

Converting Colors

RGB(108, 152, 103)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(108, 152, 103) contains.

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Color

RGB(108, 152, 103)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	6C9867
RGB	108, 152, 103
RGB Percent	42%, 60%, 40%
CMY	0.5765, 0.4039, 0.5961
CMYK	0.29, 0.00, 0.32, 0.40
HSL	114°, 19%, 50%
HSV	114°, 32%, 60%
XYZ	19.8608, 26.6239, 16.9241
YIQ	133.2580, -10.4950, -24.5670

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

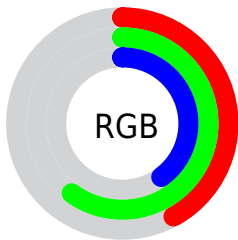
Format	Color
RYB	103, 152, 147
Decimal	7116903
CIELab	58.62, -24.95, 21.13
CIELCh	59, 32.698, 139.745
Yxy	26.6239, 0.3132, 0.4199
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285306983 (0xFF6C9867)
YUV	133.2580, -14.9172, -22.1513
Hunter-Lab	51.5983, -21.5905, 16.6719

Details

The RGB color **108, 152, 103** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669966**. A complement of this color would be **147, 103, 152**, and the grayscale version is **133, 133, 133**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **161, 207, 154**, and **58, 101, 55** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **94, 152, 88**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **122, 152, 118**.

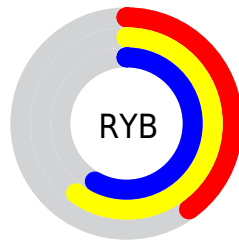
Distribution



Red (42%)

Green (60%)

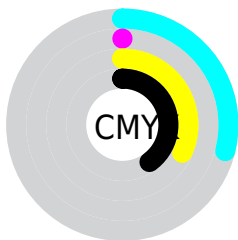
Blue (40%)



Red (40%)

Yellow (60%)

Blue (58%)

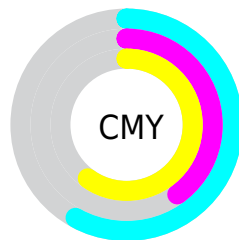


Cyan (29%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (32%)

Black (40%)



Cyan (58%)

Magenta (40%)

Yellow (60%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 108, 152, 103 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, 152, 103 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 108, 152, 103

255, 255, 255

 161, 207, 154

 188, 235, 181

 216, 255, 209

 245, 255, 237

 108, 152, 103

 83, 126, 79

 58, 101, 55


 34, 76, 33

 9, 53, 11

 0, 33, 0


 0, 0, 0

 108, 152, 103

 94, 152, 88

 81, 152, 73

 108, 152, 103

 122, 152, 118

 135, 152, 133

■ 67, 152, 57

■ 149, 152, 149

■ 53, 152, 42

■ 163, 152, 164

■ 40, 152, 27

■ 176, 152, 179

■ 26, 152, 12

■ 190, 152, 194

■ 16, 152, 0

■ 204, 152, 209

■ 217, 152, 225

■ 231, 152, 240

Harmonies

Analogous

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



141, 145, 86



108, 152, 103



71, 156, 130

Triad

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



108, 152, 103



82, 147, 197



197, 119, 123

Complementary

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



108, 152, 103



147, 103, 152

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.



190, 120, 152



108, 152, 103



130, 137, 195

Square

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



108, 152, 103



31, 153, 184



167, 127, 178



189, 126, 98

Rectangle

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



108, 152, 103



43, 156, 150



167, 127, 178



197, 119, 133

Sweetspot

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



108, 152, 103



179, 196, 177



152, 146, 103



89, 99, 88



227, 227, 227



99, 99, 99

Same Dimension

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



108, 152, 103



128, 196, 120



103, 152, 122



70, 77, 69



14, 140, 0



1, 13, 0

Inverse Universe

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



147, 103, 152



189, 120, 196



152, 103, 133



76, 69, 77



126, 0, 140



11, 0, 13

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 108, 152, 103 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, 152, 103 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

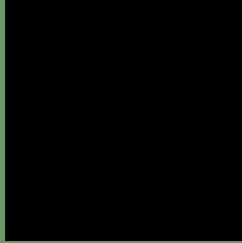
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 152, 103 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 108, 152, 103.

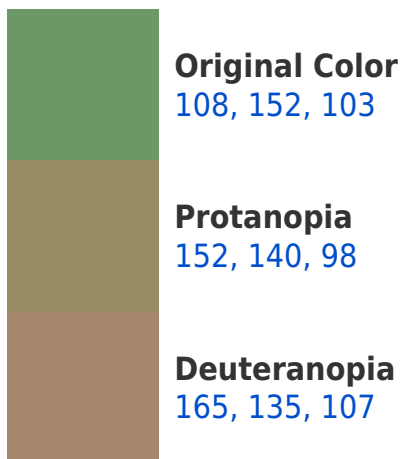


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 108, 152, 103.

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
117, 145, 157

Trichromacy



Original Color
108, 152, 103

Protanomaly
136, 144, 100

Deuteranomaly
144, 141, 106

Tritanomaly
114, 148, 137

Monochromacy



Original Color
108, 152, 103

Achromatopsia
133, 133, 133

Achromatomaly
124, 140, 122

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 108, 152, 103 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, 152, 103)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(108, 152, 103)  
}
```

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, 152, 103) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(108, 152, 103) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 108, 152, 103 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, 152, 103) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(108, 152, 103) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(108, 152, 103)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(108, 152, 103); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(108, 152, 103);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(108, 152,  
103) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 108, 152, 103 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(108, 152, 103) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(108,  
152, 103) }
```

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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