

Converting Colors

RGB(108, 220, 168)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(108, 220, 168) contains.

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Color

RGB(108, 220, 168)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	6CDCA8
RGB	108, 220, 168
RGB Percent	42%, 86%, 66%
CMY	0.5765, 0.1373, 0.3412
CMYK	0.51, 0.00, 0.24, 0.14
HSL	152°, 62%, 64%
HSV	152°, 51%, 86%
XYZ	38.8454, 57.2017, 46.0395
YIQ	180.5840, -50.0600, -39.9160

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

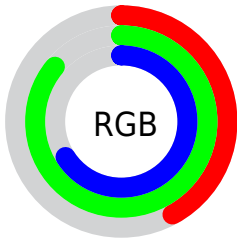
Format	Color
RYB	108, 181, 220
Decimal	7134376
CIELab	80.29, -44.00, 15.91
CIELCh	80, 46.789, 160.123
Yxy	57.2017, 0.2734, 0.4026
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285324456 (0xFF6CDCA8)
YUV	180.5840, -6.2039, -63.6562
Hunter-Lab	75.6318, -40.6759, 16.8506

Details

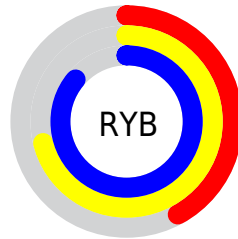
The RGB color **108, 220, 168** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **66CC99**. A complement of this color would be **220, 108, 160**, and the grayscale version is **181, 181, 181**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **166, 255, 223**, and **46, 164, 116** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **86, 220, 158**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **130, 220, 178**.

Distribution



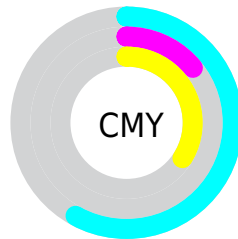
- Red (42%)
- Green (86%)
- Blue (66%)



- Red (42%)
- Yellow (71%)
- Blue (86%)



- Cyan (51%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (24%)
- Black (14%)



- Cyan (58%)
- Magenta (14%)
- Yellow (34%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 108, 220, 168 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, 220, 168 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 108, 220, 168

255, 255, 255


 166, 255, 223


 195, 255, 252


 224, 255, 255


254, 255, 255

 108, 220, 168

 78, 192, 142

 46, 164, 116

 0, 137, 91

 0, 111, 67

 0, 86, 45

 0, 62, 24

 0, 41, 0

 0, 2, 0

 0, 0, 0

 108, 220, 168

 108, 220, 168

 86, 220, 158

 130, 220, 178

 64, 220, 148

 152, 220, 188

 42, 220, 137

 174, 220, 199

 20, 220, 127

 196, 220, 209

 0, 220, 118

 218, 220, 219

 240, 220, 229

 255, 220, 240

 255, 220, 250

 255, 220, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



165, 213, 131



108, 220, 168



0, 222, 213

Triad

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



108, 220, 168



158, 199, 255



255, 172, 145

Complementary

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



108, 220, 168



220, 108, 160

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, 164, 186



108, 220, 168



223, 182, 255

Square

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



108, 220, 168



69, 212, 255



255, 169, 230



252, 186, 117

Rectangle

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



108, 220, 168



0, 221, 242



255, 169, 230



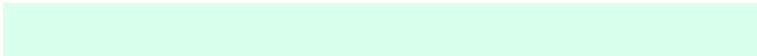
255, 168, 158

Sweetspot

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



108, 220, 168



217, 255, 237



160, 220, 108



105, 128, 117



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



108, 220, 168



99, 255, 183



108, 216, 220



99, 110, 105



0, 173, 93



0, 46, 25

Inverse Universe

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



220, 108, 160



255, 99, 172



220, 112, 108



110, 99, 104



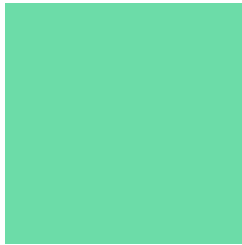
173, 0, 81



46, 0, 21

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 108, 220, 168 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

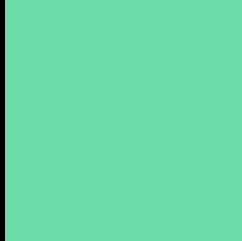
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 220, 168 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

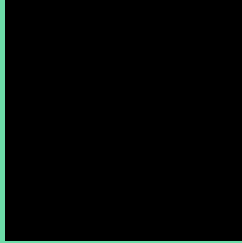
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 220, 168 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 108, 220, 168.

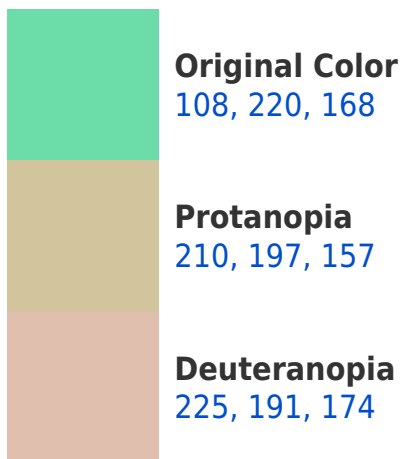


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 108, 220, 168.

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
125, 212, 229

Trichromacy



Original Color

108, 220, 168



Protanomaly

173, 205, 161



Deuteranomaly

182, 202, 172



Tritanomaly

119, 215, 207

Monochromacy



Original Color

108, 220, 168



Achromatopsia

181, 181, 181



Achromatomaly

154, 195, 176

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 108, 220, 168 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, 220, 168)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(108, 220, 168)  
}
```

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, 220, 168) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(108, 220, 168) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 108, 220, 168 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, 220, 168) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(108, 220, 168) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(108, 220, 168)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(108, 220, 168); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(108, 220, 168); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(108, 220, 168) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 108, 220, 168 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(108, 220, 168) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(108,  
220, 168) }
```

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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