

Converting Colors

RGB(68, 187, 158)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(68, 187, 158) contains.

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Color

RGB(68, 187, 158)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	44BB9E
RGB	68, 187, 158
RGB Percent	27%, 73%, 62%
CMY	0.7333, 0.2667, 0.3804
CMYK	0.64, 0.00, 0.16, 0.27
HSL	165°, 47%, 50%
HSV	165°, 64%, 73%
XYZ	26.3258, 39.2382, 38.5340
YIQ	148.1130, -61.6150, -34.2470

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

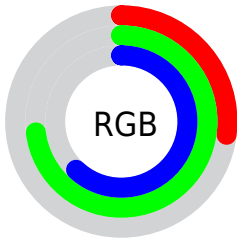
Format	Color
RYB	68, 136, 187
Decimal	4504478
CIELab	68.92, -40.12, 4.95
CIELCh	69, 40.429, 172.965
Yxy	39.2382, 0.2529, 0.3769
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282694558 (0xFF44BB9E)
YUV	148.1130, 4.8743, -70.2591
Hunter-Lab	62.6404, -34.6028, 7.3754

Details

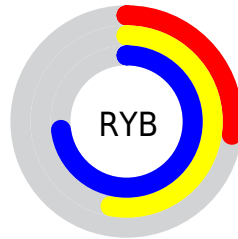
The RGB color **68, 187, 158** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **66CC99**. A complement of this color would be **187, 68, 97**, and the grayscale version is **148, 148, 148**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **128, 244, 213**, and **0, 133, 107** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **49, 187, 153**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **87, 187, 163**.

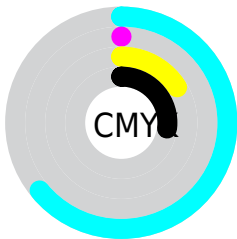
Distribution



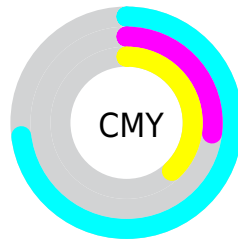
- Red (27%)
- Green (73%)
- Blue (62%)



- Red (27%)
- Yellow (53%)
- Blue (73%)



- Cyan (64%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (16%)
- Black (27%)



- Cyan (73%)
- Magenta (27%)
- Yellow (38%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 68, 187, 158 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, 187, 158 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



68, 187, 158



68, 187, 158

255, 255, 255



30, 160, 132



128, 244, 213



0, 133, 107



158, 255, 241



0, 107, 83



187, 255, 255



0, 82, 60



217, 255, 255



0, 58, 38



247, 255, 255



0, 37, 17



0, 0, 0



68, 187, 158



68, 187, 158



49, 187, 153



87, 187, 163

■ 31, 187, 149

■ 105, 187, 167

■ 12, 187, 144

■ 124, 187, 172

■ 0, 187, 141

■ 143, 187, 176

■ 162, 187, 181

■ 180, 187, 185

■ 199, 187, 190

■ 218, 187, 194

■ 236, 187, 199

Harmonies

Analogous

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



121, 183, 123



68, 187, 158



0, 187, 195

Triad

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



68, 187, 158



159, 162, 235



226, 150, 111

Complementary

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



68, 187, 158



187, 68, 97

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.



239, 141, 142



68, 187, 158



206, 149, 213

Square

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



68, 187, 158



96, 174, 240



233, 140, 178



199, 163, 95

Rectangle

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



68, 187, 158



0, 185, 217



233, 140, 178



232, 146, 120

Sweetspot

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



68, 187, 158



196, 242, 231



98, 187, 68



94, 122, 116



250, 250, 250



122, 122, 122

Same Dimension

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



68, 187, 158



58, 242, 197



68, 157, 187



85, 94, 92



0, 158, 120



0, 31, 23

Inverse Universe

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



187, 68, 97



242, 58, 103



187, 98, 68



94, 85, 87



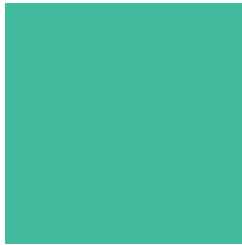
158, 0, 39



31, 0, 7

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 68, 187, 158 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

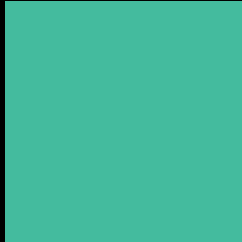
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 68, 187, 158 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 68, 187, 158 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 68, 187, 158.

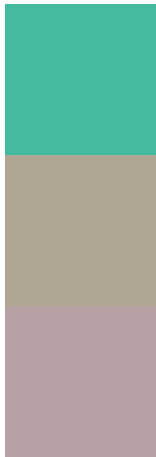


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 68, 187, 158.

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
68, 187, 158

Protanopia
175, 166, 147

Deuteranopia
184, 161, 164



Tritanopia
84, 182, 196

Trichromacy



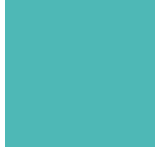
Original Color
68, 187, 158



Protanomaly
136, 174, 151



Deuteranomaly
142, 170, 162



Tritanomaly
78, 184, 182

Monochromacy



Original Color
68, 187, 158



Achromatopsia
148, 148, 148



Achromatomaly
119, 162, 152

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 68, 187, 158 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, 187, 158)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(68, 187, 158)  
}
```

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, 187, 158) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(68, 187, 158) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 68, 187, 158 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, 187, 158) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(68, 187, 158) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(68, 187, 158) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(68, 187, 158); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(68, 187, 158);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(68, 187,  
158) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 68, 187, 158 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(68, 187, 158) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(68, 187,  
158) }
```

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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