

Converting Colors

RGB(98, 168, 137)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(98, 168, 137) contains.

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Color

RGB(98, 168, 137)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	62A889
RGB	98, 168, 137
RGB Percent	38%, 66%, 54%
CMY	0.6157, 0.3412, 0.4627
CMYK	0.42, 0.00, 0.18, 0.34
HSL	153°, 29%, 52%
HSV	153°, 42%, 66%
XYZ	23.5550, 32.4081, 28.6808
YIQ	143.5360, -31.7690, -24.4810

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

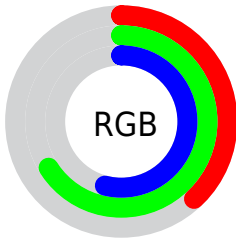
Format	Color
RYB	98, 143, 168
Decimal	6465673
CIELab	63.68, -29.38, 9.17
CIELCh	64, 30.777, 162.663
Yxy	32.4081, 0.2783, 0.3829
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284655753 (0xFF62A889)
YUV	143.5360, -3.2222, -39.9351
Hunter-Lab	56.9281, -25.7667, 9.9789

Details

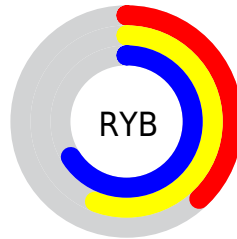
The RGB color **98, 168, 137** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669966**. A complement of this color would be **168, 98, 129**, and the grayscale version is **144, 144, 144**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **152, 224, 190**, and **45, 115, 87** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **81, 168, 130**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **115, 168, 144**.

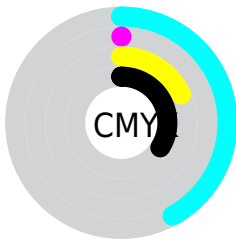
Distribution



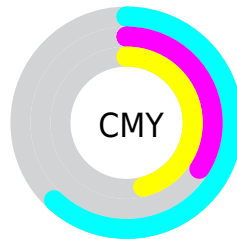
- Red (38%)
- Green (66%)
- Blue (54%)



- Red (38%)
- Yellow (56%)
- Blue (66%)



- Cyan (42%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (18%)
- Black (34%)



- Cyan (62%)
- Magenta (34%)
- Yellow (46%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 98, 168, 137 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 98, 168, 137 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



98, 168, 137



98, 168, 137

255, 255, 255



72, 141, 112



152, 224, 190



45, 115, 87



179, 252, 218



14, 90, 64



208, 255, 247



0, 67, 42



237, 255, 255



0, 44, 21



0, 21, 0



0, 0, 0



98, 168, 137



98, 168, 137



81, 168, 130



115, 168, 144

■ 64, 168, 122

■ 132, 168, 152

■ 48, 168, 115

■ 148, 168, 159

■ 31, 168, 107

■ 165, 168, 167

■ 14, 168, 100

■ 182, 168, 174

■ 0, 168, 94

■ 199, 168, 182

■ 216, 168, 189

■ 232, 168, 197

■ 249, 168, 204

Harmonies

Analogous

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



131, 164, 113



98, 168, 137



68, 169, 165

Triad

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



98, 168, 137



135, 153, 207



204, 138, 118

Complementary

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



98, 168, 137



168, 98, 129

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.



208, 134, 143



98, 168, 137



172, 143, 195

Square

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



98, 168, 137



92, 162, 206



198, 135, 171



187, 147, 102

Rectangle

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



98, 168, 137



58, 168, 183



198, 135, 171



207, 136, 126

Sweetspot

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



98, 168, 137



191, 219, 207



129, 168, 98



92, 110, 102



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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



98, 168, 137



110, 219, 171



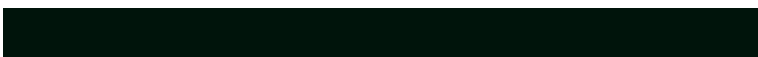
98, 164, 168



76, 84, 80



0, 148, 82



0, 20, 11

Inverse Universe

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



168, 98, 129



219, 110, 158



168, 102, 98



84, 76, 79



148, 0, 65



20, 0, 9

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 98, 168, 137 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 98, 168, 137 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

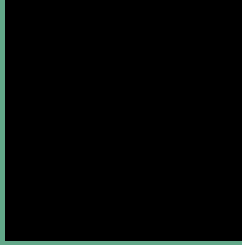
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 98, 168, 137 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 98, 168, 137.

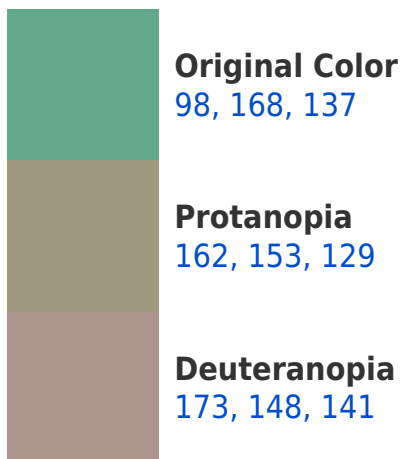



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 98, 168, 137.

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
107, 163, 176

Trichromacy



Original Color

98, 168, 137



Protanomaly

139, 158, 132



Deuteranomaly

146, 155, 140



Tritanomaly

104, 165, 162

Monochromacy



Original Color

98, 168, 137



Achromatopsia

144, 144, 144



Achromatomaly

127, 153, 141

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 98, 168, 137 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(98, 168, 137)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(98, 168, 137)  
}
```

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(98, 168, 137) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(98, 168, 137) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 98, 168, 137 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(98, 168, 137) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(98, 168, 137) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(98, 168, 137) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(98, 168, 137); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(98, 168, 137);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(98, 168,  
137) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 98, 168, 137 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(98, 168, 137) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(98, 168,  
137) }
```

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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