

Converting Colors

RGB(67, 178, 166)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(67, 178, 166) contains.

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Color

RGB(67, 178, 166)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	43B2A6
RGB	67, 178, 166
RGB Percent	26%, 70%, 65%
CMY	0.7373, 0.3020, 0.3490
CMYK	0.62, 0.00, 0.07, 0.30
HSL	174°, 45%, 48%
HSV	174°, 62%, 70%
XYZ	25.1181, 35.7873, 41.6602
YIQ	143.4430, -62.3040, -27.2640

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

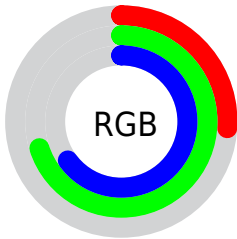
Format	Color
RYB	67, 126, 178
Decimal	4436646
CIELab	66.36, -34.12, -3.20
CIElCh	66, 34.274, 185.357
Yxy	35.7873, 0.2449, 0.3489
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282626726 (0xFF43B2A6)
YUV	143.4430, 11.1206, -67.0405
Hunter-Lab	59.8224, -29.7413, 0.5863

Details

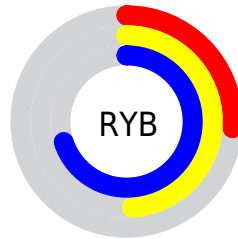
The RGB color **67, 178, 166** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **009999**. A complement of this color would be **178, 67, 79**, and the grayscale version is **143, 143, 143**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **127, 234, 221**, and **0, 125, 114** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **49, 178, 164**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **85, 178, 168**.

Distribution



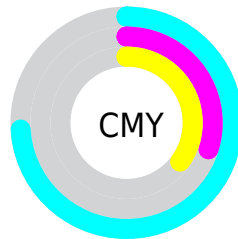
- Red (26%)
- Green (70%)
- Blue (65%)



- Red (26%)
- Yellow (49%)
- Blue (70%)



- Cyan (62%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (7%)
- Black (30%)






















- Cyan (74%)
- Magenta (30%)
- Yellow (35%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 67, 178, 166 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, 178, 166 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 67, 178, 166	 67, 178, 166
 255, 255, 255	 30, 151, 140
 127, 234, 221	 0, 125, 114
 156, 255, 250	 0, 99, 90
 185, 255, 255	 0, 75, 66
 215, 255, 255	 0, 51, 44
 245, 255, 255	 0, 31, 24
	 0, 0, 0
 67, 178, 166	 67, 178, 166
 49, 178, 164	 85, 178, 168

■ 31, 178, 162

■ 103, 178, 170

■ 14, 178, 160

■ 120, 178, 172

■ 0, 178, 159

■ 138, 178, 174

■ 156, 178, 176

■ 174, 178, 178

■ 192, 178, 179

■ 209, 178, 181

■ 227, 178, 183

Harmonies

Analogous

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



106, 176, 135



67, 178, 166



43, 177, 196

Triad

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



67, 178, 166



172, 151, 212



203, 151, 106

Complementary

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



67, 178, 166



178, 67, 79

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.



219, 141, 127



67, 178, 166



205, 142, 188

Square

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



67, 178, 166



127, 162, 222



221, 138, 157



177, 161, 99

Rectangle

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



67, 178, 166



60, 174, 211



221, 138, 157



210, 147, 112

Sweetspot

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



67, 178, 166



188, 232, 227



80, 178, 67



90, 117, 114



245, 245, 245



117, 117, 117

Same Dimension

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



67, 178, 166



58, 232, 213



67, 135, 178



80, 89, 88



0, 153, 136



0, 26, 23

Inverse Universe

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



178, 67, 79



232, 58, 77



178, 110, 67



89, 80, 81



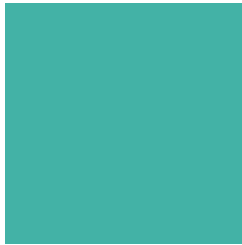
153, 0, 17



26, 0, 3

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 67, 178, 166 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, 178, 166 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, 178, 166 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 67, 178, 166.

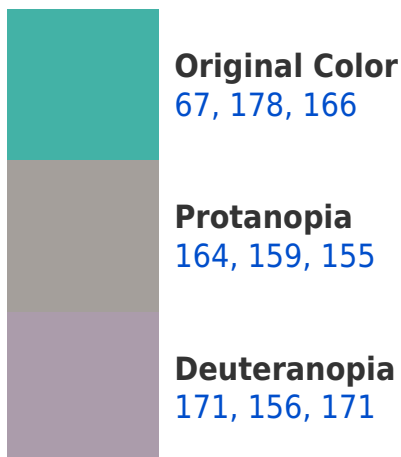


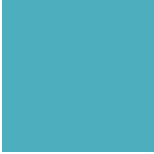
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 67, 178, 166.

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, 175, 189

Trichromacy



Original Color
67, 178, 166



Protanomaly
129, 166, 159



Deuteranomaly
133, 164, 169



Tritanomaly
73, 176, 181

Monochromacy



Original Color
67, 178, 166



Achromatopsia
143, 143, 143



Achromatomaly
115, 156, 151

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 67, 178, 166 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, 178, 166)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(67, 178, 166)  
}
```

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, 178, 166) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(67, 178, 166) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 67, 178, 166 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, 178, 166) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(67, 178, 166) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(67, 178, 166) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(67, 178, 166); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(67, 178, 166);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(67, 178,  
166) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 67, 178, 166 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(67, 178, 166) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(67, 178,  
166) }
```

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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