

Converting Colors

RGB(107, 220, 198)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(107, 220, 198) contains.

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Color

RGB(107, 220, 198)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	6BDCC6
RGB	107, 220, 198
RGB Percent	42%, 86%, 78%
CMY	0.5804, 0.1373, 0.2235
CMYK	0.51, 0.00, 0.10, 0.14
HSL	168°, 62%, 64%
HSV	168°, 51%, 86%
XYZ	41.8496, 58.3894, 62.4907
YIQ	183.7050, -60.2860, -30.7980

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

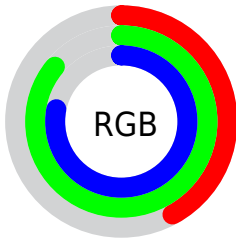
Format	Color
RYB	107, 170, 220
Decimal	7068870
CIELab	80.95, -37.53, 0.96
CIELCh	81, 37.538, 178.539
Yxy	58.3894, 0.2572, 0.3588
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285258950 (0xFF6BDCC6)
YUV	183.7050, 7.0474, -67.2703
Hunter-Lab	76.4130, -35.9623, 5.0016

Details

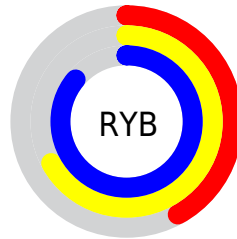
The RGB color **107, 220, 198** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **33CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **220, 107, 129**, and the grayscale version is **184, 184, 184**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **166, 255, 255**, and **42, 164, 144** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **85, 220, 194**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **129, 220, 202**.

Distribution



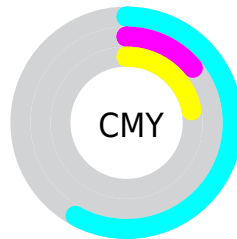
- Red (42%)
- Green (86%)
- Blue (78%)



- Red (42%)
- Yellow (67%)
- Blue (86%)



- Cyan (51%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (10%)
- Black (14%)



- Cyan (58%)
- Magenta (14%)
- Yellow (22%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 107, 220, 198 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, 220, 198 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 107, 220, 198

255, 255, 255


 166, 255, 255

 195, 255, 255

 225, 255, 255


255, 255, 255

 107, 220, 198

 77, 192, 171

 42, 164, 144

 0, 138, 119

 0, 112, 94

 0, 87, 70

 0, 62, 48

 0, 41, 27

 0, 7, 1

 0, 0, 0

 107, 220, 198

 107, 220, 198

 85, 220, 194

 129, 220, 202

 63, 220, 189

 151, 220, 207

 41, 220, 185

 173, 220, 211

 19, 220, 181

 195, 220, 215

 0, 220, 177

 217, 220, 219

 239, 220, 224

 255, 220, 228

 255, 220, 232

 255, 220, 237

Harmonies

Analogous

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



149, 216, 163



107, 220, 198



79, 219, 233

Triad

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



107, 220, 198



203, 193, 255



255, 186, 142

Complementary

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



107, 220, 198



220, 107, 129

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, 177, 169



107, 220, 198



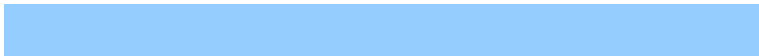
244, 181, 238

Square

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



107, 220, 198



150, 205, 255



255, 175, 204



227, 198, 131

Rectangle

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



107, 220, 198



86, 216, 253



255, 175, 204



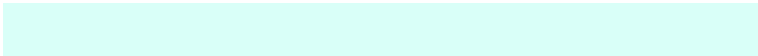
255, 183, 150

Sweetspot

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



107, 220, 198



217, 255, 248



130, 220, 107



105, 128, 123



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



107, 220, 198



97, 255, 224



107, 186, 220



99, 110, 108



0, 173, 140



0, 46, 37

Inverse Universe

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



220, 107, 129



255, 97, 128



220, 141, 107



110, 99, 101



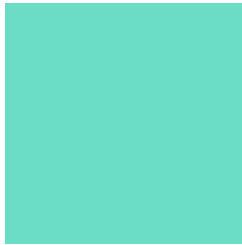
173, 0, 34



46, 0, 9

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 107, 220, 198 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

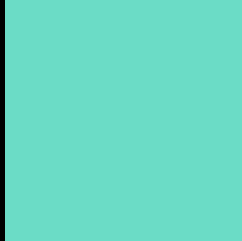
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 220, 198 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

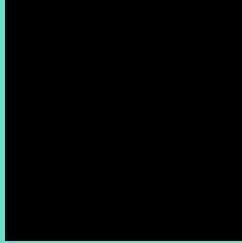
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

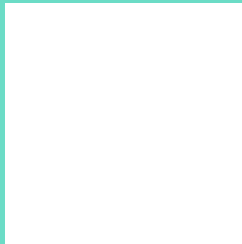
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 107, 220, 198 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 107, 220, 198.

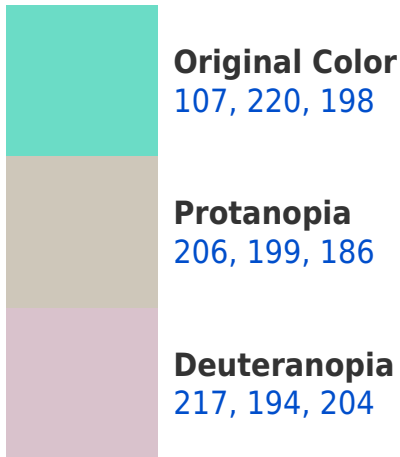


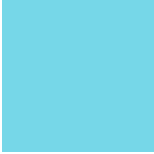
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 107, 220, 198.

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
118, 215, 232

Trichromacy



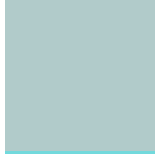
Original Color

107, 220, 198



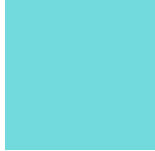
Protanomaly

170, 207, 190



Deuteranomaly

177, 203, 202



Tritanomaly

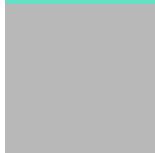
114, 217, 220

Monochromacy



Original Color

107, 220, 198



Achromatopsia

184, 184, 184



Achromatomaly

156, 197, 189

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 107, 220, 198 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, 220, 198)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(107, 220, 198)  
}
```

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, 220, 198) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(107, 220, 198) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 107, 220, 198 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

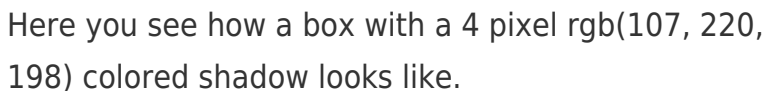
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(107, 220, 198) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(107, 220, 198) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(107, 220, 198)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(107, 220, 198); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(107, 220, 198); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(107, 220, 198) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 107, 220, 198 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(107, 220, 198) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(107,  
220, 198) }
```

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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