

Converting Colors

RGB(107, 224, 153)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(107, 224, 153) contains.

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Color

RGB(107, 224, 153)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	6BE099
RGB	107, 224, 153
RGB Percent	42%, 88%, 60%
CMY	0.5804, 0.1216, 0.4000
CMYK	0.52, 0.00, 0.32, 0.12
HSL	144°, 65%, 65%
HSV	144°, 52%, 88%
XYZ	38.4688, 58.7370, 39.4469
YIQ	180.9230, -46.9410, -46.8850

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

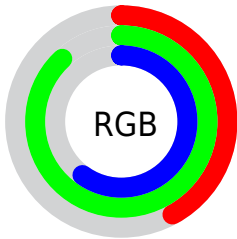
Format	Color
RYB	107, 191, 224
Decimal	7069849
CIELab	81.15, -48.89, 24.92
CIElCh	81, 54.870, 152.991
Yxy	58.7370, 0.2815, 0.4298
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285259929 (0xFF6BE099)
YUV	180.9230, -13.7660, -64.8305
Hunter-Lab	76.6401, -44.5236, 23.1313

Details

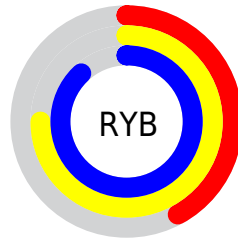
The RGB color **107, 224, 153** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **66CC99**. A complement of this color would be **224, 107, 178**, and the grayscale version is **181, 181, 181**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **165, 255, 208**, and **43, 168, 101** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **85, 224, 139**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **129, 224, 167**.

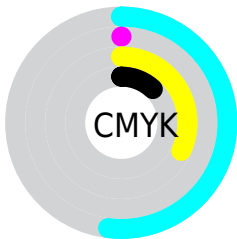
Distribution



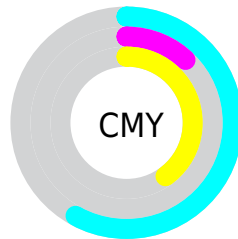
- Red (42%)
- Green (88%)
- Blue (60%)



- Red (42%)
- Yellow (75%)
- Blue (88%)



- Cyan (52%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (32%)
- Black (12%)



- Cyan (58%)
- Magenta (12%)
- Yellow (40%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 107, 224, 153 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, 224, 153 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 107, 224, 153

255, 255, 255


 165, 255, 208


 194, 255, 236


 224, 255, 255


254, 255, 255

 107, 224, 153

 77, 196, 127

 43, 168, 101

 0, 141, 77

 0, 114, 54

 0, 89, 31

 0, 64, 8

 0, 43, 0

 0, 8, 0

 0, 0, 0

■ 107, 224, 153

■ 107, 224, 153

■ 85, 224, 139

■ 129, 224, 167

■ 62, 224, 126

■ 152, 224, 180

■ 40, 224, 112

■ 174, 224, 194

■ 17, 224, 99

■ 197, 224, 207

■ 0, 224, 88

■ 219, 224, 221

■ 241, 224, 235

■ 255, 224, 248

■ 255, 224, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



174, 215, 112



107, 224, 153



0, 228, 205

Triad

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



107, 224, 153



123, 205, 255



255, 165, 148

Complementary

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



107, 224, 153



224, 107, 178

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, 159, 198



107, 224, 153



212, 186, 255

Square

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



107, 224, 153



0, 219, 255



255, 167, 249



255, 182, 110

Rectangle

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



107, 224, 153



0, 228, 240



255, 167, 249



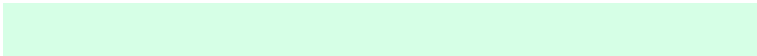
255, 161, 164

Sweetspot

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



107, 224, 153



214, 255, 230



179, 224, 107



103, 128, 113



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



107, 224, 153



94, 255, 158



107, 224, 210



101, 112, 105



0, 176, 69



0, 48, 19

Inverse Universe

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



224, 107, 178



255, 94, 192



224, 107, 121



112, 101, 108



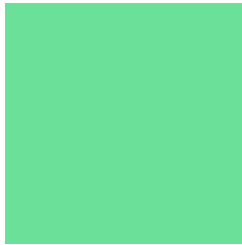
176, 0, 107



48, 0, 29

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 107, 224, 153 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, 224, 153 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

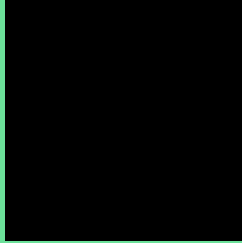
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 224, 153 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 107, 224, 153.

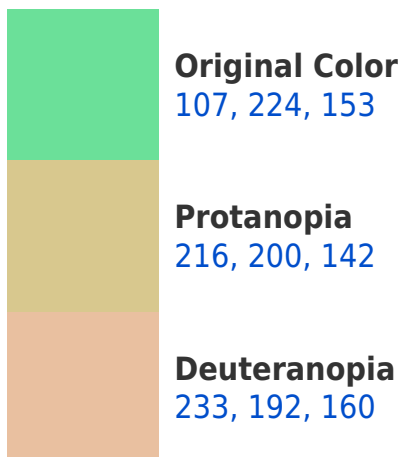


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 107, 224, 153.

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
128, 214, 231

Trichromacy



Original Color

107, 224, 153



Protanomaly

176, 209, 146



Deuteranomaly

187, 204, 157



Tritanomaly

120, 218, 203

Monochromacy



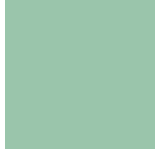
Original Color

107, 224, 153



Achromatopsia

181, 181, 181



Achromatomaly

154, 197, 171

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 107, 224, 153 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, 224, 153)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(107, 224, 153)  
}
```

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, 224, 153) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(107, 224, 153) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 107, 224, 153 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, 224, 153) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(107, 224, 153) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(107, 224, 153)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(107, 224, 153); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(107, 224, 153);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(107, 224,  
153) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 107, 224, 153 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(107, 224, 153) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(107,  
224, 153) }
```

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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