

Converting Colors

RGB(105, 166, 135)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(105, 166, 135) contains.

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Color

RGB(105, 166, 135)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	69A687
RGB	105, 166, 135
RGB Percent	41%, 65%, 53%
CMY	0.5882, 0.3490, 0.4706
CMYK	0.37, 0.00, 0.19, 0.35
HSL	150°, 26%, 53%
HSV	150°, 37%, 65%
XYZ	23.8351, 32.0250, 27.8469
YIQ	144.2270, -26.4050, -22.5730

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

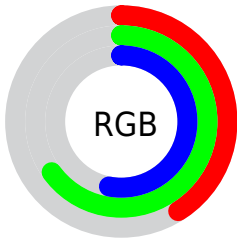
Format	Color
RYB	105, 146, 166
Decimal	6923911
CIELab	63.36, -26.78, 9.88
CIELCh	63, 28.545, 159.744
Yxy	32.0250, 0.2847, 0.3826
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285113991 (0xFF69A687)
YUV	144.2270, -4.5489, -34.4021
Hunter-Lab	56.5906, -23.8521, 10.4382

Details

The RGB color **105, 166, 135** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669966**. A complement of this color would be **166, 105, 136**, and the grayscale version is **144, 144, 144**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **158, 221, 188**, and **54, 114, 85** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **88, 166, 127**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **122, 166, 143**.

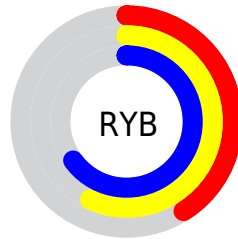
Distribution



Red (41%)

Green (65%)

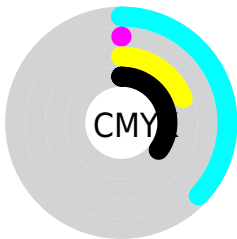
Blue (53%)



Red (41%)

Yellow (57%)

Blue (65%)

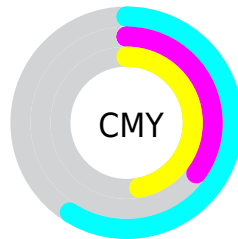


Cyan (37%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (19%)

Black (35%)



Cyan (59%)

Magenta (35%)

Yellow (47%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 105, 166, 135 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, 166, 135 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 105, 166, 135

255, 255, 255


 158, 221, 188

 186, 250, 216

 214, 255, 244

 243, 255, 255

 105, 166, 135

 79, 139, 110

 54, 114, 85

 27, 89, 62

 0, 65, 40

 0, 42, 20


 0, 20, 0


 0, 0, 0

 105, 166, 135


 88, 166, 127

 105, 166, 135


 122, 166, 143


 72, 166, 118


 138, 166, 152

 55, 166, 110


 155, 166, 160

 39, 166, 101


 171, 166, 169


 22, 166, 93

 188, 166, 177

 5, 166, 84

 205, 166, 186

 0, 166, 82

 221, 166, 194

 238, 166, 202

 254, 166, 211

Harmonies

Analogous

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



135, 162, 114



105, 166, 135



79, 167, 161

Triad

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



105, 166, 135



132, 153, 203



201, 138, 122

Complementary

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



105, 166, 135



166, 105, 136

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.



204, 134, 146



105, 166, 135



167, 144, 193

Square

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



105, 166, 135



95, 161, 200



192, 137, 172



186, 146, 106

Rectangle

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



105, 166, 135



70, 167, 178



192, 137, 172



203, 136, 129

Sweetspot

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



105, 166, 135



193, 217, 205



137, 166, 105



95, 110, 102



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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



105, 166, 135



121, 217, 168



105, 166, 165



76, 84, 80



0, 148, 73



0, 20, 10

Inverse Universe

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



166, 105, 136



217, 121, 170



166, 105, 106



84, 76, 80



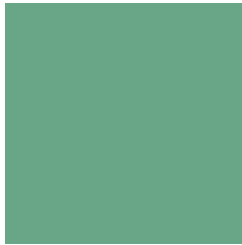
148, 0, 75



20, 0, 10

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 105, 166, 135 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

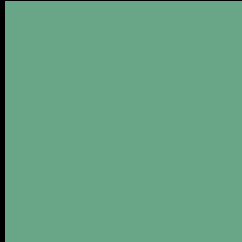
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 166, 135 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

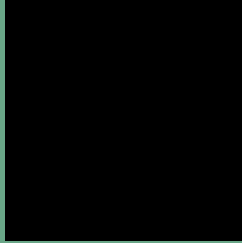
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 166, 135 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 105, 166, 135.

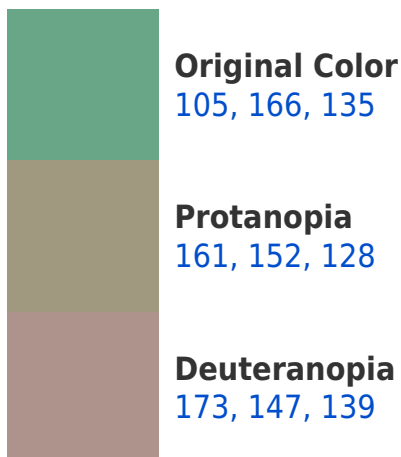



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 105, 166, 135.

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

114, 161, 174

Trichromacy



Original Color
105, 166, 135

Protanomaly
141, 157, 131

Deuteranomaly
148, 154, 138

Tritanomaly
111, 163, 160

Monochromacy



Original Color
105, 166, 135

Achromatopsia
144, 144, 144

Achromatomaly
130, 152, 141

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 105, 166, 135 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, 166, 135)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(105, 166, 135)  
}
```

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, 166, 135) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(105, 166, 135) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 105, 166, 135 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, 166, 135) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(105, 166, 135) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(105, 166, 135)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(105, 166, 135); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(105, 166, 135); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(105, 166, 135) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 105, 166, 135 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(105, 166, 135) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(105,  
166, 135) }
```

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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