

Converting Colors

RGB(108, 216, 185)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(108, 216, 185) contains.

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Color

RGB(108, 216, 185)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	6CD8B9
RGB	108, 216, 185
RGB Percent	42%, 85%, 73%
CMY	0.5765, 0.1529, 0.2745
CMYK	0.50, 0.00, 0.14, 0.15
HSL	163°, 58%, 64%
HSV	163°, 50%, 85%
XYZ	39.4972, 55.8027, 54.5882
YIQ	180.1740, -54.4170, -32.5370

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

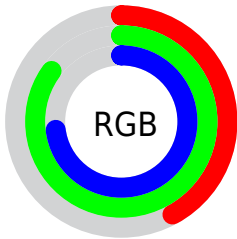
Format	Color
RYB	108, 171, 216
Decimal	7133369
CIELab	79.50, -38.53, 5.77
CIELCh	80, 38.957, 171.475
Yxy	55.8027, 0.2635, 0.3723
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285323449 (0xFF6CD8B9)
YUV	180.1740, 2.3792, -63.2966
Hunter-Lab	74.7012, -36.3478, 8.9644

Details

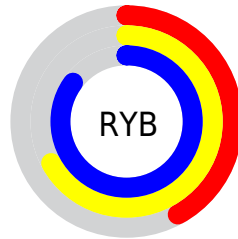
The RGB color **108, 216, 185** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **66CC99**. A complement of this color would be **216, 108, 139**, and the grayscale version is **180, 180, 180**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **166, 255, 241**, and **46, 161, 132** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **86, 216, 179**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **130, 216, 191**.

Distribution



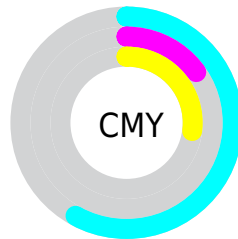
- Red (42%)
- Green (85%)
- Blue (73%)



- Red (42%)
- Yellow (67%)
- Blue (85%)



- Cyan (50%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (14%)
- Black (15%)



- Cyan (58%)
- Magenta (15%)
- Yellow (27%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 108, 216, 185 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, 216, 185 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 108, 216, 185

255, 255, 255


 166, 255, 241


 195, 255, 255

 224, 255, 255

254, 255, 255

 108, 216, 185

 79, 188, 158

 46, 161, 132

 0, 134, 107

 0, 108, 83

 0, 83, 60

 0, 59, 38

 0, 38, 17

 0, 0, 0


 108, 216, 185

 108, 216, 185

 86, 216, 179

 130, 216, 191

 65, 216, 173

 151, 216, 197

 43, 216, 166

 173, 216, 204

 22, 216, 160

 194, 216, 210

 0, 216, 154

 216, 216, 216

 238, 216, 222

 255, 216, 228

 255, 216, 235

 255, 216, 241

Harmonies

Analogous

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



153, 211, 151



108, 216, 185



68, 216, 222

Triad

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



108, 216, 185



187, 191, 255



255, 179, 142

Complementary

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



108, 216, 185



216, 108, 139

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.



255, 170, 172



108, 216, 185



233, 179, 243

Square

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



108, 216, 185



129, 204, 255



255, 170, 209



231, 191, 125

Rectangle

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



108, 216, 185



64, 214, 244



255, 170, 209



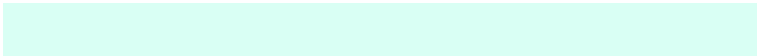
255, 175, 151

Sweetspot

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



108, 216, 185



217, 255, 244



140, 216, 108



105, 128, 121



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



108, 216, 185



102, 255, 211



108, 194, 216



96, 107, 104



0, 171, 122



0, 43, 31

Inverse Universe

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



216, 108, 139



255, 102, 146



216, 130, 108



107, 96, 99



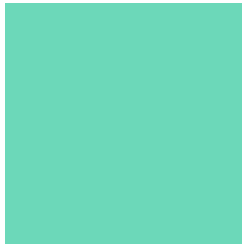
171, 0, 49



43, 0, 12

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 108, 216, 185 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

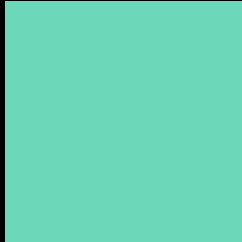
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 216, 185 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

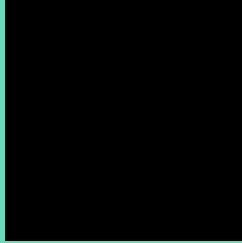
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 216, 185 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 108, 216, 185.

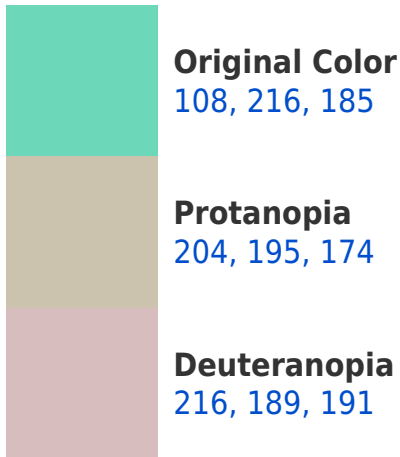


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 108, 216, 185.

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
121, 210, 227

Trichromacy



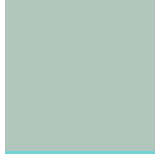
Original Color

108, 216, 185



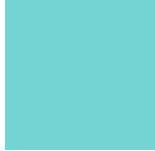
Protanomaly

169, 203, 178



Deuteranomaly

177, 199, 189



Tritanomaly

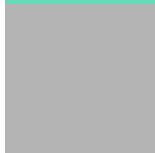
116, 212, 212

Monochromacy



Original Color

108, 216, 185



Achromatopsia

180, 180, 180



Achromatomaly

154, 193, 182

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 108, 216, 185 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, 216, 185)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(108, 216, 185)  
}
```

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, 216, 185) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(108, 216, 185) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 108, 216, 185 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, 216, 185) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(108, 216, 185) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(108, 216, 185)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(108, 216, 185); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(108, 216, 185);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(108, 216,  
185) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 108, 216, 185 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(108, 216, 185) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(108,  
216, 185) }
```

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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