

Converting Colors

RGB(67, 168, 140)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(67, 168, 140) contains.

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Color

RGB(67, 168, 140)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	43A88C
RGB	67, 168, 140
RGB Percent	26%, 66%, 55%
CMY	0.7373, 0.3412, 0.4510
CMYK	0.60, 0.00, 0.17, 0.34
HSL	163°, 43%, 46%
HSV	163°, 60%, 66%
XYZ	21.0510, 31.0920, 29.7028
YIQ	134.6090, -51.2080, -30.1200

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

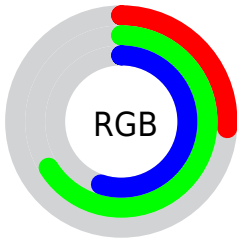
Format	Color
RYB	67, 126, 168
Decimal	4434060
CIELab	62.59, -36.21, 5.78
CIELCh	63, 36.672, 170.930
Yxy	31.0920, 0.2572, 0.3799
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282624140 (0xFF43A88C)
YUV	134.6090, 2.6578, -59.2931
Hunter-Lab	55.7602, -30.1918, 7.4491

Details

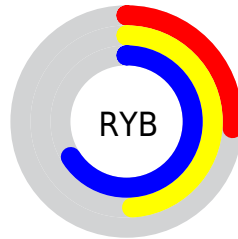
The RGB color **67, 168, 140** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **339966**. A complement of this color would be **168, 67, 95**, and the grayscale version is **135, 135, 135**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **125, 224, 194**, and **0, 115, 90** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **50, 168, 135**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **84, 168, 145**.

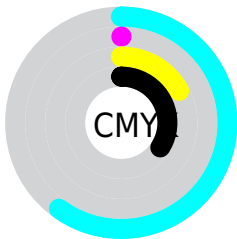
Distribution



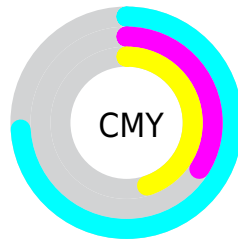
- Red (26%)
- Green (66%)
- Blue (55%)



- Red (26%)
- Yellow (49%)
- Blue (66%)



- Cyan (60%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (17%)
- Black (34%)




- Cyan (74%)
- Magenta (34%)
- Yellow (45%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 67, 168, 140 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 67, 168, 140 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 67, 168, 140

255, 255, 255


 125, 224, 194


 153, 253, 221


 182, 255, 250


 211, 255, 255

 240, 255, 255

 67, 168, 140

 34, 141, 115

 0, 115, 90


 0, 90, 67


 0, 66, 44

 0, 43, 24


 0, 16, 0

 0, 0, 0

 67, 168, 140

 50, 168, 135

 67, 168, 140

 84, 168, 145

■ 33, 168, 131

■ 101, 168, 149

■ 17, 168, 126

■ 117, 168, 154

■ 0, 168, 121

■ 134, 168, 159

■ 151, 168, 163

■ 168, 168, 168

■ 185, 168, 173

■ 201, 168, 177

■ 218, 168, 182

Harmonies

Analogous

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



112, 164, 109



67, 168, 140



0, 168, 173

Triad

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



67, 168, 140



140, 147, 212



204, 135, 102

Complementary

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



67, 168, 140



168, 67, 95

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.



215, 127, 130



67, 168, 140



183, 135, 193

Square

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



67, 168, 140



84, 158, 215



208, 127, 163



181, 146, 87

Rectangle

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



67, 168, 140



0, 167, 193



208, 127, 163



209, 131, 110

Sweetspot

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



67, 168, 140



180, 219, 208



96, 168, 67



86, 110, 103



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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



67, 168, 140



61, 219, 176



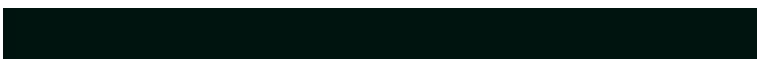
67, 146, 168



76, 84, 82



0, 148, 107



0, 20, 15

Inverse Universe

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



168, 67, 95



219, 61, 105



168, 89, 67



84, 76, 78



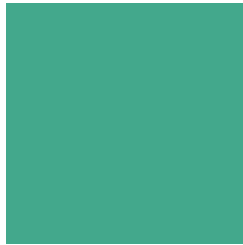
148, 0, 41



20, 0, 6

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 67, 168, 140 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 67, 168, 140 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

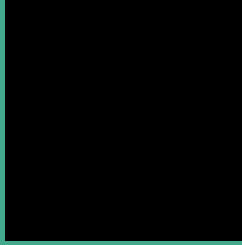
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 67, 168, 140 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 67, 168, 140.

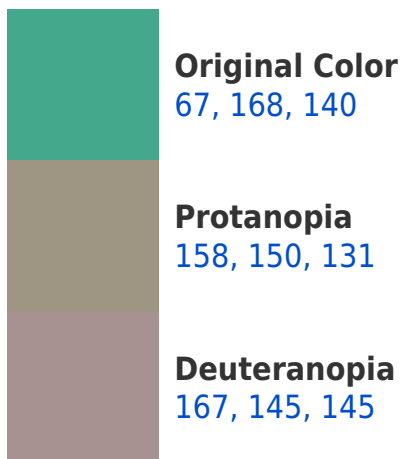


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 67, 168, 140.

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
80, 163, 176

Trichromacy



Original Color

67, 168, 140



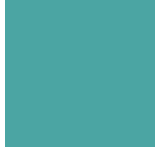
Protanomaly

125, 157, 134



Deuteranomaly

131, 153, 143



Tritanomaly

75, 165, 163

Monochromacy



Original Color

67, 168, 140



Achromatopsia

135, 135, 135



Achromatomaly

110, 147, 137

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 67, 168, 140 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(67, 168, 140)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(67, 168, 140)  
}
```

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(67, 168, 140) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(67, 168, 140) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 67, 168, 140 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(67, 168, 140) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(67, 168, 140) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(67, 168, 140)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(67, 168, 140); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(67, 168, 140);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(67, 168,  
140) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 67, 168, 140 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(67, 168, 140) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(67, 168,  
140) }
```

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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