

Converting Colors

RGB(68, 160, 173)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(68, 160, 173) contains.

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Color

RGB(68, 160, 173)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	44A0AD
RGB	68, 160, 173
RGB Percent	27%, 63%, 68%
CMY	0.7333, 0.3725, 0.3216
CMYK	0.61, 0.08, 0.00, 0.32
HSL	187°, 44%, 47%
HSV	187°, 61%, 68%
XYZ	22.4975, 29.3877, 44.0218
YIQ	133.9740, -59.0050, -15.4610

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

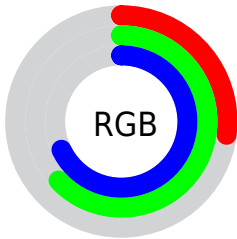
Format	Color
RYB	68, 117, 173
Decimal	4497581
CIELab	61.12, -23.13, -14.92
CIElCh	61, 27.525, 212.820
Yxy	29.3877, 0.2346, 0.3064
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282687661 (0xFF44A0AD)
YUV	133.9740, 19.2398, -57.8592
Hunter-Lab	54.2104, -20.7900, -10.1994

Details

The RGB color **68, 160, 173** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **339999**. A complement of this color would be **173, 81, 68**, and the grayscale version is **134, 134, 134**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **127, 215, 228**, and **0, 108, 121** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **51, 158, 173**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **85, 162, 173**.

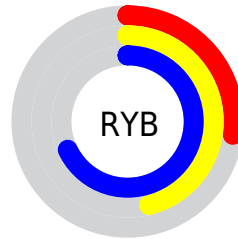
Distribution



Red (27%)

Green (63%)

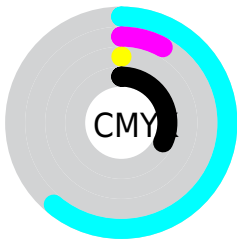
Blue (68%)



Red (27%)

Yellow (46%)

Blue (68%)

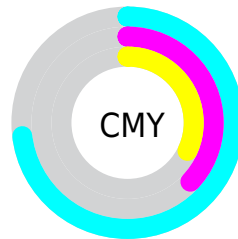


Cyan (61%)

Magenta (8%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (32%)



Cyan (73%)


Magenta (37%)

Yellow (32%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 68, 160, 173 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, 173 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 68, 160, 173

255, 255, 255


 127, 215, 228


 155, 244, 255

 184, 255, 255


 213, 255, 255

 243, 255, 255

 68, 160, 173

 34, 134, 146

 0, 108, 121


 0, 84, 96


 0, 60, 72


 0, 38, 50


 0, 9, 29

 0, 0, 0

 68, 160, 173

 51, 158, 173

 68, 160, 173

 85, 162, 173

■ 33, 156, 173

■ 103, 164, 173

■ 16, 154, 173

■ 120, 166, 173

■ 0, 152, 173

■ 137, 169, 173

■ 155, 171, 173

■ 172, 173, 173

■ 189, 175, 173

■ 206, 177, 173

■ 224, 179, 173

Harmonies

Analogous

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



81, 161, 149



68, 160, 173



84, 156, 190

Triad

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



68, 160, 173



181, 133, 170



162, 147, 99

Complementary

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



68, 160, 173



173, 81, 68

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.



183, 138, 105



68, 160, 173



194, 129, 146

Square

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



68, 160, 173



154, 140, 188



195, 132, 122



136, 154, 106

Rectangle

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



68, 160, 173



107, 152, 195



195, 132, 122



170, 144, 99

Sweetspot

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



68, 160, 173



184, 219, 224



68, 173, 80



88, 109, 112



240, 240, 240



112, 112, 112

Same Dimension

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



68, 160, 173



61, 204, 224



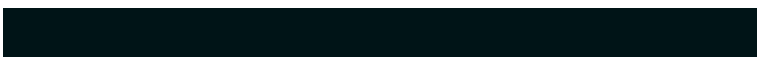
68, 108, 173



78, 86, 87



0, 132, 150



0, 20, 23

Inverse Universe

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



173, 68, 160



224, 61, 204



173, 133, 68



87, 78, 86



150, 0, 132



23, 0, 20

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 68, 160, 173 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, 173 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

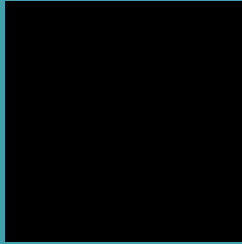
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 173 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 68, 160, 173.

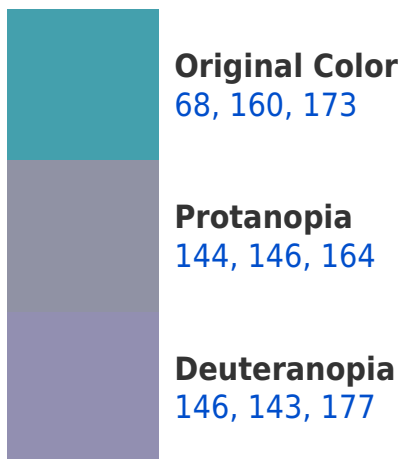


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 68, 160, 173.

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
68, 160, 173

Trichromacy



Original Color
68, 160, 173



Protanomaly
116, 151, 167



Deuteranomaly
118, 149, 176



Tritanomaly
68, 160, 173

Monochromacy



Original Color
68, 160, 173



Achromatopsia
134, 134, 134



Achromatomaly
110, 143, 148

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 68, 160, 173 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, 173)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(68, 160, 173)  
}
```

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, 173) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(68, 160, 173) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 68, 160, 173 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, 173) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(68, 160, 173) }
```

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, 173)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(68, 160, 173); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(68, 160, 173);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(68, 160,  
173) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 68, 160, 173 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, 173) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(68, 160,  
173) }
```

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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