

Converting Colors

RGB(68, 200, 105)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(68, 200, 105) contains.

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Color

RGB(68, 200, 105)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	44C869
RGB	68, 200, 105
RGB Percent	27%, 78%, 41%
CMY	0.7333, 0.2157, 0.5882
CMYK	0.66, 0.00, 0.48, 0.22
HSL	137°, 55%, 53%
HSV	137°, 66%, 78%
XYZ	25.5880, 43.5574, 20.4234
YIQ	149.7020, -48.1770, -57.5290

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

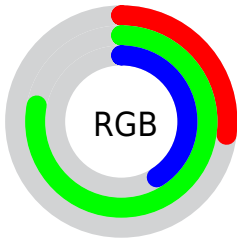
Format	Color
RYB	68, 171, 200
Decimal	4507753
CIELab	71.93, -56.16, 37.12
CIElCh	72, 67.323, 146.539
Yxy	43.5574, 0.2857, 0.4863
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282697833 (0xFF44C869)
YUV	149.7020, -22.0381, -71.6527
Hunter-Lab	65.9980, -46.2907, 27.8511

Details

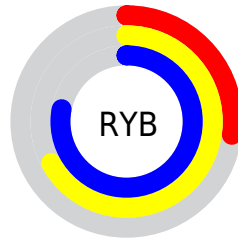
The RGB color **68, 200, 105** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **33CC66**. The color can be described as dark muted spring green. A complement of this color would be **200, 68, 163**, and the grayscale version is **150, 150, 150**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **130, 255, 158**, and **0, 145, 55** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **48, 200, 91**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **88, 200, 119**.

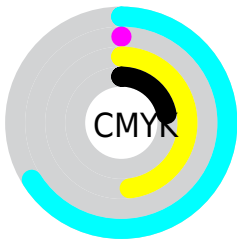
Distribution



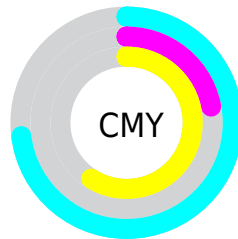
- Red (27%)
- Green (78%)
- Blue (41%)



- Red (27%)
- Yellow (67%)
- Blue (78%)



- Cyan (66%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (48%)
- Black (22%)



- Cyan (73%)
- Magenta (22%)
- Yellow (59%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 68, 200, 105 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, 200, 105 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



68, 200, 105



68, 200, 105

255, 255, 255



27, 172, 80



130, 255, 158



0, 145, 55



160, 255, 185



0, 118, 30



190, 255, 213



0, 92, 2



220, 255, 242



0, 67, 0



250, 255, 255



0, 45, 0



0, 13, 0



0, 0, 0



68, 200, 105



68, 200, 105

■ 48, 200, 91

■ 88, 200, 119

■ 28, 200, 76

■ 108, 200, 134

■ 8, 200, 62

■ 128, 200, 148

■ 0, 200, 56

■ 148, 200, 163

■ 168, 200, 177

■ 188, 200, 191

■ 208, 200, 206

■ 228, 200, 220

■ 248, 200, 235

Harmonies

Analogous

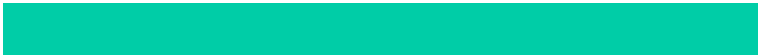
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



155, 189, 56



68, 200, 105



0, 205, 167

Triad

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



68, 200, 105



0, 185, 255



255, 124, 125

Complementary

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



68, 200, 105



200, 68, 163

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.



255, 119, 186



68, 200, 105



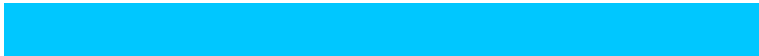
164, 163, 255

Square

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



68, 200, 105



0, 199, 255



244, 136, 245



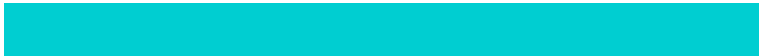
255, 147, 73

Rectangle

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



68, 200, 105



0, 206, 209



244, 136, 245



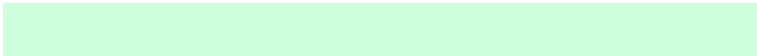
255, 120, 145

Sweetspot

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



68, 200, 105



204, 255, 218



165, 200, 68



97, 128, 105



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



68, 200, 105



54, 255, 110



68, 200, 169



90, 99, 92



0, 163, 46



0, 36, 10

Inverse Universe

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



200, 68, 163



255, 54, 199



200, 68, 99



99, 90, 97



163, 0, 117



36, 0, 26

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 68, 200, 105 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, 200, 105 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

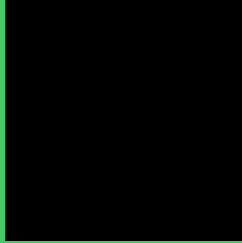
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 200, 105 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 68, 200, 105.

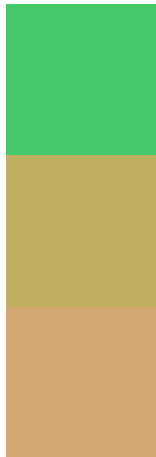


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 68, 200, 105.

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, 200, 105

Protanopia
192, 175, 96

Deuteranopia
210, 167, 113



Tritanopia
99, 189, 204

Trichromacy



Original Color

68, 200, 105



Protanomaly

147, 184, 99



Deuteranomaly

158, 179, 110



Tritanomaly

88, 193, 168

Monochromacy



Original Color

68, 200, 105



Achromatopsia

150, 150, 150



Achromatomaly

120, 168, 134

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 68, 200, 105 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, 200, 105)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(68, 200, 105)  
}
```

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, 200, 105) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(68, 200, 105) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 68, 200, 105 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, 200, 105) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(68, 200, 105) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(68, 200, 105) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(68, 200, 105); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(68, 200, 105);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(68, 200,  
105) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 68, 200, 105 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(68, 200, 105) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(68, 200,  
105) }
```

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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