

Converting Colors

RGB(107, 168, 163)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(107, 168, 163) contains.

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Color

RGB(107, 168, 163)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	6BA8A3
RGB	107, 168, 163
RGB Percent	42%, 66%, 64%
CMY	0.5804, 0.3412, 0.3608
CMYK	0.36, 0.00, 0.03, 0.34
HSL	175°, 26%, 54%
HSV	175°, 36%, 66%
XYZ	26.6769, 33.7754, 39.7636
YIQ	149.1910, -34.7510, -14.4870

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

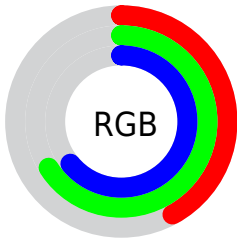
Format	Color
RYB	107, 139, 168
Decimal	7055523
CIELab	64.78, -20.84, -3.67
CIElCh	65, 21.160, 190.000
Yxy	33.7754, 0.2662, 0.3370
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285245603 (0xFF6BA8A3)
YUV	149.1910, 6.8078, -37.0015
Hunter-Lab	58.1166, -19.7684, 0.1152

Details

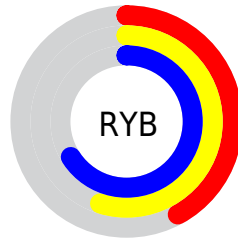
The RGB color **107, 168, 163** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669999**. A complement of this color would be **168, 107, 112**, and the grayscale version is **149, 149, 149**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **161, 223, 218**, and **55, 116, 111** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **90, 168, 162**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **124, 168, 164**.

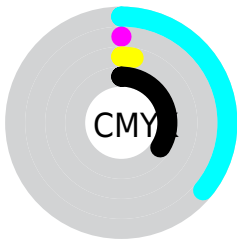
Distribution



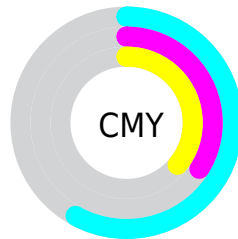
- Red (42%)
- Green (66%)
- Blue (64%)



- Red (42%)
- Yellow (55%)
- Blue (66%)



- Cyan (36%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (3%)
- Black (34%)



- Cyan (58%)
- Magenta (34%)
- Yellow (36%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 107, 168, 163 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 107, 168, 163 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 107, 168, 163


255, 255, 255


 161, 223, 218

 189, 252, 246

 217, 255, 255

 246, 255, 255

 107, 168, 163

 81, 141, 137

 55, 116, 111


 27, 91, 87


 0, 67, 64

 0, 45, 42


 0, 26, 21

 0, 0, 0

 107, 168, 163

 90, 168, 162

 107, 168, 163

 124, 168, 164

■ 73, 168, 160

■ 141, 168, 166

■ 57, 168, 159

■ 157, 168, 167

■ 40, 168, 157

■ 174, 168, 169

■ 23, 168, 156

■ 191, 168, 170

■ 6, 168, 155

■ 208, 168, 171

■ 0, 168, 154

■ 225, 168, 173

■ 241, 168, 174

■ 255, 168, 175

Harmonies

Analogous

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



123, 167, 144



107, 168, 163



105, 167, 181

Triad

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



107, 168, 163



168, 150, 186



183, 152, 122

Complementary

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



107, 168, 163



168, 107, 112

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.



194, 146, 134



107, 168, 163



187, 145, 171

Square

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



107, 168, 163



143, 157, 194



196, 144, 151



165, 158, 120

Rectangle

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



107, 168, 163



112, 164, 189



196, 144, 151



187, 150, 125

Sweetspot

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



107, 168, 163



195, 219, 217



112, 168, 107



95, 110, 108



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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



107, 168, 163



123, 219, 211



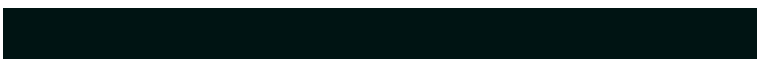
107, 143, 168



76, 84, 83



0, 148, 136



0, 20, 19

Inverse Universe

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



168, 107, 112



219, 123, 131



168, 132, 107



84, 76, 76



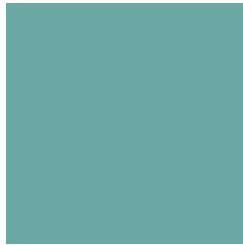
148, 0, 12



20, 0, 2

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 107, 168, 163 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

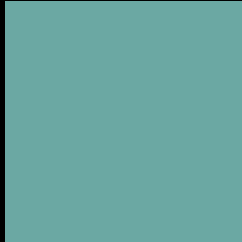
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 107, 168, 163 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

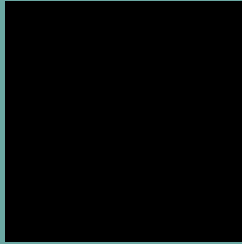
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 107, 168, 163 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 107, 168, 163.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 107, 168, 163.

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, 166, 179

Trichromacy



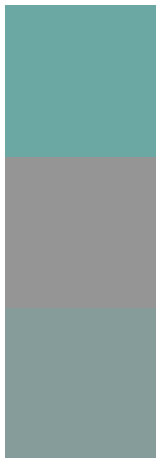
Original Color
107, 168, 163

Protanomaly
140, 160, 159

Deuteranomaly
145, 158, 165

Tritanomaly
110, 167, 173

Monochromacy



Original Color
107, 168, 163

Achromatopsia
149, 149, 149

Achromatomaly
134, 156, 154

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 107, 168, 163 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(107, 168, 163)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(107, 168, 163)  
}
```

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(107, 168, 163) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(107, 168, 163) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 107, 168, 163 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(107, 168, 163) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(107, 168, 163) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(107, 168, 163) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(107, 168, 163); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(107, 168, 163);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(107, 168,  
163) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 107, 168, 163 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(107, 168, 163) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(107,  
168, 163) }
```

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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