

Converting Colors

RGB(68, 216, 175)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(68, 216, 175) contains.

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Color

RGB(68, 216, 175)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	44D8AF
RGB	68, 216, 175
RGB Percent	27%, 85%, 69%
CMY	0.7333, 0.1529, 0.3137
CMYK	0.69, 0.00, 0.19, 0.15
HSL	163°, 65%, 56%
HSV	163°, 69%, 85%
XYZ	34.6776, 53.4358, 49.0439
YIQ	167.0740, -75.0470, -44.1270

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

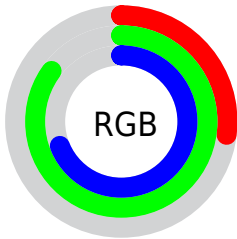
Format	Color
RYB	68, 154, 216
Decimal	4511919
CIELab	78.13, -48.46, 8.99
CIELCh	78, 49.287, 169.496
Yxy	53.4358, 0.2528, 0.3896
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282701999 (0xFF44D8AF)
YUV	167.0740, 3.9075, -86.8879
Hunter-Lab	73.0998, -43.2465, 11.3912

Details

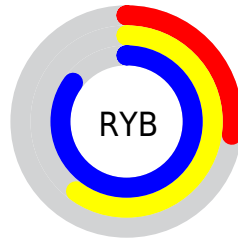
The RGB color **68, 216, 175** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **33CC99**. The color can be described as light muted spring green. A complement of this color would be **216, 68, 109**, and the grayscale version is **167, 167, 167**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **133, 255, 231**, and **0, 160, 123** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **46, 216, 169**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **90, 216, 181**.

Distribution



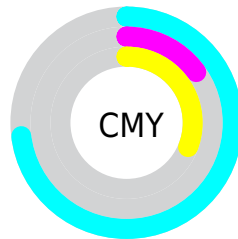
- Red (27%)
- Green (85%)
- Blue (69%)



- Red (27%)
- Yellow (60%)
- Blue (85%)



- Cyan (69%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (19%)
- Black (15%)



- Cyan (73%)
- Magenta (15%)
- Yellow (31%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 68, 216, 175 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, 216, 175 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 68, 216, 175

255, 255, 255


 133, 255, 231

 164, 255, 255


 194, 255, 255


 225, 255, 255


 68, 216, 175

 19, 188, 148

 0, 160, 123

 0, 133, 98

 0, 107, 74

 0, 82, 51

 0, 57, 30

 0, 35, 6

 0, 0, 0

 68, 216, 175

 68, 216, 175

■ 46, 216, 169

■ 90, 216, 181

■ 25, 216, 163

■ 111, 216, 187

■ 3, 216, 157

■ 133, 216, 193

■ 0, 216, 156

■ 154, 216, 199

■ 176, 216, 205

■ 198, 216, 211

■ 219, 216, 217

■ 241, 216, 223

■ 255, 216, 229

Harmonies

Analogous

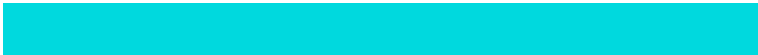
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



139, 210, 132



68, 216, 175



0, 217, 222

Triad

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



68, 216, 175



173, 187, 255



255, 169, 125

Complementary

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



68, 216, 175



216, 68, 109

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, 157, 165



68, 216, 175



234, 170, 253

Square

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



68, 216, 175



81, 203, 255



255, 158, 211



236, 185, 102

Rectangle

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



68, 216, 175



0, 215, 250



255, 158, 211



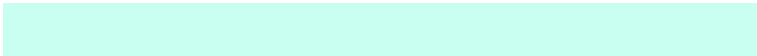
255, 164, 137

Sweetspot

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



68, 216, 175



201, 255, 240



110, 216, 68



96, 128, 119



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



68, 216, 175



46, 255, 197



68, 184, 216



96, 107, 104



0, 171, 124



0, 43, 31

Inverse Universe

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



216, 68, 109



255, 46, 104



216, 100, 68



107, 96, 99



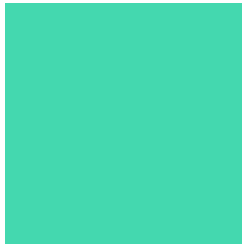
171, 0, 47



43, 0, 12

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 68, 216, 175 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, 216, 175 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

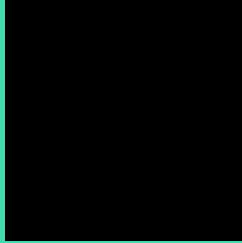
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

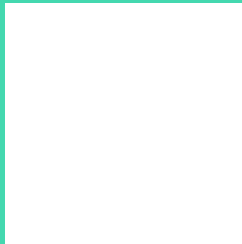
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 68, 216, 175 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 68, 216, 175.

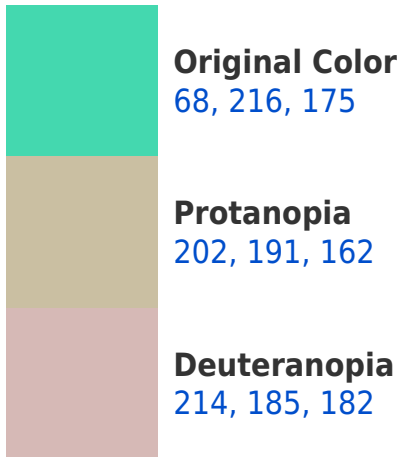


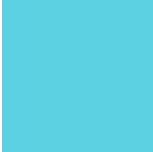
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 68, 216, 175.

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





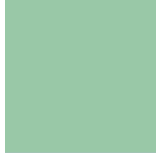
Tritanopia
91, 209, 226

Trichromacy



Original Color

68, 216, 175



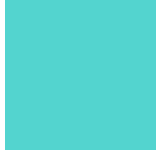
Protanomaly

153, 200, 167



Deuteranomaly

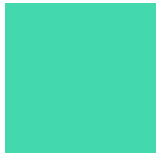
161, 196, 179



Tritanomaly

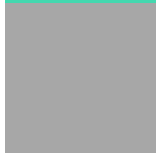
83, 212, 207

Monochromacy



Original Color

68, 216, 175



Achromatopsia

167, 167, 167



Achromatomaly

131, 185, 170

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 68, 216, 175 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, 216, 175)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(68, 216, 175)  
}
```

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, 216, 175) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(68, 216, 175) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 68, 216, 175 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, 216, 175) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(68, 216, 175) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(68, 216, 175)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(68, 216, 175); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(68, 216, 175);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(68, 216,  
175) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 68, 216, 175 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(68, 216, 175) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(68, 216,  
175) }
```

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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