementary

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



105, 164, 136



164, 105, 133

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, 134, 143



105, 164, 136



167, 142, 188

Square

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



105, 164, 136



100, 158, 197



190, 136, 168



182, 145, 107

Rectangle

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



105, 164, 136



76, 164, 176



190, 136, 168



199, 136, 128

Sweetspot

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



105, 164, 136



191, 214, 203



134, 164, 105



93, 107, 100



235, 235, 235



107, 107, 107

Same Dimension

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



105, 164, 136



122, 214, 170



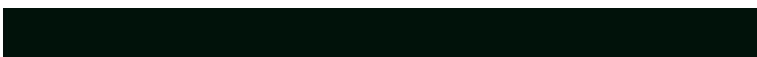
105, 163, 164



73, 82, 78



0, 145, 76



0, 18, 9

Inverse Universe

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



164, 105, 133



214, 122, 166



164, 106, 105



82, 73, 77



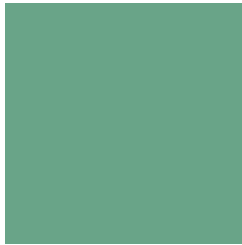
145, 0, 69



18, 0, 8

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 105, 164, 136 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

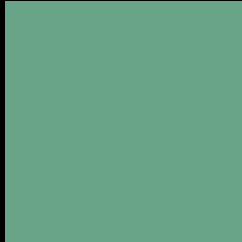
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 105, 164, 136 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 105, 164, 136 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 105, 164, 136.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 105, 164, 136.

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
113, 159, 172

Trichromacy



Original Color
105, 164, 136

Protanomaly
139, 156, 132

Deuteranomaly
146, 153, 139

Tritanomaly
110, 161, 159

Monochromacy



Original Color
105, 164, 136

Achromatopsia
143, 143, 143

Achromatomaly
129, 151, 140

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 105, 164, 136 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(105, 164, 136)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(105, 164, 136)  
}
```

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(105, 164, 136) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(105, 164, 136) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 105, 164, 136 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

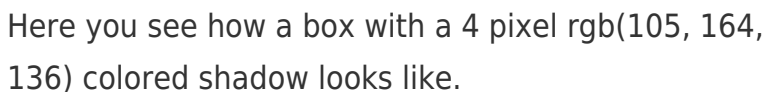
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(105, 164, 136) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(105, 164, 136) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(105, 164, 136)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(105, 164, 136); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(105, 164, 136); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(105, 164, 136) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 105, 164, 136 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(105, 164, 136) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(105,  
164, 136) }
```

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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