

Converting Colors

RGB(108, 150, 131)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(108, 150, 131) contains.

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Color

RGB(108, 150, 131)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	6C9683
RGB	108, 150, 131
RGB Percent	42%, 59%, 51%
CMY	0.5765, 0.4118, 0.4863
CMYK	0.28, 0.00, 0.13, 0.41
HSL	153°, 17%, 51%
HSV	153°, 28%, 59%
XYZ	21.1874, 26.6395, 25.4980
YIQ	135.2760, -18.9330, -14.8130

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

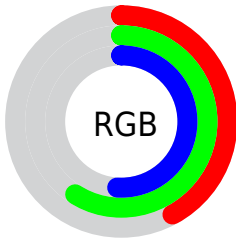
Format	Color
RYB	108, 135, 150
Decimal	7116419
CIELab	58.64, -18.55, 5.41
CIELCh	59, 19.326, 163.737
Yxy	26.6395, 0.2890, 0.3633
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285306499 (0xFF6C9683)
YUV	135.2760, -2.1081, -23.9211
Hunter-Lab	51.6135, -17.0491, 6.8391

Details

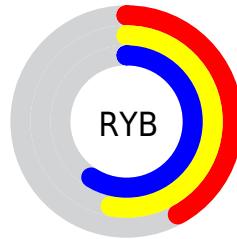
The RGB color **108, 150, 131** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669999**. A complement of this color would be **150, 108, 127**, and the grayscale version is **135, 135, 135**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **160, 204, 184**, and **59, 99, 82** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **93, 150, 124**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **123, 150, 138**.

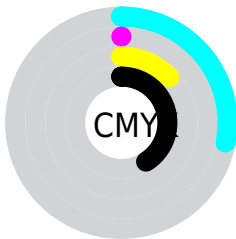
Distribution



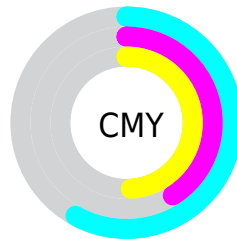
- Red (42%)
- Green (59%)
- Blue (51%)



- Red (42%)
- Yellow (53%)
- Blue (59%)



- Cyan (28%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (13%)
- Black (41%)



- Cyan (58%)
- Magenta (41%)
- Yellow (49%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 108, 150, 131 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, 150, 131 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 108, 150, 131

255, 255, 255

■ 160, 204, 184

■ 188, 233, 212

■ 216, 255, 240

■ 244, 255, 255

■ 108, 150, 131

■ 83, 124, 106

■ 59, 99, 82

■ 35, 75, 59

■ 11, 52, 37

■ 0, 31, 16

■ 0, 0, 0

■ 108, 150, 131

■ 93, 150, 124

■ 78, 150, 117

■ 108, 150, 131

■ 123, 150, 138

■ 138, 150, 145

■ 63, 150, 111

■ 153, 150, 151

■ 48, 150, 104

■ 168, 150, 158

■ 33, 150, 97

■ 183, 150, 165

■ 18, 150, 90

■ 198, 150, 172

■ 3, 150, 83

■ 213, 150, 179

■ 0, 150, 82

■ 228, 150, 185

■ 243, 150, 192

Harmonies

Analogous

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



127, 147, 116



108, 150, 131



95, 151, 148

Triad

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



108, 150, 131



132, 140, 174



173, 132, 118

Complementary

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



108, 150, 131



150, 108, 127

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.



176, 129, 134



108, 150, 131



153, 134, 166

Square

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



108, 150, 131



109, 145, 173



169, 130, 151



162, 137, 109

Rectangle

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



108, 150, 131



93, 150, 159



169, 130, 151



175, 130, 123

Sweetspot

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



108, 150, 131



178, 194, 187



128, 150, 108



87, 97, 93



224, 224, 224



97, 97, 97

Same Dimension

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



108, 150, 131



128, 194, 164



108, 149, 150



67, 74, 71



0, 138, 75



0, 10, 6

Inverse Universe

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



150, 108, 127



194, 128, 158



150, 109, 108



74, 67, 70



138, 0, 62



10, 0, 5

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 108, 150, 131 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, 150, 131 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

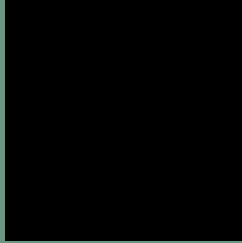
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 150, 131 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 108, 150, 131.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 108, 150, 131.

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, 150, 131

Protanopia
147, 140, 126

Deuteranopia
157, 136, 134



Tritanopia
113, 146, 158

Trichromacy



Original Color

108, 150, 131

Protanomaly

133, 144, 128

Deuteranomaly

139, 141, 133

Tritanomaly

111, 147, 148

Monochromacy



Original Color

108, 150, 131

Achromatopsia

135, 135, 135

Achromatomaly

125, 140, 134

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 108, 150, 131 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, 150, 131)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(108, 150, 131)  
}
```

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, 150, 131) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(108, 150, 131) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 108, 150, 131 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, 150, 131) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(108, 150, 131) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(108, 150, 131) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(108, 150, 131); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(108, 150, 131);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(108, 150,  
131) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 108, 150, 131 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(108, 150, 131) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(108,  
150, 131) }
```

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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