

Converting Colors

RGB(108, 169, 139)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(108, 169, 139) contains.

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Color

RGB(108, 169, 139)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	6CA98B
RGB	108, 169, 139
RGB Percent	42%, 66%, 55%
CMY	0.5765, 0.3373, 0.4549
CMYK	0.36, 0.00, 0.18, 0.34
HSL	150°, 26%, 54%
HSV	150°, 36%, 66%
XYZ	25.0325, 33.4282, 29.5590
YIQ	147.3410, -26.7260, -22.2620

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

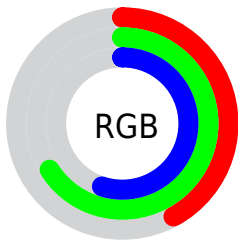
Format	Color
RYB	108, 148, 169
Decimal	7121291
CIELab	64.51, -26.51, 9.30
CIELCh	65, 28.096, 160.664
Yxy	33.4282, 0.2844, 0.3798
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285311371 (0xFF6CA98B)
YUV	147.3410, -4.1121, -34.5021
Hunter-Lab	57.8171, -23.8965, 10.1599

Details

The RGB color **108, 169, 139** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669966**. A complement of this color would be **169, 108, 138**, and the grayscale version is **147, 147, 147**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **161, 225, 192**, and **57, 117, 89** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **91, 169, 131**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **125, 169, 147**.

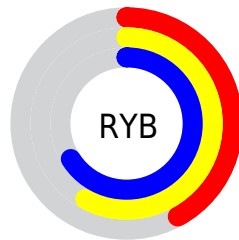
Distribution



Red (42%)

Green (66%)

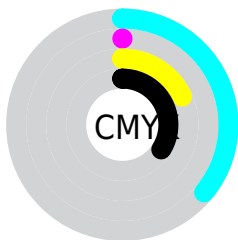
Blue (55%)



Red (42%)

Yellow (58%)

Blue (66%)

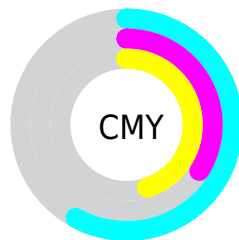


Cyan (36%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (18%)

Black (34%)



Cyan (58%)

Magenta (34%)

Yellow (45%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 108, 169, 139 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, 169, 139 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 108, 169, 139

255, 255, 255


 161, 225, 192

 189, 253, 220


 217, 255, 249

 246, 255, 255

 108, 169, 139

 82, 142, 114

 57, 117, 89

 31, 92, 66


 0, 68, 43

 0, 45, 23

 0, 24, 0

 0, 0, 0

 108, 169, 139

 91, 169, 131

 108, 169, 139

 125, 169, 147

■ 74, 169, 122

■ 142, 169, 156

■ 57, 169, 114

■ 159, 169, 164

■ 40, 169, 106

■ 176, 169, 172

■ 23, 169, 97

■ 192, 169, 181

■ 7, 169, 89

■ 209, 169, 189

■ 0, 169, 86

■ 226, 169, 197

■ 243, 169, 205

■ 255, 169, 214

Harmonies

Analogous

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



137, 165, 118



108, 169, 139



83, 170, 165

Triad

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



108, 169, 139



137, 156, 205



203, 142, 125

Complementary

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



108, 169, 139



169, 108, 138

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.



206, 138, 148



108, 169, 139



171, 147, 195

Square

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



108, 169, 139



100, 164, 203



196, 140, 174



188, 149, 110

Rectangle

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



108, 169, 139



76, 170, 181



196, 140, 174



206, 140, 132

Sweetspot

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



108, 169, 139



195, 219, 207



138, 169, 108



95, 110, 103



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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



108, 169, 139



125, 219, 173



108, 169, 169



76, 84, 80



0, 148, 75



0, 20, 10

Inverse Universe

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



169, 108, 138



219, 125, 171



169, 108, 108



84, 76, 80



148, 0, 73



20, 0, 10

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 108, 169, 139 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

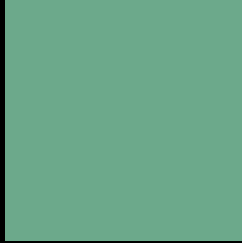
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 169, 139 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, 169, 139 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 108, 169, 139.

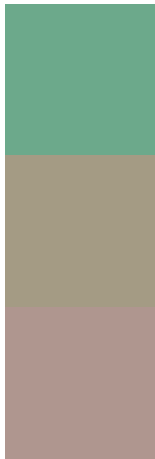


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 108, 169, 139.

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, 169, 139

Protanopia
164, 155, 132

Deuteranopia
175, 150, 143



Tritanopia
116, 164, 177

Trichromacy



Original Color
108, 169, 139

Protanomaly
144, 160, 135

Deuteranomaly
151, 157, 142

Tritanomaly
113, 166, 163

Monochromacy



Original Color
108, 169, 139

Achromatopsia
147, 147, 147

Achromatomaly
133, 155, 144

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 108, 169, 139 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, 169, 139)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(108, 169, 139)  
}
```

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, 169, 139) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(108, 169, 139) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 108, 169, 139 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, 169, 139) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(108, 169, 139) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(108, 169, 139)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(108, 169, 139); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(108, 169, 139); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(108, 169, 139) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 108, 169, 139 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(108, 169, 139) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(108,  
169, 139) }
```

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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