

Converting Colors

RGB(108, 168, 165)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(108, 168, 165) contains.

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Color

RGB(108, 168, 165)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	6CA8A5
RGB	108, 168, 165
RGB Percent	42%, 66%, 65%
CMY	0.5765, 0.3412, 0.3529
CMYK	0.36, 0.00, 0.02, 0.34
HSL	177°, 26%, 54%
HSV	177°, 36%, 66%
XYZ	26.9785, 33.9100, 40.7207
YIQ	149.7180, -34.7970, -13.6530

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

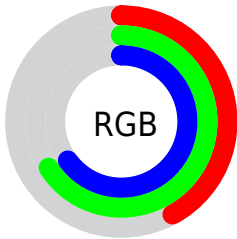
Format	Color
RYB	108, 139, 168
Decimal	7121061
CIELab	64.89, -20.07, -4.63
CIELCh	65, 20.598, 192.982
Yxy	33.9100, 0.2655, 0.3337
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285311141 (0xFF6CA8A5)
YUV	149.7180, 7.5340, -36.5867
Hunter-Lab	58.2323, -19.2091, -0.6977

Details

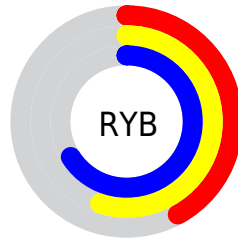
The RGB color **108, 168, 165** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669999**. A complement of this color would be **168, 108, 111**, and the grayscale version is **150, 150, 150**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **162, 223, 220**, and **56, 116, 113** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **91, 168, 164**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **125, 168, 166**.

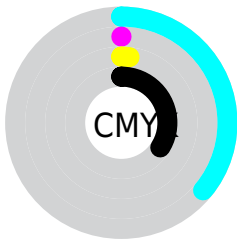
Distribution



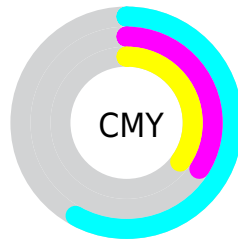
- Red (42%)
- Green (66%)
- Blue (65%)



- Red (42%)
- Yellow (55%)
- Blue (66%)



- Cyan (36%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (2%)
- Black (34%)



- Cyan (58%)
- Magenta (34%)
- Yellow (35%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 108, 168, 165 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, 168, 165 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 108, 168, 165

255, 255, 255


 162, 223, 220

 190, 252, 248

 218, 255, 255


 247, 255, 255

 108, 168, 165

 82, 141, 139

 56, 116, 113

 28, 91, 89


 0, 67, 66

 0, 45, 43

 0, 26, 23

 0, 0, 0

 108, 168, 165

 91, 168, 164

 108, 168, 165

 125, 168, 166

■ 74, 168, 163

■ 142, 168, 167

■ 58, 168, 162

■ 158, 168, 168

■ 41, 168, 162

■ 175, 168, 168

■ 24, 168, 161

■ 192, 168, 169

■ 7, 168, 160

■ 209, 168, 170

■ 0, 168, 160

■ 226, 168, 171

■ 242, 168, 172

■ 255, 168, 173

Harmonies

Analogous

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



122, 167, 146



108, 168, 165



107, 166, 182

Triad

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



108, 168, 165



170, 150, 184



181, 153, 123

Complementary

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



108, 168, 165



168, 108, 111

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.



193, 147, 133



108, 168, 165



188, 145, 169

Square

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



108, 168, 165



147, 156, 193



195, 144, 150



163, 159, 122

Rectangle

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



108, 168, 165



116, 164, 190



195, 144, 150



186, 151, 125

Sweetspot

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



108, 168, 165



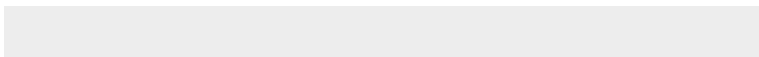
195, 219, 218



111, 168, 108



95, 110, 109



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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



108, 168, 165



125, 219, 215



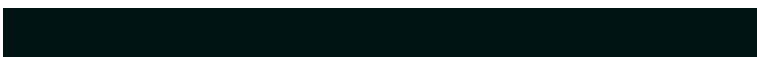
108, 141, 168



76, 84, 84



0, 148, 141



0, 20, 19

Inverse Universe

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



168, 108, 111



219, 125, 130



168, 135, 108



84, 76, 76



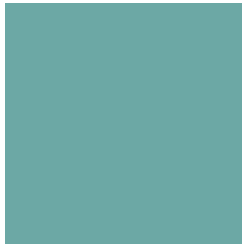
148, 0, 7



20, 0, 1

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 108, 168, 165 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, 168, 165 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

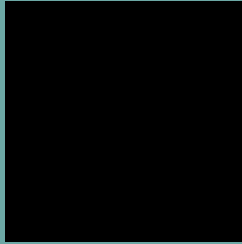
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 168, 165 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 108, 168, 165.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 108, 168, 165.

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
112, 166, 179

Trichromacy



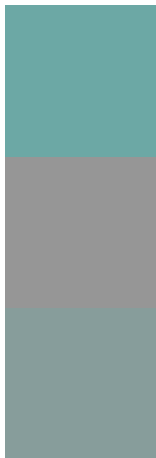
Original Color
108, 168, 165

Protanomaly
140, 160, 161

Deuteranomaly
146, 158, 167

Tritanomaly
111, 167, 174

Monochromacy



Original Color
108, 168, 165

Achromatopsia
150, 150, 150

Achromatomaly
135, 157, 155

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 108, 168, 165 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, 168, 165)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(108, 168, 165)  
}
```

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, 168, 165) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(108, 168, 165) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 108, 168, 165 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, 168, 165) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(108, 168, 165) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(108, 168, 165)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(108, 168, 165); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(108, 168, 165);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(108, 168,  
165) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 108, 168, 165 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(108, 168, 165) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(108,  
168, 165) }
```

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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