

Converting Colors

RGB(19, 145, 146)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(19, 145, 146) contains.

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Color

RGB(19, 145, 146)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	139192
RGB	19, 145, 146
RGB Percent	7%, 57%, 57%
CMY	0.9255, 0.4314, 0.4275
CMYK	0.87, 0.01, 0.00, 0.43
HSL	180°, 77%, 32%
HSV	180°, 87%, 57%
XYZ	15.5823, 22.4646, 30.7090
YIQ	107.4400, -75.4170, -26.4010

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

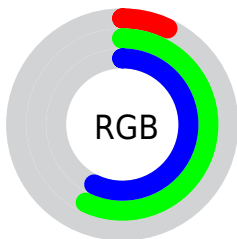
Format	Color
R_{YB}	19, 82, 146
Decimal	1282450
CIE _{Lab}	54.52, -30.30, -9.58
CIE _{LCh}	55, 31.775, 197.545
Yxy	22.4646, 0.2266, 0.3267
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279472530 (0xFF139192)
YUV	107.4400, 19.0101, -77.5619
Hunter-Lab	47.3968, -24.2604, -5.2369

Details

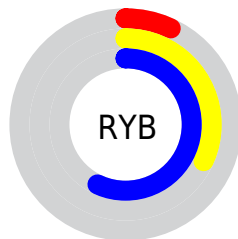
The RGB color **19, 145, 146** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **009999**. A complement of this color would be **146, 20, 19**, and the grayscale version is **107, 107, 107**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **93, 199, 200**, and **0, 94, 96** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **4, 145, 146**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **34, 145, 146**.

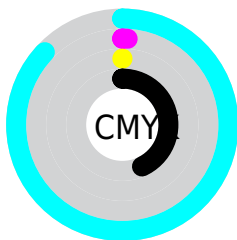
Distribution



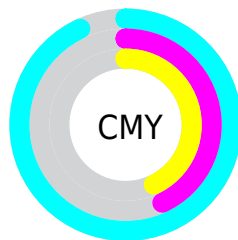
- Red (7%)
- Green (57%)
- Blue (57%)



- Red (7%)
- Yellow (32%)
- Blue (57%)



- Cyan (87%)
- Magenta (1%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (43%)



- Cyan (93%)
- Magenta (43%)
- Yellow (43%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 19, 145, 146 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 19, 145, 146 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



19, 145, 146



19, 145, 146

255, 255, 255



0, 119, 120



93, 199, 200



0, 94, 96



123, 228, 228



0, 70, 72



152, 255, 255



0, 47, 50



181, 255, 255



0, 25, 29



211, 255, 255



0, 0, 0



241, 255, 255



0, 0, 0



19, 145, 146



19, 145, 146



4, 145, 146



34, 145, 146

■ 0, 145, 146

■ 48, 145, 146

■ 63, 145, 146

■ 77, 145, 146

■ 92, 146, 146

■ 107, 146, 146

■ 121, 146, 146

■ 136, 146, 146

■ 150, 146, 146

Harmonies

Analogous

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



65, 144, 118



19, 145, 146



11, 142, 170

Triad

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



19, 145, 146



153, 117, 168



158, 125, 77

Complementary

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



19, 145, 146



146, 20, 19

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.



177, 115, 91



19, 145, 146



177, 110, 143

Square

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



19, 145, 146



117, 128, 183



184, 109, 115



132, 134, 77

Rectangle

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



19, 145, 146



51, 139, 181



184, 109, 115



166, 122, 80

Sweetspot

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



19, 145, 146



140, 188, 189



19, 146, 19



65, 94, 94



222, 222, 222



94, 94, 94

Same Dimension

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



19, 145, 146



0, 187, 189



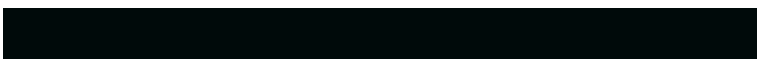
19, 83, 146



67, 74, 74



0, 137, 138



0, 10, 10

Inverse Universe

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



146, 19, 145



189, 0, 187



146, 83, 19



74, 67, 74



138, 0, 137



10, 0, 10

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 19, 145, 146 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 19, 145, 146 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

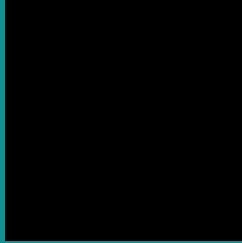
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

RGB 19, 145, 146 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 19, 145, 146.

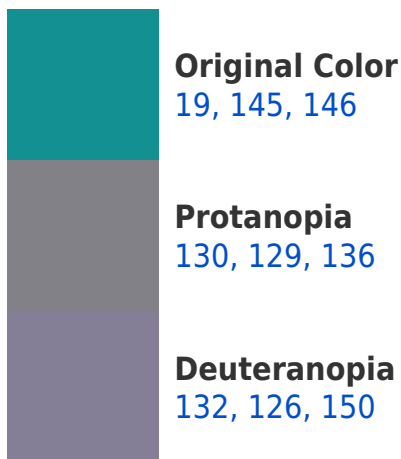


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 19, 145, 146.

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
31, 144, 155

Trichromacy



Original Color

19, 145, 146



Protanomaly

90, 135, 140



Deuteranomaly

91, 133, 149



Tritanomaly

27, 144, 152

Monochromacy



Original Color

19, 145, 146



Achromatopsia

107, 107, 107



Achromatomaly

75, 121, 121

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 19, 145, 146 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(19, 145, 146)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(19, 145, 146)  
}
```

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(19, 145, 146) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(19, 145, 146) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 19, 145, 146 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(19, 145, 146) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(19, 145, 146) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(19, 145, 146) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(19, 145, 146); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(19, 145, 146);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(19, 145,  
146) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 19, 145, 146 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(19, 145, 146) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(19, 145,  
146) }
```

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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