

Converting Colors

RGB(68, 204, 165)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(68, 204, 165) contains.

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Color

RGB(68, 204, 165)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	44CCA5
RGB	68, 204, 165
RGB Percent	27%, 80%, 65%
CMY	0.7333, 0.2000, 0.3529
CMYK	0.67, 0.00, 0.19, 0.20
HSL	163°, 57%, 53%
HSV	163°, 67%, 80%
XYZ	30.7683, 47.1313, 43.0729
YIQ	158.8900, -68.5370, -40.9610

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

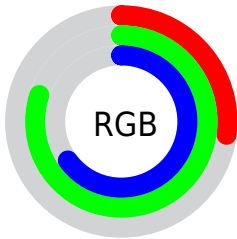
Format	Color
RYB	68, 147, 204
Decimal	4508837
CIELab	74.27, -45.80, 8.83
CIElCh	74, 46.639, 169.091
Yxy	47.1313, 0.2543, 0.3896
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282698917 (0xFF44CCA5)
YUV	158.8900, 3.0122, -79.7105
Hunter-Lab	68.6522, -40.1420, 10.8576

Details

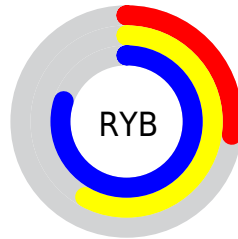
The RGB color **68, 204, 165** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **33CC99**. The color can be described as middle muted spring green. A complement of this color would be **204, 68, 107**, and the grayscale version is **159, 159, 159**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **131, 255, 220**, and **0, 149, 113** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **48, 204, 159**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **88, 204, 171**.

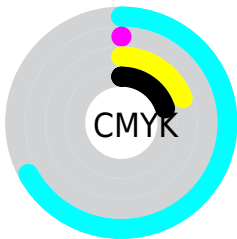
Distribution



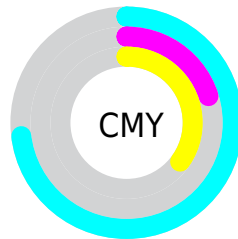
- Red (27%)
- Green (80%)
- Blue (65%)



- Red (27%)
- Yellow (58%)
- Blue (80%)



- Cyan (67%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (19%)
- Black (20%)



- Cyan (73%)
- Magenta (20%)
- Yellow (35%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 68, 204, 165 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, 204, 165 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



68, 204, 165



68, 204, 165

255, 255, 255



25, 176, 139



131, 255, 220



0, 149, 113



161, 255, 249



0, 122, 89



191, 255, 255



0, 97, 65



221, 255, 255



0, 72, 43



251, 255, 255



0, 48, 23



0, 24, 0



0, 0, 0



68, 204, 165



68, 204, 165

■ 48, 204, 159

■ 88, 204, 171

■ 27, 204, 153

■ 109, 204, 177

■ 7, 204, 147

■ 129, 204, 183

■ 0, 204, 145

■ 150, 204, 188

■ 170, 204, 194

■ 190, 204, 200

■ 211, 204, 206

■ 231, 204, 212

■ 252, 204, 218

Harmonies

Analogous

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



133, 199, 125



68, 204, 165



0, 205, 209

Triad

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



68, 204, 165



163, 177, 255



253, 160, 120

Complementary

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



68, 204, 165



204, 68, 107

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, 149, 157



68, 204, 165



221, 161, 239

Square

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



68, 204, 165



78, 192, 255



255, 150, 200



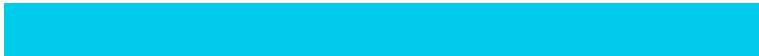
223, 175, 98

Rectangle

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



68, 204, 165



0, 203, 235



255, 150, 200



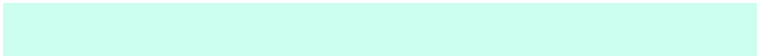
255, 155, 131

Sweetspot

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



68, 204, 165



204, 255, 240



109, 204, 68



97, 128, 119



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



68, 204, 165



51, 255, 196



68, 177, 204



92, 102, 99



0, 166, 118



0, 38, 27

Inverse Universe

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



204, 68, 107



255, 51, 110



204, 95, 68



102, 92, 95



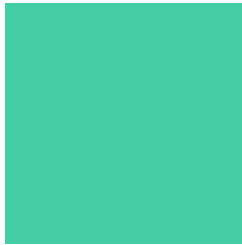
166, 0, 48



38, 0, 11

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 68, 204, 165 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, 204, 165 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

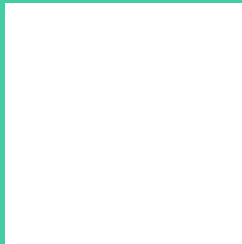
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

RGB 68, 204, 165 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 68, 204, 165.

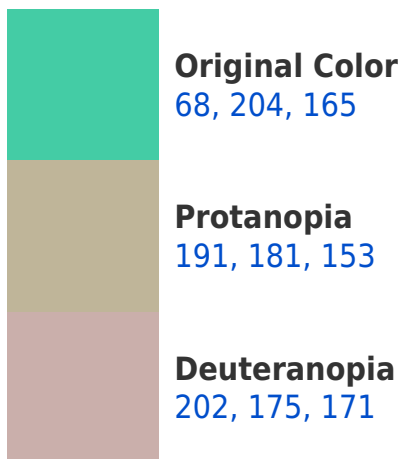


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 68, 204, 165.

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
88, 197, 213

Trichromacy



Original Color

68, 204, 165



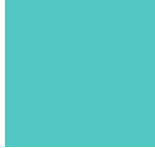
Protanomaly

146, 189, 157



Deuteranomaly

153, 186, 169



Tritanomaly

81, 200, 196

Monochromacy



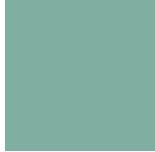
Original Color

68, 204, 165



Achromatopsia

159, 159, 159



Achromatomaly

126, 175, 161

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 68, 204, 165 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, 204, 165)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(68, 204, 165)  
}
```

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, 204, 165) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(68, 204, 165) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 68, 204, 165 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, 204, 165) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(68, 204, 165) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(68, 204, 165) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(68, 204, 165); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(68, 204, 165);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(68, 204,  
165) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 68, 204, 165 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(68, 204, 165) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(68, 204,  
165) }
```

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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