

Converting Colors

RGB(66, 143, 112)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(66, 143, 112) contains.

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Color

RGB(66, 143, 112)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	428F70
RGB	66, 143, 112
RGB Percent	26%, 56%, 44%
CMY	0.7412, 0.4392, 0.5608
CMYK	0.54, 0.00, 0.22, 0.44
HSL	156°, 37%, 41%
HSV	156°, 54%, 56%
XYZ	14.9939, 21.9730, 18.7802
YIQ	116.4430, -35.9410, -25.9650

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

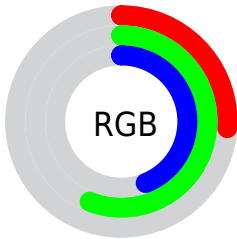
Format	Color
R _{YB}	66, 114, 143
Decimal	4362096
CIE Lab	54.00, -31.55, 9.36
CIE LCh	54, 32.911, 163.481
Yxy	21.9730, 0.2690, 0.3942
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282552176 (0xFF428F70)
YUV	116.4430, -2.1904, -44.2385
Hunter-Lab	46.8754, -24.9358, 9.0588

Details

The RGB color **66, 143, 112** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669966**. A complement of this color would be **143, 66, 97**, and the grayscale version is **116, 116, 116**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **120, 197, 164**, and **0, 92, 64** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **52, 143, 106**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **80, 143, 118**.

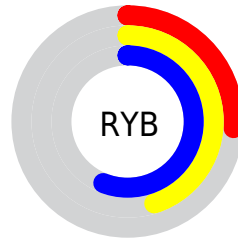
Distribution



Red (26%)

Green (56%)

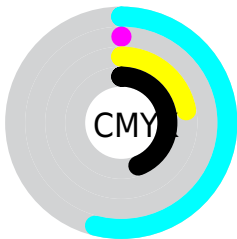
Blue (44%)



Red (26%)

Yellow (45%)

Blue (56%)

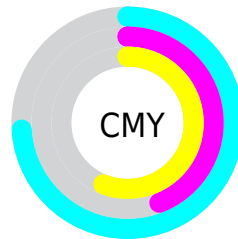


Cyan (54%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (22%)

Black (44%)



Cyan (74%)

Magenta (44%)

Yellow (56%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 66, 143, 112 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 66, 143, 112 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



66, 143, 112



66, 143, 112

255, 255, 255



38, 117, 88



120, 197, 164



0, 92, 64



147, 225, 191



0, 68, 42



175, 254, 219



0, 45, 22



203, 255, 247



0, 23, 0



232, 255, 255



0, 0, 0



66, 143, 112



66, 143, 112



52, 143, 106



80, 143, 118



37, 143, 100



95, 143, 124

■ 23, 143, 95

■ 109, 143, 129

■ 9, 143, 89

■ 123, 143, 135

■ 0, 143, 85

■ 138, 143, 141

■ 152, 143, 147

■ 166, 143, 152

■ 180, 143, 158

■ 195, 143, 164

Harmonies

Analogous

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



103, 139, 87



66, 143, 112



7, 144, 141

Triad

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



66, 143, 112



108, 128, 184



179, 112, 91

Complementary

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



66, 143, 112



143, 66, 97

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.



184, 107, 117



66, 143, 112



148, 117, 170

Square

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



66, 143, 112



55, 136, 183



174, 109, 146



161, 122, 75

Rectangle

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



66, 143, 112



0, 143, 159



174, 109, 146



182, 110, 99

Sweetspot

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



66, 143, 112



156, 186, 174



98, 143, 66



76, 94, 87



222, 222, 222



94, 94, 94

Same Dimension

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



66, 143, 112



65, 186, 137



66, 137, 143



64, 71, 69



0, 135, 81



0, 8, 5

Inverse Universe

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



143, 66, 97



186, 65, 114



143, 72, 66



71, 64, 67



135, 0, 54



8, 0, 3

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 66, 143, 112 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 66, 143, 112 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

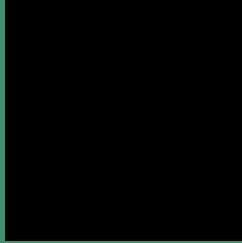
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 66, 143, 112 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 66, 143, 112.

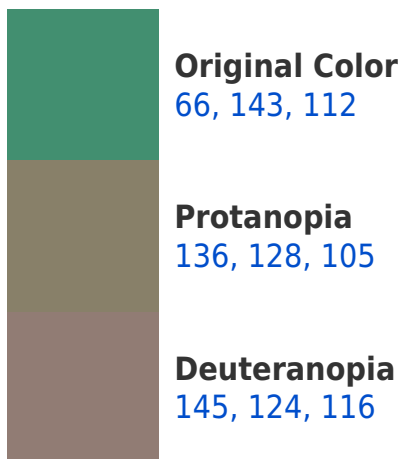


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 66, 143, 112.

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
77, 138, 149

Trichromacy



Original Color

66, 143, 112



Protanomaly

111, 133, 108



Deuteranomaly

116, 131, 115



Tritanomaly

73, 140, 136

Monochromacy



Original Color

66, 143, 112



Achromatopsia

116, 116, 116



Achromatomaly

98, 126, 115

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 66, 143, 112 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(66, 143, 112)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(66, 143, 112)  
}
```

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(66, 143, 112) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(66, 143, 112) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 66, 143, 112 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(66, 143, 112) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(66, 143, 112) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(66, 143, 112)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(66, 143, 112); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(66, 143, 112);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(66, 143,  
112) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 66, 143, 112 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(66, 143, 112) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(66, 143,  
112) }
```

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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