

Converting Colors

RGB(108, 161, 192)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(108, 161, 192) contains.

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Color

RGB(108, 161, 192)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	6CA1C0
RGB	108, 161, 192
RGB Percent	42%, 63%, 75%
CMY	0.5765, 0.3686, 0.2471
CMYK	0.44, 0.16, 0.00, 0.25
HSL	202°, 40%, 59%
HSV	202°, 44%, 75%
XYZ	28.4436, 32.4837, 54.6400
YIQ	148.6870, -41.5390, -1.5950

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

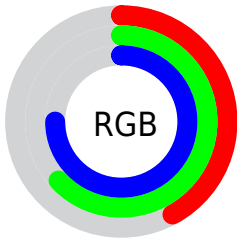
Format	Color
R _Y B	108, 140, 192
Decimal	7119296
CIE Lab	63.74, -9.27, -21.45
CIE LCh	64, 23.366, 246.629
Yxy	32.4837, 0.2461, 0.2811
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285309376 (0xFF6CA1C0)
YUV	148.6870, 21.3533, -35.6825
Hunter-Lab	56.9944, -10.6581, -16.9446

Details

The RGB color **108, 161, 192** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **6699CC**. A complement of this color would be **192, 139, 108**, and the grayscale version is **149, 149, 149**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **163, 216, 248**, and **53, 109, 138** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **89, 154, 192**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **127, 168, 192**.

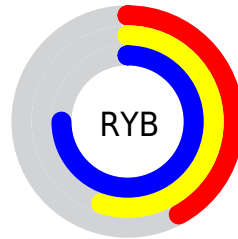
Distribution



Red (42%)

Green (63%)

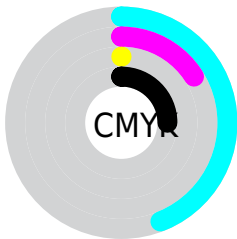
Blue (75%)



Red (42%)

Yellow (55%)

Blue (75%)

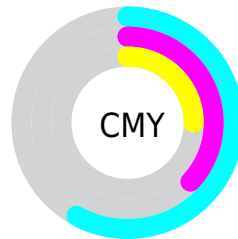


Cyan (44%)

Magenta (16%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (25%)



Cyan (58%)

Magenta (37%)

Yellow (25%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 108, 161, 192 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, 161, 192 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 108, 161, 192

255, 255, 255


 163, 216, 248


 191, 244, 255

 220, 255, 255

 249, 255, 255

 108, 161, 192

 81, 135, 165


 53, 109, 138

 22, 85, 113

 0, 62, 88

 0, 40, 65

 0, 20, 43

 0, 1, 22

 0, 0, 0

 108, 161, 192

 108, 161, 192

■ 89, 154, 192

■ 127, 168, 192

■ 70, 147, 192

■ 146, 175, 192

■ 50, 140, 192

■ 166, 182, 192

■ 31, 133, 192

■ 185, 189, 192

■ 12, 126, 192

■ 204, 196, 192

■ 0, 121, 192

■ 223, 204, 192

■ 242, 211, 192

■ 255, 218, 192

■ 255, 225, 192

Harmonies

Analogous

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



93, 165, 178



108, 161, 192



135, 155, 195

Triad

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



108, 161, 192



196, 139, 150



142, 161, 121

Complementary

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



108, 161, 192



192, 139, 108

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.



165, 155, 113



108, 161, 192



195, 142, 131

Square

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



108, 161, 192



185, 142, 171



184, 148, 117



118, 165, 137

Rectangle

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



108, 161, 192



155, 150, 191



184, 148, 117



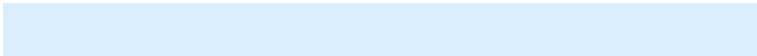
150, 159, 117

Sweetspot

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



108, 161, 192



217, 238, 250



108, 192, 139



105, 118, 125



252, 252, 252



125, 125, 125

Same Dimension

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



108, 161, 192



117, 201, 250



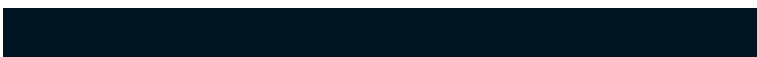
108, 119, 192



87, 93, 97



0, 101, 161



0, 21, 33

Inverse Universe

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



192, 108, 161



250, 117, 201



192, 181, 108



97, 87, 93



161, 0, 101



33, 0, 21

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 108, 161, 192 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

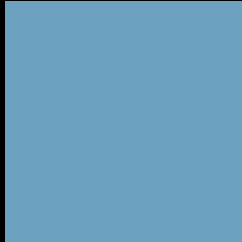
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 108, 161, 192 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

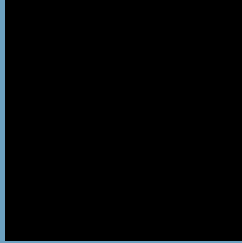
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

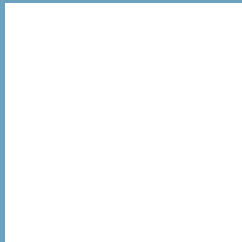
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 108, 161, 192 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 108, 161, 192.

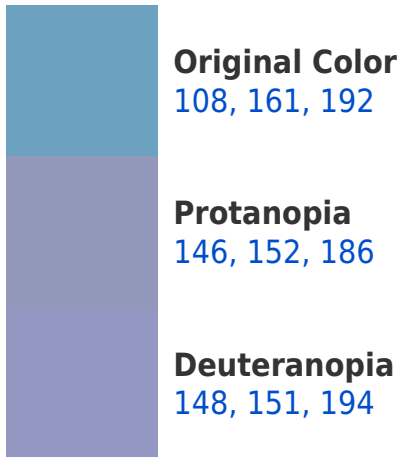


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 108, 161, 192.

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
104, 164, 177

Trichromacy



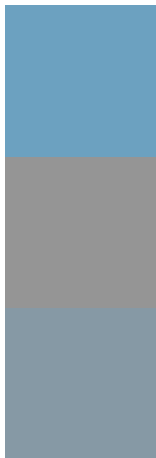
Original Color
108, 161, 192

Protanomaly
132, 155, 188

Deuteranomaly
133, 155, 193

Tritanomaly
105, 163, 182

Monochromacy



Original Color
108, 161, 192

Achromatopsia
149, 149, 149

Achromatomaly
134, 153, 165

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 108, 161, 192 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, 161, 192)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(108, 161, 192)  
}
```

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, 161, 192) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(108, 161, 192) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 108, 161, 192 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, 161, 192) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(108, 161, 192) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(108, 161, 192)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(108, 161, 192); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(108, 161, 192);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(108, 161,  
192) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 108, 161, 192 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(108, 161, 192) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(108,  
161, 192) }
```

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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