

Converting Colors

RGB(108, 167, 113)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(108, 167, 113) contains.

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Color

RGB(108, 167, 113)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	6CA771
RGB	108, 167, 113
RGB Percent	42%, 65%, 44%
CMY	0.5765, 0.3451, 0.5569
CMYK	0.35, 0.00, 0.32, 0.35
HSL	125°, 25%, 54%
HSV	125°, 35%, 65%
XYZ	22.9837, 32.0178, 20.5915
YIQ	143.2030, -17.8300, -29.3020

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

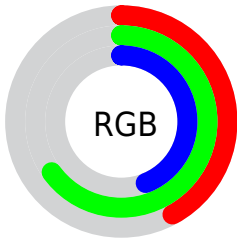
Format	Color
RYB	108, 162, 167
Decimal	7120753
CIELab	63.36, -30.55, 22.02
CIELCh	63, 37.665, 144.215
Yxy	32.0178, 0.3040, 0.4236
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285310833 (0xFF6CA771)
YUV	143.2030, -14.8901, -30.8730
Hunter-Lab	56.5843, -26.5185, 18.0329

Details

The RGB color **108, 167, 113** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669966**. A complement of this color would be **167, 108, 162**, and the grayscale version is **143, 143, 143**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **161, 222, 165**, and **57, 115, 64** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **91, 167, 98**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **125, 167, 128**.

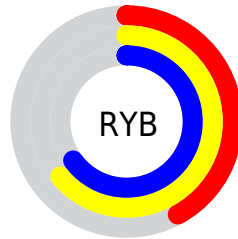
Distribution



Red (42%)

Green (65%)

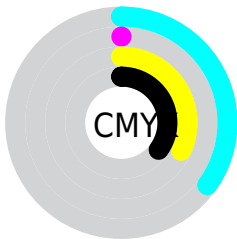
Blue (44%)



Red (42%)

Yellow (64%)

Blue (65%)

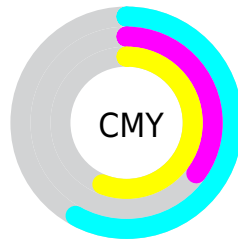


Cyan (35%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (32%)

Black (35%)



Cyan (58%)


Magenta (35%)

Yellow (56%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 108, 167, 113 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, 167, 113 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 108, 167, 113

255, 255, 255


 161, 222, 165


 189, 251, 192


 217, 255, 220

 246, 255, 249

 108, 167, 113

 82, 140, 88

 57, 115, 64

 31, 90, 42

 0, 66, 20

 0, 43, 0


 0, 20, 0

 0, 0, 0

 108, 167, 113

 91, 167, 98

 108, 167, 113

 125, 167, 128

■ 75, 167, 82

■ 141, 167, 144

■ 58, 167, 67

■ 158, 167, 159

■ 41, 167, 52

■ 175, 167, 174

■ 24, 167, 37

■ 191, 167, 189

■ 8, 167, 21

■ 208, 167, 205

■ 0, 167, 14

■ 225, 167, 220

■ 242, 167, 235

■ 255, 167, 251

Harmonies

Analogous

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



147, 160, 91



108, 167, 113



59, 171, 146

Triad

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



108, 167, 113



90, 159, 220



218, 129, 128

Complementary

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



108, 167, 113



167, 108, 162

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.



213, 127, 161



108, 167, 113



147, 147, 214

Square

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



108, 167, 113



0, 167, 207



189, 135, 193



206, 137, 100

Rectangle

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



108, 167, 113



0, 171, 169



189, 135, 193



218, 127, 139

Sweetspot

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



108, 167, 113



193, 217, 195



162, 167, 108



95, 110, 97



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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



108, 167, 113



126, 217, 133



108, 167, 142



76, 84, 76



0, 148, 13



0, 20, 2

Inverse Universe

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



167, 108, 162



217, 126, 209



167, 108, 133



84, 76, 83



148, 0, 135



20, 0, 19

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 108, 167, 113 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, 167, 113 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

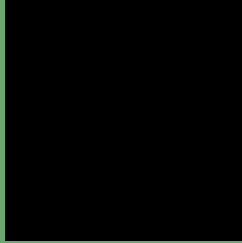
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 167, 113 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 108, 167, 113.

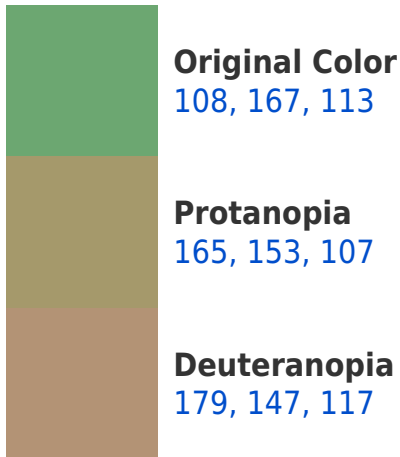



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 108, 167, 113.

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
120, 160, 172

Trichromacy



Original Color
108, 167, 113

Protanomaly
144, 158, 109

Deuteranomaly
153, 154, 116

Tritanomaly
116, 163, 151

Monochromacy



Original Color
108, 167, 113

Achromatopsia
143, 143, 143

Achromatomaly
130, 152, 132

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 108, 167, 113 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, 167, 113)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(108, 167, 113)  
}
```

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, 167, 113) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(108, 167, 113) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 108, 167, 113 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

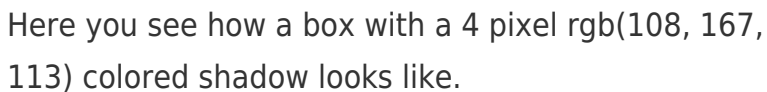
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(108, 167, 113) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(108, 167, 113) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(108, 167, 113)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(108, 167, 113); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(108, 167, 113); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(108, 167, 113) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 108, 167, 113 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(108, 167, 113) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(108,  
167, 113) }
```

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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