

Converting Colors

RGB(108, 133, 122)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(108, 133, 122) contains.

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Color

RGB(108, 133, 122)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	6C857A
RGB	108, 133, 122
RGB Percent	42%, 52%, 48%
CMY	0.5765, 0.4784, 0.5216
CMYK	0.19, 0.00, 0.08, 0.48
HSL	154°, 10%, 47%
HSV	154°, 19%, 52%
XYZ	18.0847, 21.3683, 21.5837
YIQ	124.2710, -11.3690, -8.7210

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

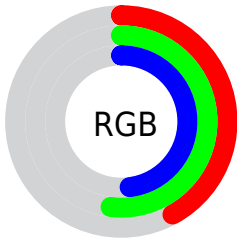
Format	Color
RYB	108, 124, 133
Decimal	7112058
CIELab	53.35, -11.34, 2.96
CIElCh	53, 11.721, 165.396
Yxy	21.3683, 0.2963, 0.3501
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285302138 (0xFF6C857A)
YUV	124.2710, -1.1196, -14.2697
Hunter-Lab	46.2259, -11.0617, 4.6746

Details

The RGB color **108, 133, 122** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669999**. A complement of this color would be **133, 108, 119**, and the grayscale version is **124, 124, 124**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **160, 186, 174**, and **60, 83, 73** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **95, 133, 116**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **121, 133, 128**.

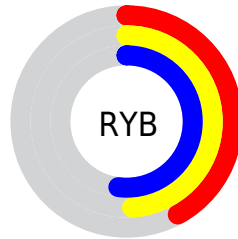
Distribution



Red (42%)

Green (52%)

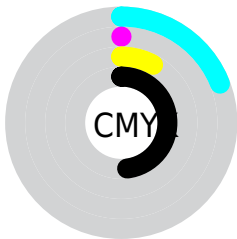
Blue (48%)



Red (42%)

Yellow (49%)

Blue (52%)

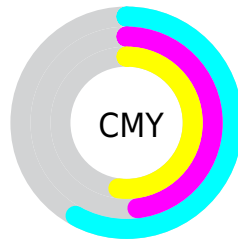


Cyan (19%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (8%)

Black (48%)



Cyan (58%)

Magenta (48%)

Yellow (52%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 108, 133, 122 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 108, 133, 122 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 108, 133, 122

255, 255, 255

■ 160, 186, 174

■ 187, 214, 202

■ 215, 242, 230

■ 243, 255, 255

■ 108, 133, 122

■ 84, 108, 97

■ 60, 83, 73

■ 38, 60, 51

■ 17, 38, 30

■ 0, 19, 5

■ 0, 0, 0

■ 108, 133, 122

■ 95, 133, 116

■ 81, 133, 110

■ 108, 133, 122

■ 121, 133, 128

■ 135, 133, 134

■ 68, 133, 104

■ 148, 133, 140

■ 55, 133, 99

■ 161, 133, 145

■ 41, 133, 93

■ 175, 133, 151

■ 28, 133, 87

■ 188, 133, 157

■ 15, 133, 81

■ 201, 133, 163

■ 2, 133, 75

■ 214, 133, 169

■ 0, 133, 74

■ 228, 133, 175

Harmonies

Analogous

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



118, 131, 113



108, 133, 122



102, 133, 132

Triad

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



108, 133, 122



123, 127, 147



147, 122, 113

Complementary

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



108, 133, 122



133, 108, 119

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.



149, 121, 122



108, 133, 122



136, 123, 142

Square

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



108, 133, 122



111, 130, 147



145, 121, 133



140, 125, 108

Rectangle

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



108, 133, 122



102, 133, 139



145, 121, 133



148, 121, 116

Sweetspot

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



108, 133, 122



163, 173, 169



119, 133, 108



81, 87, 84



214, 214, 214



87, 87, 87

Same Dimension

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



108, 133, 122



134, 173, 156



108, 132, 133



60, 66, 63



0, 130, 73



0, 3, 1

Inverse Universe

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



133, 108, 119



173, 134, 151



133, 109, 108



66, 60, 63



130, 0, 57



3, 0, 1

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 108, 133, 122 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 108, 133, 122 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

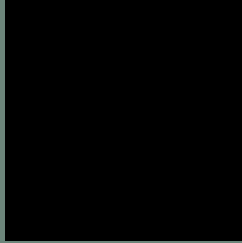
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

RGB 108, 133, 122 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 108, 133, 122.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 108, 133, 122.

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



Original Color

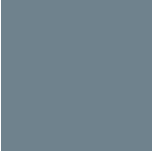
108, 133, 122

Protanopia

131, 127, 119

Deuteranopia

140, 123, 124



Tritanopia
111, 130, 141

Trichromacy



Original Color

108, 133, 122

Protanomaly

123, 129, 120

Deuteranomaly

128, 127, 123

Tritanomaly

110, 131, 134

Monochromacy



Original Color

108, 133, 122

Achromatopsia

124, 124, 124

Achromatomaly

118, 127, 123

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 108, 133, 122 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(108, 133, 122)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(108, 133, 122)  
}
```

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(108, 133, 122) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(108, 133, 122) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 108, 133, 122 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(108, 133, 122) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(108, 133, 122) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(108, 133, 122)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(108, 133, 122); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(108, 133, 122);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(108, 133,  
122) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 108, 133, 122 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(108, 133, 122) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(108,  
133, 122) }
```

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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