

Converting Colors

RGB(1, 142, 161)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(1, 142, 161) contains.

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Color

RGB(1, 142, 161)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	018EA1
RGB	1, 142, 161
RGB Percent	0%, 56%, 63%
CMY	0.9961, 0.4431, 0.3686
CMYK	0.99, 0.12, 0.00, 0.37
HSL	187°, 99%, 32%
HSV	187°, 99%, 63%
XYZ	16.1185, 21.9257, 37.1008
YIQ	102.0070, -90.1350, -23.9830

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

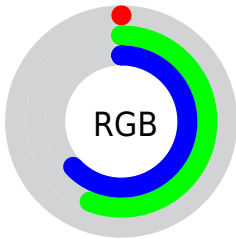
Format	Color
RYB	1, 76, 161
Decimal	102049
CIELab	53.95, -24.74, -19.09
CIELCh	54, 31.252, 217.654
Yxy	21.9257, 0.2145, 0.2918
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278292129 (0xFF018EA1)
YUV	102.0070, 29.0835, -88.5831
Hunter-Lab	46.8248, -20.4983, -14.1999

Details

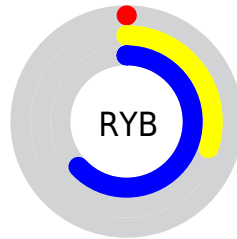
The RGB color **1, 142, 161** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **339999**. A complement of this color would be **161, 20, 1**, and the grayscale version is **102, 102, 102**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **90, 196, 216**, and **0, 91, 109** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **0, 142, 161**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **17, 144, 161**.

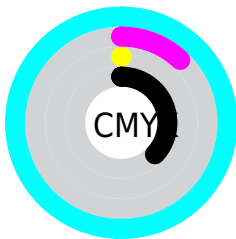
Distribution



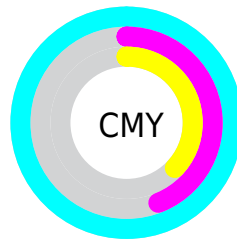
- Red (0%)
- Green (56%)
- Blue (63%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (30%)
- Blue (63%)



- Cyan (99%)
- Magenta (12%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (37%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (44%)
- Yellow (37%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RGB color 1, 142, 161 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 1, 142, 161 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 1, 142, 161

 1, 142, 161

255, 255, 255

 0, 116, 135

 90, 196, 216

 0, 91, 109

 121, 224, 244

 0, 67, 85

 151, 253, 255

 0, 45, 62

 180, 255, 255

 0, 24, 40

 210, 255, 255

 0, 1, 19


 240, 255, 255

 0, 0, 0

 1, 142, 161

 1, 142, 161

 0, 142, 161

 17, 144, 161

■ 33, 146, 161

■ 49, 148, 161

■ 65, 150, 161

■ 81, 152, 161

■ 98, 153, 161

■ 114, 155, 161

■ 130, 157, 161

■ 146, 159, 161

Harmonies

Analogous

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



38, 143, 135



1, 142, 161



52, 137, 178

Triad

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



1, 142, 161



168, 111, 150



140, 130, 75

Complementary

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



1, 142, 161



161, 20, 1

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.



164, 120, 80



1, 142, 161



181, 108, 123

Square

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



1, 142, 161



141, 119, 172



178, 112, 97



111, 137, 85

Rectangle

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



1, 142, 161



86, 132, 182



178, 112, 97



149, 127, 75

Sweetspot

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



1, 142, 161



146, 202, 209



1, 161, 20



67, 100, 105



232, 232, 232



105, 105, 105

Same Dimension

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



1, 142, 161



0, 184, 209



1, 62, 161



73, 81, 82



0, 128, 145



0, 16, 18

Inverse Universe

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



161, 1, 142



209, 0, 184



161, 100, 1



82, 73, 81



145, 0, 128



18, 0, 16

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 1, 142, 161 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 1, 142, 161 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

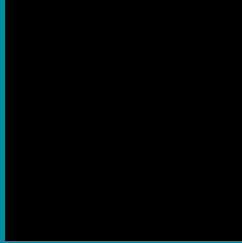
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 1, 142, 161 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 1, 142, 161.



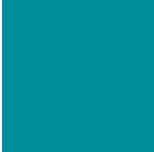
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 1, 142, 161.

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





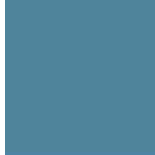
Tritanopia
0, 143, 154

Trichromacy



Original Color

1, 142, 161



Protanomaly

79, 132, 155



Deuteranomaly

78, 132, 164



Tritanomaly

0, 143, 157

Monochromacy



Original Color

1, 142, 161



Achromatopsia

102, 102, 102



Achromatomaly

65, 117, 123

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 1, 142, 161 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(1, 142, 161)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(1, 142, 161)  
}
```

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(1, 142, 161) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(1, 142, 161) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 1, 142, 161 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(1, 142, 161) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(1, 142, 161) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(1, 142, 161)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(1, 142, 161); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(1, 142, 161);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(1, 142,  
161) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 1, 142, 161 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(1, 142, 161) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(1, 142,  
161) }
```

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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