

Converting Colors

RGB(29, 141, 138)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(29, 141, 138) contains.

RGB(29, 141, 138)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	11
<i>Previews</i>	23
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	26
<i>CSS Examples</i>	29

Color

RGB(29, 141, 138)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	1D8D8A
RGB	29, 141, 138
RGB Percent	11%, 55%, 54%
CMY	0.8863, 0.4471, 0.4588
CMYK	0.79, 0.00, 0.02, 0.45
HSL	178°, 66%, 33%
HSV	178°, 79%, 55%
XYZ	14.6190, 21.1459, 27.3558
YIQ	107.1700, -65.7890, -24.6770

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

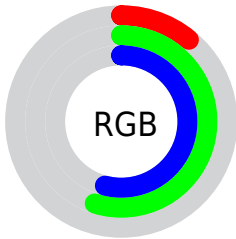
Format	Color
RYB	29, 86, 141
Decimal	1936778
CIELab	53.11, -29.99, -7.05
CIELCh	53, 30.806, 193.224
Yxy	21.1459, 0.2316, 0.3350
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280126858 (0xFF1D8D8A)
YUV	107.1700, 15.1992, -68.5551
Hunter-Lab	45.9847, -23.7263, -3.0817

Details

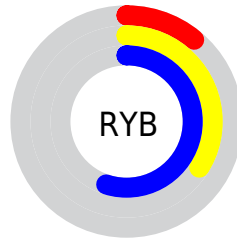
The RGB color **29, 141, 138** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **339999**. A complement of this color would be **141, 29, 32**, and the grayscale version is **107, 107, 107**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **95, 195, 191**, and **0, 90, 88** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **15, 141, 138**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **43, 141, 138**.

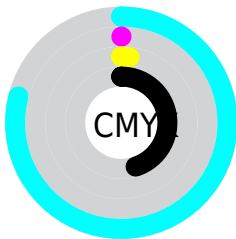
Distribution



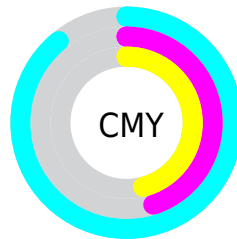
- Red (11%)
- Green (55%)
- Blue (54%)



- Red (11%)
- Yellow (34%)
- Blue (55%)



- Cyan (79%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (2%)
- Black (45%)





- Cyan (89%)
- Magenta (45%)
- Yellow (46%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RGB color 29, 141, 138 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 29, 141, 138 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 29, 141, 138

 29, 141, 138

255, 255, 255

 0, 115, 113

 95, 195, 191

 0, 90, 88

 124, 223, 219

 0, 66, 65

 153, 252, 248

 0, 43, 43


 182, 255, 255

 0, 20, 23


 212, 255, 255

 0, 0, 0

 241, 255, 255

 29, 141, 138

 29, 141, 138

 15, 141, 138

 43, 141, 138

■ 1, 141, 137

■ 57, 141, 139

■ 0, 141, 137

■ 71, 141, 139

■ 85, 141, 140

■ 100, 141, 140

■ 114, 141, 140

■ 128, 141, 141

■ 142, 141, 141

■ 156, 141, 141

Harmonies

Analogous

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



69, 140, 111



29, 141, 138



9, 139, 162

Triad

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



29, 141, 138



145, 116, 166



157, 120, 76

Complementary

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



29, 141, 138



141, 29, 32

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.



174, 111, 92



29, 141, 138



169, 108, 143

Square

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



29, 141, 138



107, 125, 178



178, 106, 116



133, 129, 74

Rectangle

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



29, 141, 138



44, 136, 173



178, 106, 116



164, 117, 80

Sweetspot

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



29, 141, 138



140, 184, 182



33, 141, 29



65, 92, 91



219, 219, 219



92, 92, 92

Same Dimension

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



29, 141, 138



9, 184, 179



29, 89, 141



64, 71, 71



0, 135, 132



0, 8, 7

Inverse Universe

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



141, 29, 32



184, 9, 14



141, 81, 29



71, 64, 64



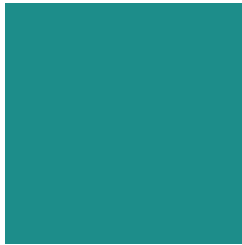
135, 0, 4



8, 0, 0

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 29, 141, 138 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 29, 141, 138 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 29, 141, 138 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 29, 141, 138.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 29, 141, 138.

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
39, 139, 150

Trichromacy



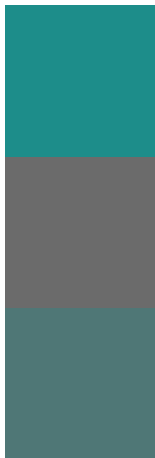
Original Color
29, 141, 138

Protanomaly
91, 131, 132

Deuteranomaly
94, 130, 141

Tritanomaly
35, 140, 146

Monochromacy



Original Color
29, 141, 138

Achromatopsia
107, 107, 107

Achromatomaly
79, 119, 118

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 29, 141, 138 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(29, 141, 138)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(29, 141, 138)  
}
```

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(29, 141, 138) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(29, 141, 138) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 29, 141, 138 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(29, 141, 138) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(29, 141, 138) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(29, 141, 138) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(29, 141, 138); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(29, 141, 138);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(29, 141,  
138) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 29, 141, 138 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(29, 141, 138) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(29, 141,  
138) }
```

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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