

Converting Colors

RGB(109, 223, 166)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(109, 223, 166) contains.

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Color

RGB(109, 223, 166)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	6DDFA6
RGB	109, 223, 166
RGB Percent	43%, 87%, 65%
CMY	0.5725, 0.1255, 0.3490
CMYK	0.51, 0.00, 0.26, 0.13
HSL	150°, 64%, 65%
HSV	150°, 51%, 87%
XYZ	39.5773, 58.7797, 45.3361
YIQ	182.4160, -49.6470, -41.8950

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

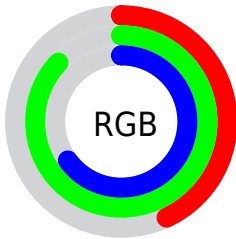
Format	Color
RYB	109, 185, 223
Decimal	7200678
CIELab	81.17, -45.47, 18.19
CIELCh	81, 48.972, 158.196
Yxy	58.7797, 0.2754, 0.4091
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285390758 (0xFF6DDFA6)
YUV	182.4160, -8.0931, -64.3858
Hunter-Lab	76.6679, -42.0242, 18.6076

Details

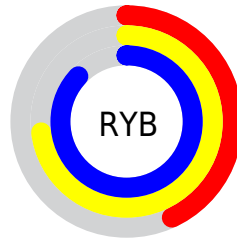
The RGB color **109, 223, 166** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **66CC99**. A complement of this color would be **223, 109, 166**, and the grayscale version is **183, 183, 183**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **167, 255, 221**, and **47, 167, 114** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **87, 223, 155**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **131, 223, 177**.

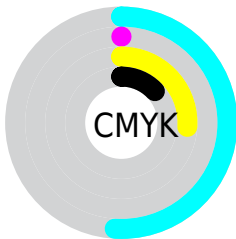
Distribution



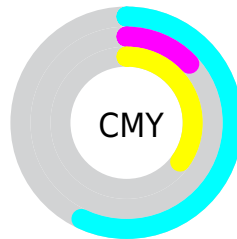
- Red (43%)
- Green (87%)
- Blue (65%)



- Red (43%)
- Yellow (73%)
- Blue (87%)



- Cyan (51%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (26%)
- Black (13%)



- Cyan (57%)
- Magenta (13%)
- Yellow (35%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 109, 223, 166 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, 223, 166 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 109, 223, 166


255, 255, 255

 167, 255, 221

 196, 255, 250


 226, 255, 255


 109, 223, 166

 79, 195, 140


 47, 167, 114

 0, 140, 89

 0, 114, 66

 0, 88, 43

 0, 64, 22

 0, 42, 0


 0, 8, 0

 0, 0, 0

 109, 223, 166

 109, 223, 166

 87, 223, 155

 131, 223, 177

 64, 223, 144

 154, 223, 188

 42, 223, 133

 176, 223, 199

 20, 223, 121

 198, 223, 211

 0, 223, 112

 220, 223, 222

 243, 223, 233

 255, 223, 244

 255, 223, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



169, 215, 128



109, 223, 166



0, 226, 213

Triad

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



109, 223, 166



152, 202, 255



255, 172, 147

Complementary

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



109, 223, 166



223, 109, 166

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, 165, 191



109, 223, 166



223, 185, 255

Square

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



109, 223, 166



44, 216, 255



255, 170, 237



255, 187, 117

Rectangle

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



109, 223, 166



0, 225, 243



255, 170, 237



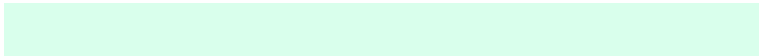
255, 168, 161

Sweetspot

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



109, 223, 166



217, 255, 236



166, 223, 109



105, 128, 116



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



109, 223, 166



99, 255, 177



109, 223, 223



101, 112, 107



0, 176, 88



0, 48, 24

Inverse Universe

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



223, 109, 166



255, 99, 177



223, 109, 109



112, 101, 107



176, 0, 88



48, 0, 24

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 109, 223, 166 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

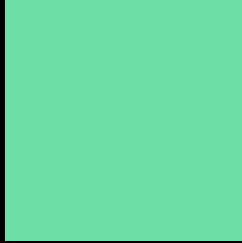
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 223, 166 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, 223, 166 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 109, 223, 166.

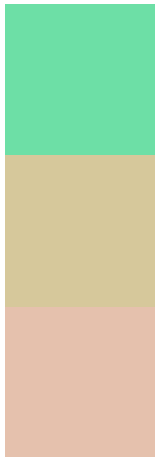


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 109, 223, 166.

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
109, 223, 166

Protanopia
214, 200, 155

Deuteranopia
229, 193, 173



Tritanopia
127, 214, 232

Trichromacy



Original Color

109, 223, 166



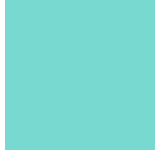
Protanomaly

176, 208, 159



Deuteranomaly

185, 204, 170



Tritanomaly

120, 217, 208

Monochromacy



Original Color

109, 223, 166



Achromatopsia

182, 182, 182



Achromatomaly

155, 197, 176

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 109, 223, 166 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, 223, 166)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(109, 223, 166)  
}
```

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, 223, 166) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(109, 223, 166) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 109, 223, 166 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, 223, 166) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(109, 223, 166) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(109, 223, 166)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(109, 223, 166); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(109, 223, 166);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(109, 223,  
166) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 109, 223, 166 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(109, 223, 166) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(109,  
223, 166) }
```

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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