

Converting Colors

RGB(68, 160, 155)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(68, 160, 155) contains.

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Color

RGB(68, 160, 155)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	44A09B
RGB	68, 160, 155
RGB Percent	27%, 63%, 61%
CMY	0.7333, 0.3725, 0.3922
CMYK	0.58, 0.00, 0.03, 0.37
HSL	177°, 40%, 45%
HSV	177°, 57%, 63%
XYZ	20.8711, 28.7371, 35.4571
YIQ	131.9220, -53.2270, -21.0590

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

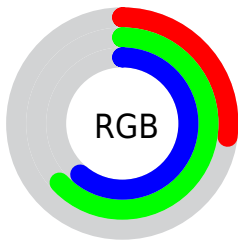
Format	Color
RYB	68, 115, 160
Decimal	4497563
CIELab	60.55, -28.30, -5.62
CIElCh	61, 28.853, 191.226
Yxy	28.7371, 0.2454, 0.3378
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282687643 (0xFF44A09B)
YUV	131.9220, 11.3775, -56.0596
Hunter-Lab	53.6070, -24.3159, -1.6911

Details

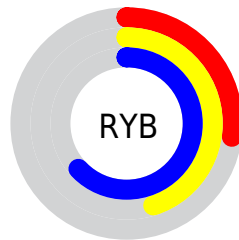
The RGB color `68, 160, 155` is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex `339999`. A complement of this color would be `160, 68, 73`, and the grayscale version is `132, 132, 132`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `125, 215, 209`, and `0, 108, 104` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `52, 160, 154`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `84, 160, 156`.

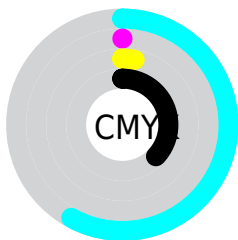
Distribution



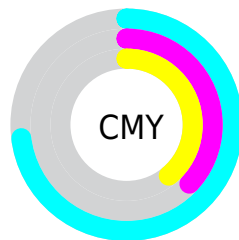
- Red (27%)
- Green (63%)
- Blue (61%)



- Red (27%)
- Yellow (45%)
- Blue (63%)



- Cyan (58%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (3%)
- Black (37%)



- Cyan (73%)
- Magenta (37%)
- Yellow (39%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 68, 160, 155 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 68, 160, 155 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



68, 160, 155



68, 160, 155

255, 255, 255



36, 134, 129



125, 215, 209



0, 108, 104



153, 244, 238



0, 83, 80



182, 255, 255



0, 60, 57



211, 255, 255



0, 38, 36



241, 255, 255



0, 4, 15



0, 0, 0



68, 160, 155



68, 160, 155



52, 160, 154



84, 160, 156

■ 36, 160, 153

■ 100, 160, 157

■ 20, 160, 152

■ 116, 160, 158

■ 4, 160, 152

■ 132, 160, 158

■ 0, 160, 151

■ 148, 160, 159

■ 164, 160, 160

■ 180, 160, 161

■ 196, 160, 162

■ 212, 160, 163

Harmonies

Analogous

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



96, 159, 129



68, 160, 155



61, 158, 179

Triad

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



68, 160, 155



162, 136, 184



178, 139, 98

Complementary

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



68, 160, 155



160, 68, 73

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.



193, 131, 114



68, 160, 155



186, 129, 163

Square

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



68, 160, 155



126, 145, 196



196, 127, 137



154, 148, 96

Rectangle

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



68, 160, 155



76, 155, 190



196, 127, 137



184, 136, 102

Sweetspot

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



68, 160, 155



174, 209, 207



74, 160, 68



84, 105, 103



232, 232, 232



105, 105, 105

Same Dimension

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



68, 160, 155



65, 209, 201



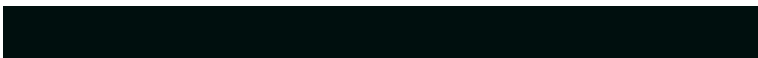
68, 120, 160



71, 79, 79



0, 143, 135



0, 15, 14

Inverse Universe

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



160, 68, 73



209, 65, 73



160, 108, 68



79, 71, 72



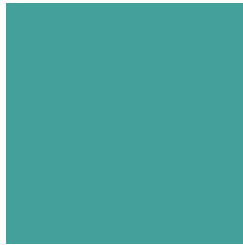
143, 0, 8



15, 0, 1

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 68, 160, 155 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 68, 160, 155 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 68, 160, 155 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 68, 160, 155.

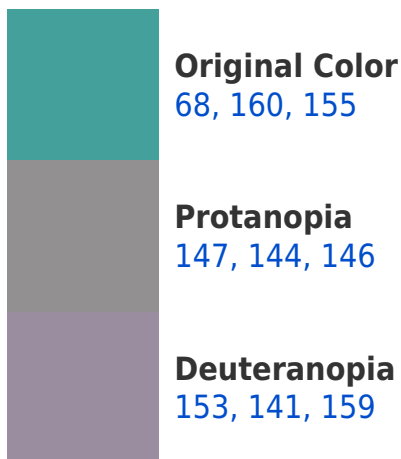


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 68, 160, 155.

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

74, 158, 170

Trichromacy



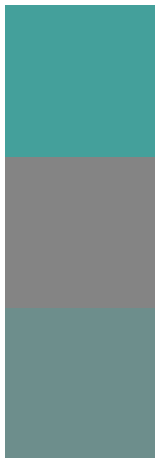
Original Color
68, 160, 155

Protanomaly
118, 150, 149

Deuteranomaly
122, 148, 158

Tritanomaly
72, 159, 165

Monochromacy



Original Color
68, 160, 155

Achromatopsia
132, 132, 132

Achromatomaly
109, 142, 140

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 68, 160, 155 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(68, 160, 155)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(68, 160, 155)  
}
```

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(68, 160, 155) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(68, 160, 155) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 68, 160, 155 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(68, 160, 155) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(68, 160, 155) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(68, 160, 155)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(68, 160, 155); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(68, 160, 155);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(68, 160,  
155) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 68, 160, 155 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(68, 160, 155) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(68, 160,  
155) }
```

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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