

Converting Colors

RGB(67, 169, 120)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(67, 169, 120) contains.

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Color

RGB(67, 169, 120)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	43A978
RGB	67, 169, 120
RGB Percent	26%, 66%, 47%
CMY	0.7373, 0.3373, 0.5294
CMYK	0.60, 0.00, 0.29, 0.34
HSL	151°, 43%, 46%
HSV	151°, 60%, 66%
XYZ	19.8929, 30.9253, 22.6900
YIQ	132.9160, -45.0630, -36.8630

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

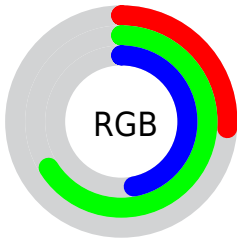
Format	Color
RYB	67, 134, 169
Decimal	4434296
CIELab	62.44, -41.26, 16.68
CIELCh	62, 44.502, 157.993
Yxy	30.9253, 0.2706, 0.4207
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282624376 (0xFF43A978)
YUV	132.9160, -6.3676, -57.8083
Hunter-Lab	55.6105, -33.4658, 14.7361

Details

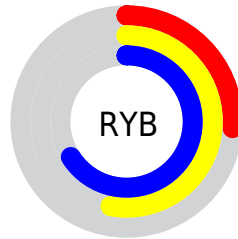
The RGB color **67, 169, 120** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **339966**. A complement of this color would be **169, 67, 116**, and the grayscale version is **133, 133, 133**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **124, 225, 172**, and **0, 116, 71** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **50, 169, 112**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **84, 169, 128**.

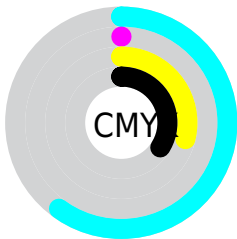
Distribution



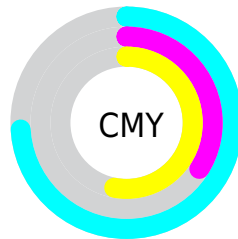
- Red (26%)
- Green (66%)
- Blue (47%)



- Red (26%)
- Yellow (53%)
- Blue (66%)



- Cyan (60%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (29%)
- Black (34%)



- Cyan (74%)
- Magenta (34%)
- Yellow (53%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RGB color 67, 169, 120 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, 169, 120 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 67, 169, 120  67, 169, 120


255, 255, 255  34, 142, 95

 124, 225, 172  0, 116, 71

 152, 254, 200  0, 91, 48

 181, 255, 228  0, 66, 27

 210, 255, 255  0, 44, 2

 240, 255, 255  0, 16, 0

 0, 0, 0

 67, 169, 120  67, 169, 120

 50, 169, 112  84, 169, 128

■ 33, 169, 104

■ 101, 169, 136

■ 16, 169, 96

■ 118, 169, 144

■ 0, 169, 88

■ 135, 169, 152

■ 151, 169, 161

■ 168, 169, 169

■ 185, 169, 177

■ 202, 169, 185

■ 219, 169, 193

Harmonies

Analogous

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



122, 163, 87



67, 169, 120



0, 171, 161

Triad

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



67, 169, 120



104, 152, 229



221, 125, 104

Complementary

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



67, 169, 120



169, 67, 116

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.



225, 118, 142



67, 169, 120



168, 137, 213

Square

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



67, 169, 120



0, 163, 224



208, 123, 181



199, 138, 78

Rectangle

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



67, 169, 120



0, 171, 187



208, 123, 181



224, 121, 116

Sweetspot

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



67, 169, 120



180, 219, 200



116, 169, 67



86, 110, 98



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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



67, 169, 120



61, 219, 143



67, 167, 169



76, 84, 80



0, 148, 77



0, 20, 11

Inverse Universe

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



169, 67, 116



219, 61, 137



169, 69, 67



84, 76, 80



148, 0, 71



20, 0, 10

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 67, 169, 120 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, 169, 120 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

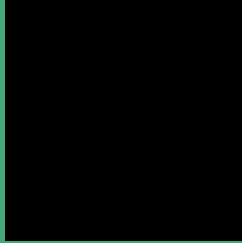
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 169, 120 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 67, 169, 120.

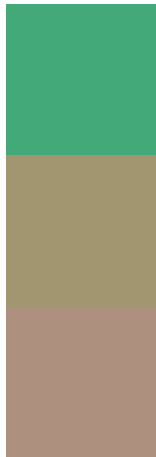


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 67, 169, 120.

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
67, 169, 120

Protanopia
161, 150, 111

Deuteranopia
173, 144, 125



Tritanopia
85, 162, 175

Trichromacy



Original Color

67, 169, 120



Protanomaly

127, 157, 114



Deuteranomaly

134, 153, 123



Tritanomaly

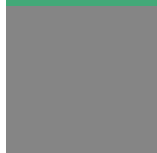
78, 165, 155

Monochromacy



Original Color

67, 169, 120



Achromatopsia

133, 133, 133



Achromatomaly

109, 146, 128

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 67, 169, 120 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, 169, 120)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(67, 169, 120)  
}
```

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, 169, 120) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(67, 169, 120) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 67, 169, 120 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, 169, 120) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(67, 169, 120) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(67, 169, 120)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(67, 169, 120); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(67, 169, 120);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(67, 169,  
120) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 67, 169, 120 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(67, 169, 120) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(67, 169,  
120) }
```

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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