

Converting Colors

RGB(16, 143, 105)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(16, 143, 105) contains.

RGB(16, 143, 105)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	11
<i>Previews</i>	23
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	26
<i>CSS Examples</i>	29

Color

RGB(16, 143, 105)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	108F69
RGB	16, 143, 105
RGB Percent	6%, 56%, 41%
CMY	0.9373, 0.4392, 0.5882
CMYK	0.89, 0.00, 0.27, 0.44
HSL	162°, 80%, 31%
HSV	162°, 89%, 56%
XYZ	12.5859, 20.7750, 16.7112
YIQ	100.6950, -63.4940, -38.7420

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

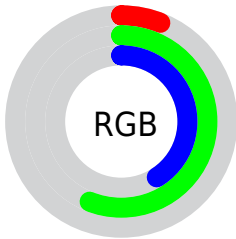
Format	Color
RYB	16, 91, 143
Decimal	1085289
CIELab	52.70, -41.28, 11.37
CIELCh	53, 42.818, 164.599
Yxy	20.7750, 0.2514, 0.4149
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279275369 (0xFF108F69)
YUV	100.6950, 2.1224, -74.2775
Hunter-Lab	45.5796, -30.4749, 10.1677

Details

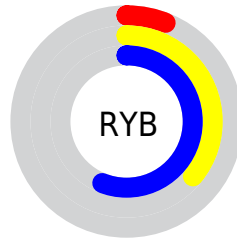
The RGB color **16, 143, 105** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **339966**. A complement of this color would be **143, 16, 54**, and the grayscale version is **101, 101, 101**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **88, 198, 156**, and **0, 91, 58** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **2, 143, 101**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **30, 143, 109**.

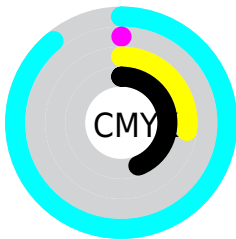
Distribution



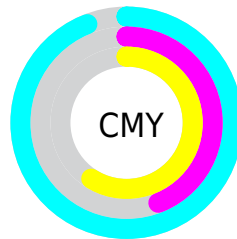
- Red (6%)
- Green (56%)
- Blue (41%)



- Red (6%)
- Yellow (36%)
- Blue (56%)



- Cyan (89%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (27%)
- Black (44%)





- Cyan (94%)
- Magenta (44%)
- Yellow (59%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RGB color 16, 143, 105 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 16, 143, 105 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 16, 143, 105

 16, 143, 105


255, 255, 255

 0, 117, 81

 88, 198, 156

 0, 91, 58

 117, 226, 183

 0, 67, 36

 146, 255, 211

 0, 44, 15


 175, 255, 239


 0, 17, 0

 204, 255, 255


 0, 0, 0

 233, 255, 255

 16, 143, 105

 16, 143, 105

 2, 143, 101

 30, 143, 109

■ 0, 143, 100

■ 45, 143, 114

■ 59, 143, 118

■ 73, 143, 122

■ 88, 143, 126

■ 102, 143, 131

■ 116, 143, 135

■ 130, 143, 139

■ 145, 143, 144

Harmonies

Analogous

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



88, 138, 71



16, 143, 105



0, 144, 143

Triad

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



16, 143, 105



96, 123, 197



186, 103, 76

Complementary

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



16, 143, 105



143, 16, 54

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.



195, 95, 109



16, 143, 105



151, 109, 178

Square

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



16, 143, 105



0, 135, 196



184, 97, 146



163, 117, 53

Rectangle

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



16, 143, 105



0, 143, 166



184, 97, 146



191, 100, 86

Sweetspot

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



16, 143, 105



136, 186, 171



54, 143, 16



64, 94, 85



222, 222, 222



94, 94, 94

Same Dimension

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



16, 143, 105



0, 186, 130



16, 118, 143



64, 71, 69



0, 135, 95



0, 8, 5

Inverse Universe

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



143, 16, 54



186, 0, 56



143, 41, 16



71, 64, 66



135, 0, 40



8, 0, 2

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 16, 143, 105 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 16, 143, 105 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 × Fail

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

RGB 16, 143, 105 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 16, 143, 105.

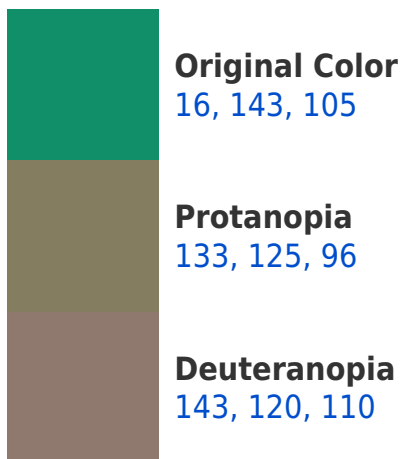


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 16, 143, 105.

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
49, 137, 148

Trichromacy



Original Color

16, 143, 105



Protanomaly

90, 132, 99



Deuteranomaly

97, 128, 108



Tritanomaly

37, 139, 132

Monochromacy



Original Color

16, 143, 105



Achromatopsia

101, 101, 101



Achromatomaly

70, 116, 102

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 16, 143, 105 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(16, 143, 105)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(16, 143, 105)  
}
```

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(16, 143, 105) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(16, 143, 105) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 16, 143, 105 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(16, 143, 105) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(16, 143, 105) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(16, 143, 105)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(16, 143, 105); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(16, 143, 105);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(16, 143,  
105) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 16, 143, 105 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(16, 143, 105) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(16, 143,  
105) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)

**Follow me
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor