

Converting Colors

RGB(105, 166, 151)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(105, 166, 151) contains.

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Color

RGB(105, 166, 151)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	69A697
RGB	105, 166, 151
RGB Percent	41%, 65%, 59%
CMY	0.5882, 0.3490, 0.4078
CMYK	0.37, 0.00, 0.09, 0.35
HSL	165°, 26%, 53%
HSV	165°, 37%, 65%
XYZ	25.0478, 32.5101, 34.2331
YIQ	146.0510, -31.5410, -17.5970

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

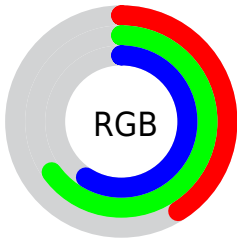
Format	Color
RYB	105, 140, 166
Decimal	6923927
CIELab	63.76, -23.24, 1.53
CIElCh	64, 23.289, 176.245
Yxy	32.5101, 0.2729, 0.3542
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285114007 (0xFF69A697)
YUV	146.0510, 2.4399, -36.0017
Hunter-Lab	57.0176, -21.3657, 4.3149

Details

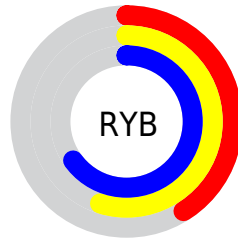
The RGB color **105, 166, 151** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669999**. A complement of this color would be **166, 105, 120**, and the grayscale version is **146, 146, 146**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **159, 221, 205**, and **53, 114, 100** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **88, 166, 147**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **122, 166, 155**.

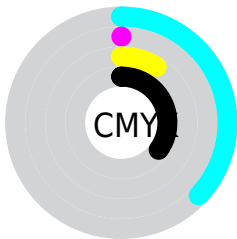
Distribution



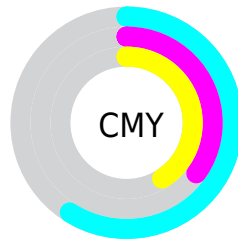
- Red (41%)
- Green (65%)
- Blue (59%)



- Red (41%)
- Yellow (55%)
- Blue (65%)



- Cyan (37%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (9%)
- Black (35%)



- Cyan (59%)
- Magenta (35%)
- Yellow (41%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 105, 166, 151 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, 151 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 105, 166, 151

255, 255, 255


 159, 221, 205

 186, 250, 233


 215, 255, 255


 243, 255, 255

 105, 166, 151

 88, 166, 147

 105, 166, 151

 79, 139, 125

 53, 114, 100

 26, 89, 76


 0, 65, 54

 0, 43, 32

 0, 22, 9

 0, 0, 0

 105, 166, 151

 122, 166, 155

■ 72, 166, 143

■ 138, 166, 159

■ 55, 166, 139

■ 155, 166, 163

■ 39, 166, 135

■ 171, 166, 167

■ 22, 166, 131

■ 188, 166, 171

■ 5, 166, 127

■ 205, 166, 175

■ 0, 166, 125

■ 221, 166, 180

■ 238, 166, 184

■ 254, 166, 188

Harmonies

Analogous

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



127, 164, 131



105, 166, 151



94, 166, 172

Triad

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



105, 166, 151



154, 150, 192



189, 145, 121

Complementary

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



105, 166, 151



166, 105, 120

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.



197, 140, 137



105, 166, 151



179, 143, 178

Square

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



105, 166, 151



125, 157, 195



193, 140, 158



172, 152, 113

Rectangle

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



105, 166, 151



96, 164, 184



193, 140, 158



192, 143, 125

Sweetspot

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



105, 166, 151



193, 217, 211



120, 166, 105



95, 110, 106



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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



105, 166, 151



121, 217, 193



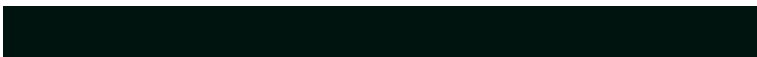
105, 151, 166



76, 84, 82



0, 148, 112



0, 20, 15

Inverse Universe

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



166, 105, 120



217, 121, 145



166, 120, 105



84, 76, 78



148, 0, 36



20, 0, 5

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 105, 166, 151 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

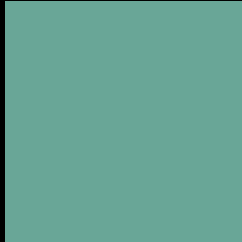
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 151 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

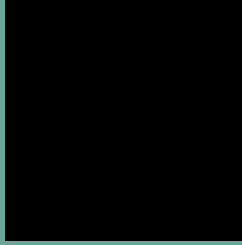
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 151 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 105, 166, 151.




This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 105, 166, 151.

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
111, 162, 175

Trichromacy



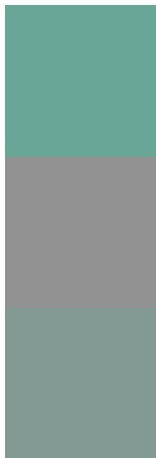
Original Color
105, 166, 151

Protanomaly
139, 158, 147

Deuteranomaly
145, 155, 154

Tritanomaly
109, 163, 166

Monochromacy



Original Color
105, 166, 151

Achromatopsia
146, 146, 146

Achromatomaly
131, 153, 148

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 105, 166, 151 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, 151)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(105, 166, 151)  
}
```

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, 151) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(105, 166, 151) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 105, 166, 151 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, 151) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(105, 166, 151) }
```

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, 151)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(105, 166, 151); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(105, 166, 151);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(105, 166,  
151) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 105, 166, 151 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, 151) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(105,  
166, 151) }
```

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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