

Converting Colors

RGB(109, 232, 188)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(109, 232, 188) contains.

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Color

RGB(109, 232, 188)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	6DE8BC
RGB	109, 232, 188
RGB Percent	43%, 91%, 74%
CMY	0.5725, 0.0902, 0.2627
CMYK	0.53, 0.00, 0.19, 0.09
HSL	159°, 73%, 67%
HSV	159°, 53%, 91%
XYZ	44.2404, 64.5953, 57.7134
YIQ	190.2070, -59.1840, -39.7600

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

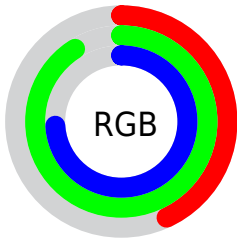
Format	Color
RYB	109, 184, 232
Decimal	7203004
CIELab	84.27, -44.73, 11.03
CIELCh	84, 46.066, 166.148
Yxy	64.5953, 0.2656, 0.3878
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285393084 (0xFF6DE8BC)
YUV	190.2070, -1.0881, -71.2185
Hunter-Lab	80.3712, -42.3941, 13.6845

Details

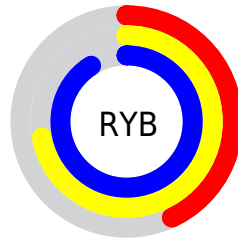
The RGB color **109, 232, 188** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99FFCC**. A complement of this color would be **232, 109, 153**, and the grayscale version is **190, 190, 190**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **168, 255, 244**, and **43, 176, 135** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **86, 232, 180**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **132, 232, 196**.

Distribution



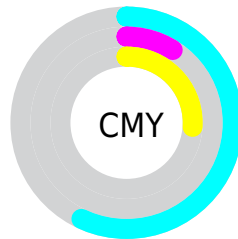
- Red (43%)
- Green (91%)
- Blue (74%)



- Red (43%)
- Yellow (72%)
- Blue (91%)



- Cyan (53%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (19%)
- Black (9%)



- Cyan (57%)
- Magenta (9%)
- Yellow (26%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 109, 232, 188 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, 232, 188 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 109, 232, 188

255, 255, 255


 168, 255, 244

 198, 255, 255


 228, 255, 255

 109, 232, 188

 78, 203, 161

 43, 176, 135

 0, 148, 109

 0, 122, 85

 0, 96, 62

 0, 71, 40

 0, 48, 19

 0, 24, 0

 0, 0, 0

 109, 232, 188

 109, 232, 188

 86, 232, 180

 132, 232, 196

 63, 232, 171

 155, 232, 205

 39, 232, 163

 179, 232, 213

 16, 232, 155

 202, 232, 221

 0, 232, 149

 225, 232, 229

 248, 232, 238

 255, 232, 246

 255, 232, 254

 255, 232, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



166, 226, 148



109, 232, 188



28, 233, 233

Triad

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



109, 232, 188



185, 206, 255



255, 186, 149

Complementary

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



109, 232, 188



232, 109, 153

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, 177, 188



109, 232, 188



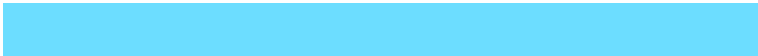
244, 190, 255

Square

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



109, 232, 188



108, 221, 255



255, 178, 232



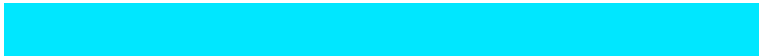
255, 201, 126

Rectangle

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



109, 232, 188



0, 231, 255



255, 178, 232



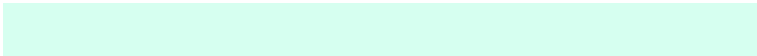
255, 182, 161

Sweetspot

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



109, 232, 188



214, 255, 240



154, 232, 109



103, 128, 119



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



109, 232, 188



92, 255, 197



109, 216, 232



103, 115, 111



0, 179, 115



0, 51, 33

Inverse Universe

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



232, 109, 153



255, 92, 150



232, 125, 109



115, 103, 107



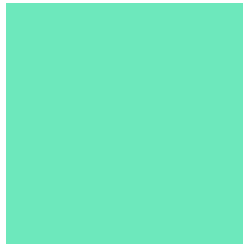
179, 0, 64



51, 0, 18

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 109, 232, 188 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

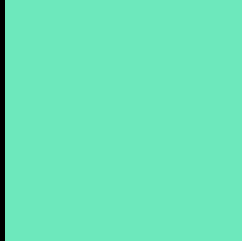
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 232, 188 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, 232, 188 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 109, 232, 188.

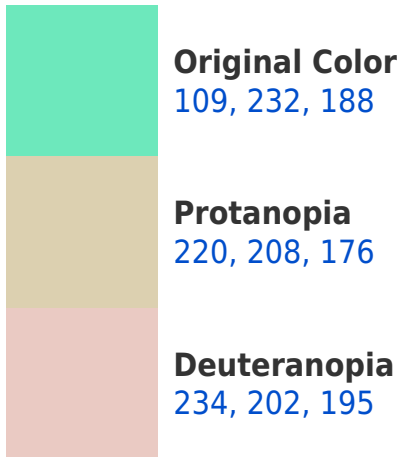


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 109, 232, 188.

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
126, 225, 243

Trichromacy



Original Color

109, 232, 188



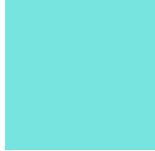
Protanomaly

180, 217, 180



Deuteranomaly

189, 213, 192



Tritanomaly

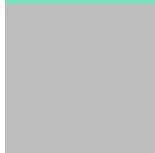
120, 228, 223

Monochromacy



Original Color

109, 232, 188



Achromatopsia

190, 190, 190



Achromatomaly

161, 205, 189

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 109, 232, 188 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, 232, 188)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(109, 232, 188)  
}
```

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, 232, 188) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(109, 232, 188) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 109, 232, 188 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, 232, 188) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(109, 232, 188) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(109, 232, 188)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(109, 232, 188); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(109, 232, 188);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(109, 232,  
188) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 109, 232, 188 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(109, 232, 188) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(109,  
232, 188) }
```

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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