

Converting Colors

RGB(34, 126, 160)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(34, 126, 160) contains.

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Color

RGB(34, 126, 160)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	227EA0
RGB	34, 126, 160
RGB Percent	13%, 49%, 63%
CMY	0.8667, 0.5059, 0.3725
CMYK	0.79, 0.21, 0.00, 0.37
HSL	196°, 65%, 38%
HSV	196°, 79%, 63%
XYZ	14.4657, 17.7999, 35.9310
YIQ	102.3680, -65.7460, -8.9300

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

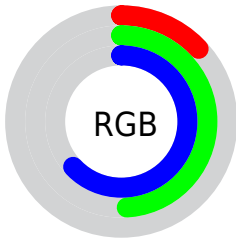
Format	Color
RYB	34, 87, 160
Decimal	2260640
CIELab	49.25, -14.31, -25.70
CIELCh	49, 29.417, 240.901
Yxy	17.7999, 0.2121, 0.2610
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280450720 (0xFF227EA0)
YUV	102.3680, 28.4126, -59.9587
Hunter-Lab	42.1899, -12.6297, -20.9614

Details

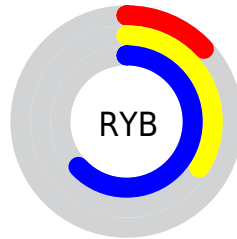
The RGB color **34, 126, 160** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **3399CC**. A complement of this color would be **160, 68, 34**, and the grayscale version is **102, 102, 102**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **99, 179, 215**, and **0, 77, 108** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **18, 122, 160**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **50, 130, 160**.

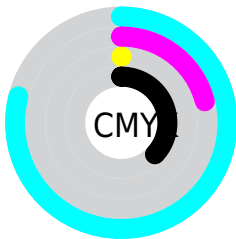
Distribution



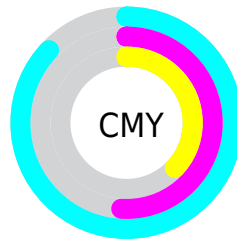
- Red (13%)
- Green (49%)
- Blue (63%)



- Red (13%)
- Yellow (34%)
- Blue (63%)



- Cyan (79%)
- Magenta (21%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (37%)





- Cyan (87%)
- Magenta (51%)
- Yellow (37%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 34, 126, 160 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 34, 126, 160 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 34, 126, 160

 34, 126, 160

255, 255, 255

 0, 101, 134

 99, 179, 215

 0, 77, 108

 128, 206, 243

 0, 54, 84

 157, 234, 255

 0, 33, 61

 186, 255, 255


 0, 3, 39


 216, 255, 255


 0, 1, 16


 246, 255, 255

 0, 0, 0

 34, 126, 160

 34, 126, 160

 18, 122, 160

 50, 130, 160

■ 2, 117, 160

■ 66, 135, 160

■ 0, 117, 160

■ 82, 139, 160

■ 98, 143, 160

■ 114, 148, 160

■ 130, 152, 160

■ 146, 156, 160

■ 162, 161, 160

■ 178, 165, 160

Harmonies

Analogous

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



0, 130, 142



34, 126, 160



82, 119, 167

Triad

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



34, 126, 160



164, 98, 117



107, 123, 73

Complementary

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



34, 126, 160



160, 68, 34

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.



133, 116, 67



34, 126, 160



164, 100, 93

Square

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



34, 126, 160



149, 102, 142



153, 107, 74



77, 128, 92

Rectangle

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



34, 126, 160



109, 113, 164



153, 107, 74



116, 121, 70

Sweetspot

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



34, 126, 160



159, 196, 209



34, 160, 68



74, 96, 105



232, 232, 232



105, 105, 105

Same Dimension

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



34, 126, 160



10, 155, 209



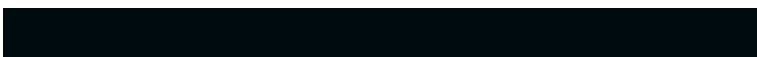
34, 63, 160



71, 77, 79



0, 104, 143



0, 11, 15

Inverse Universe

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



160, 34, 126



209, 10, 155



160, 131, 34



79, 71, 77



143, 0, 104



15, 0, 11

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 34, 126, 160 looks on a white 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

Black Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 34, 126, 160 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

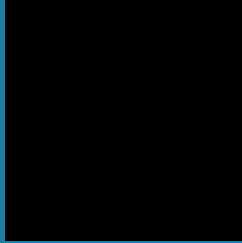
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 34, 126, 160 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 34, 126, 160.

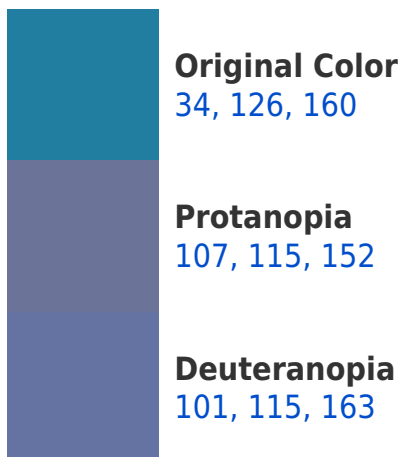


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 34, 126, 160.

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, 129, 140

Trichromacy



Original Color

34, 126, 160

Protanomaly

80, 119, 155

Deuteranomaly

77, 119, 162

Tritanomaly

12, 128, 147

Monochromacy



Original Color

34, 126, 160

Achromatopsia

102, 102, 102

Achromatomaly

77, 111, 123

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 34, 126, 160 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(34, 126, 160)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(34, 126, 160)  
}
```

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(34, 126, 160) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(34, 126, 160) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 34, 126, 160 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(34, 126, 160) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(34, 126, 160) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(34, 126, 160)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(34, 126, 160); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(34, 126, 160);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(34, 126,  
160) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 34, 126, 160 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(34, 126, 160) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(34, 126,  
160) }
```

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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