

Converting Colors

RGB(109, 181, 138)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(109, 181, 138) contains.

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Color

RGB(109, 181, 138)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	6DB58A
RGB	109, 181, 138
RGB Percent	43%, 71%, 54%
CMY	0.5725, 0.2902, 0.4588
CMYK	0.40, 0.00, 0.24, 0.29
HSL	144°, 33%, 57%
HSV	144°, 40%, 71%
XYZ	27.4180, 38.1339, 29.9603
YIQ	154.5700, -29.1090, -28.6370

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

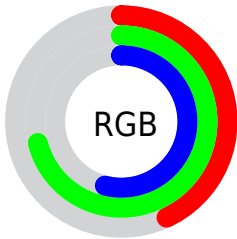
Format	Color
RYB	109, 160, 181
Decimal	7189898
CIELab	68.12, -32.21, 14.95
CIELCh	68, 35.511, 155.105
Yxy	38.1339, 0.2871, 0.3993
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285379978 (0xFF6DB58A)
YUV	154.5700, -8.1690, -39.9649
Hunter-Lab	61.7527, -28.8138, 14.4614

Details

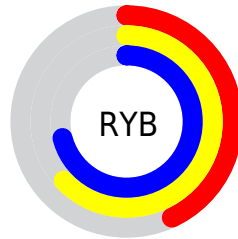
The RGB color **109, 181, 138** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **66CC99**. A complement of this color would be **181, 109, 152**, and the grayscale version is **155, 155, 155**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **163, 237, 192**, and **56, 128, 88** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **91, 181, 127**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **127, 181, 149**.

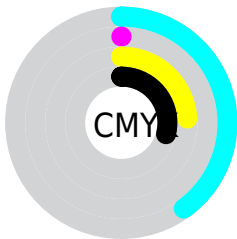
Distribution



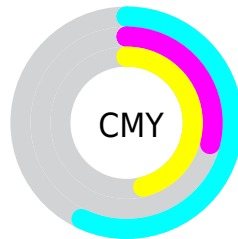
- Red (43%)
- Green (71%)
- Blue (54%)



- Red (43%)
- Yellow (63%)
- Blue (71%)



- Cyan (40%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (24%)
- Black (29%)



- Cyan (57%)
- Magenta (29%)
- Yellow (46%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 109, 181, 138 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 109, 181, 138 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 109, 181, 138

255, 255, 255


 163, 237, 192

 191, 255, 219

 220, 255, 248

 249, 255, 255

 109, 181, 138

 83, 154, 112

 56, 128, 88

 28, 102, 64


 0, 78, 42

 0, 54, 21

 0, 34, 0

 0, 0, 0

 109, 181, 138

 91, 181, 127

 109, 181, 138

 127, 181, 149

■ 73, 181, 116

■ 145, 181, 160

■ 55, 181, 106

■ 163, 181, 170

■ 37, 181, 95

■ 181, 181, 181

■ 19, 181, 84

■ 200, 181, 192

■ 0, 181, 73

■ 218, 181, 203

■ 0, 181, 73

■ 236, 181, 214

■ 254, 181, 224

■ 255, 181, 235

Harmonies

Analogous

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



148, 175, 113



109, 181, 138



67, 183, 171

Triad

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



109, 181, 138



129, 167, 230



226, 145, 131

Complementary

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



109, 181, 138



181, 109, 152

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.



228, 141, 162



109, 181, 138



177, 156, 219

Square

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



109, 181, 138



75, 177, 223



211, 145, 194



210, 155, 109

Rectangle

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



109, 181, 138



43, 183, 192



211, 145, 194



229, 143, 140

Sweetspot

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



109, 181, 138



206, 235, 218



152, 181, 109



101, 117, 107



245, 245, 245



117, 117, 117

Same Dimension

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



109, 181, 138



122, 235, 167



109, 181, 174



80, 89, 84



0, 153, 62



0, 26, 10

Inverse Universe

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



181, 109, 152



235, 122, 189



181, 109, 116



89, 80, 86



153, 0, 91



26, 0, 15

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 109, 181, 138 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 109, 181, 138 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

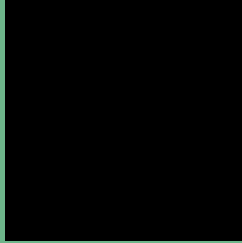
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 109, 181, 138 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 109, 181, 138.

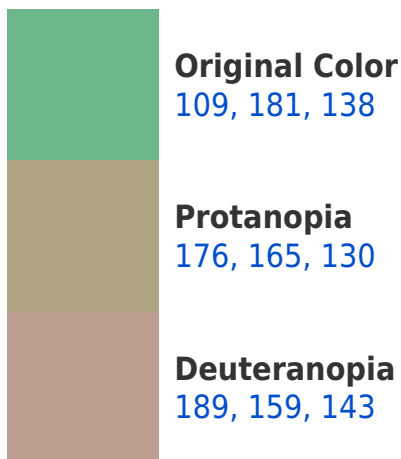


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 109, 181, 138.

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
120, 174, 188

Trichromacy



Original Color

109, 181, 138



Protanomaly

152, 171, 133



Deuteranomaly

160, 167, 141



Tritanomaly

116, 177, 170

Monochromacy



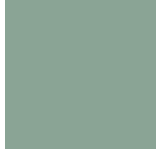
Original Color

109, 181, 138



Achromatopsia

155, 155, 155



Achromatomaly

138, 164, 149

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 109, 181, 138 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(109, 181, 138)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(109, 181, 138)  
}
```

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(109, 181, 138) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(109, 181, 138) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 109, 181, 138 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

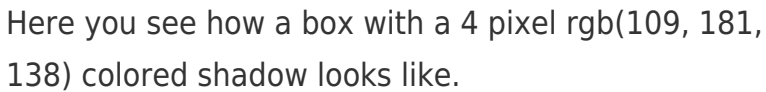
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(109, 181, 138) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(109, 181, 138) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(109, 181, 138)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(109, 181, 138); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(109, 181, 138); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(109, 181, 138) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 109, 181, 138 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(109, 181, 138) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(109,  
181, 138) }
```

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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