

Converting Colors

RGB(108, 221, 147)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(108, 221, 147) contains.

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Color

RGB(108, 221, 147)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	6CDD93
RGB	108, 221, 147
RGB Percent	42%, 87%, 58%
CMY	0.5765, 0.1333, 0.4235
CMYK	0.51, 0.00, 0.33, 0.13
HSL	141°, 62%, 65%
HSV	141°, 51%, 87%
XYZ	37.3073, 57.0076, 36.6410
YIQ	178.7770, -43.5940, -46.9700

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

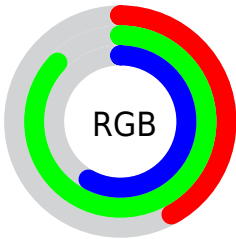
Format	Color
RYB	108, 192, 221
Decimal	7134611
CIELab	80.18, -48.50, 26.72
CIELCh	80, 55.370, 151.144
Yxy	57.0076, 0.2849, 0.4353
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285324691 (0xFF6CDD93)
YUV	178.7770, -15.6661, -62.0714
Hunter-Lab	75.5034, -43.9317, 24.0795

Details

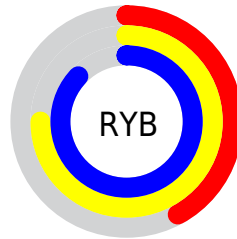
The RGB color **108, 221, 147** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **66CC99**. A complement of this color would be **221, 108, 182**, and the grayscale version is **179, 179, 179**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **166, 255, 201**, and **46, 165, 96** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **86, 221, 133**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **130, 221, 161**.

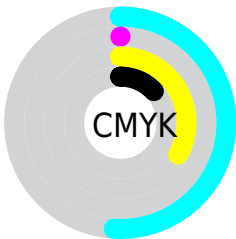
Distribution



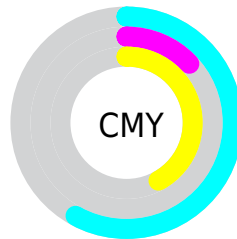
- Red (42%)
- Green (87%)
- Blue (58%)



- Red (42%)
- Yellow (75%)
- Blue (87%)



- Cyan (51%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (33%)
- Black (13%)



- Cyan (58%)
- Magenta (13%)
- Yellow (42%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 108, 221, 147 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, 221, 147 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 108, 221, 147

255, 255, 255


 166, 255, 201

 195, 255, 230


 225, 255, 255


254, 255, 255

 108, 221, 147

 78, 193, 121

 46, 165, 96

 0, 138, 71

 0, 112, 48

 0, 86, 25

 0, 62, 1

 0, 40, 0

 0, 1, 0

 0, 0, 0

 108, 221, 147

 108, 221, 147

 86, 221, 133

 130, 221, 161

 64, 221, 118

 152, 221, 176

 42, 221, 104

 174, 221, 190

 20, 221, 89

 196, 221, 205

 0, 221, 76

 219, 221, 219

 241, 221, 234

 255, 221, 248

 255, 221, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

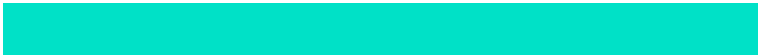
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



175, 212, 107



108, 221, 147



0, 225, 199

Triad

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



108, 221, 147



111, 204, 255



255, 161, 148

Complementary

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



108, 221, 147



221, 108, 182

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, 155, 199



108, 221, 147



205, 185, 255

Square

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



108, 221, 147



0, 217, 255



255, 165, 250



255, 178, 109

Rectangle

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



108, 221, 147



0, 225, 235



255, 165, 250



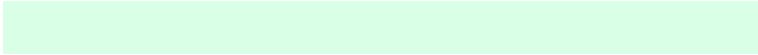
255, 158, 164

Sweetspot

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



108, 221, 147



217, 255, 230



183, 221, 108



105, 128, 112



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



108, 221, 147



99, 255, 153



108, 221, 202



99, 110, 102



0, 173, 60



0, 46, 16

Inverse Universe

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



221, 108, 182



255, 99, 201



221, 108, 127



110, 99, 106



173, 0, 114



46, 0, 30

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 108, 221, 147 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, 221, 147 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, 221, 147 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 108, 221, 147.

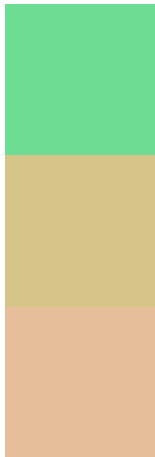


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 108, 221, 147.

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, 221, 147

Protanopia
213, 197, 137

Deuteranopia
231, 190, 154



Tritanopia
129, 211, 228

Trichromacy



Original Color

108, 221, 147



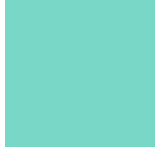
Protanomaly

175, 206, 141



Deuteranomaly

186, 201, 151



Tritanomaly

121, 215, 199

Monochromacy



Original Color

108, 221, 147



Achromatopsia

179, 179, 179



Achromatomaly

153, 194, 167

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 108, 221, 147 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, 221, 147)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(108, 221, 147)  
}
```

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, 221, 147) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(108, 221, 147) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 108, 221, 147 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, 221, 147) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(108, 221, 147) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(108, 221, 147)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(108, 221, 147); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(108, 221, 147);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(108, 221,  
147) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 108, 221, 147 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(108, 221, 147) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(108,  
221, 147) }
```

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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