

Converting Colors

RGB(36, 159, 167)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(36, 159, 167) contains.

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Color

RGB(36, 159, 167)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	249FA7
RGB	36, 159, 167
RGB Percent	14%, 62%, 65%
CMY	0.8588, 0.3765, 0.3451
CMYK	0.78, 0.05, 0.00, 0.35
HSL	184°, 65%, 40%
HSV	184°, 78%, 65%
XYZ	20.1007, 27.9614, 40.8969
YIQ	123.1350, -75.8760, -23.5880

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

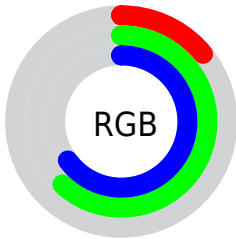
Format	Color
RYB	36, 99, 167
Decimal	2400167
CIELab	59.85, -29.06, -13.52
CIELCh	60, 32.053, 204.948
Yxy	27.9614, 0.2260, 0.3143
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280590247 (0xFF249FA7)
YUV	123.1350, 21.6254, -76.4174
Hunter-Lab	52.8785, -24.6841, -8.8407




Details

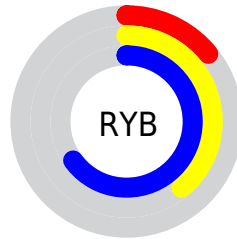
The RGB color **36, 159, 167** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **339999**. A complement of this color would be **167, 44, 36**, and the grayscale version is **123, 123, 123**.




A 20% lighter version of the original color is **105, 214, 222**, and **0, 107, 115** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **19, 158, 167**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **53, 160, 167**.

Distribution







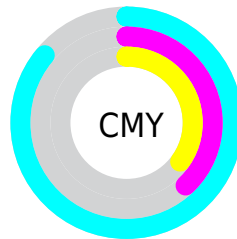
-  Red (14%)
-  Green (62%)
-  Blue (65%)






-  Red (14%)
-  Yellow (39%)
-  Blue (65%)



-  Cyan (78%)
-  Magenta (5%)
-  Yellow (0%)
-  Black (35%)



-  Cyan (86%)
-  Magenta (38%)
-  Yellow (35%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 36, 159, 167 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 36, 159, 167 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



36, 159, 167



36, 159, 167

255, 255, 255



0, 133, 141



105, 214, 222



0, 107, 115



135, 243, 251



0, 82, 91



164, 255, 255



0, 59, 67



194, 255, 255



0, 37, 45



224, 255, 255



0, 1, 25

254, 255, 255



0, 0, 0



36, 159, 167



36, 159, 167



19, 158, 167



53, 160, 167

■ 3, 157, 167

■ 69, 161, 167

■ 0, 157, 167

■ 86, 162, 167

■ 103, 163, 167

■ 119, 164, 167

■ 136, 165, 167

■ 153, 166, 167

■ 170, 167, 167

■ 186, 168, 167

Harmonies

Analogous

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



70, 159, 138



36, 159, 167



49, 155, 190

Triad

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



36, 159, 167



175, 129, 177



167, 141, 88

Complementary

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



36, 159, 167



167, 44, 36

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.



189, 131, 99



36, 159, 167



195, 123, 150

Square

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



36, 159, 167



141, 139, 195



199, 124, 122



139, 150, 92

Rectangle

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



36, 159, 167



80, 151, 198



199, 124, 122



175, 138, 90

Sweetspot

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



36, 159, 167



165, 214, 217



36, 167, 43



78, 108, 110



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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



36, 159, 167



13, 204, 217



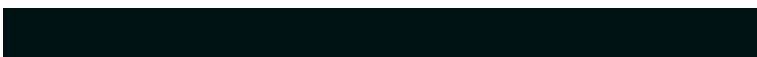
36, 95, 167



76, 84, 84



0, 139, 148



0, 19, 20

Inverse Universe

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



167, 36, 159



217, 13, 204



167, 108, 36



84, 76, 84



148, 0, 139



20, 0, 19

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 36, 159, 167 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 36, 159, 167 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

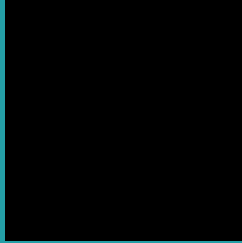
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 36, 159, 167 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 36, 159, 167.

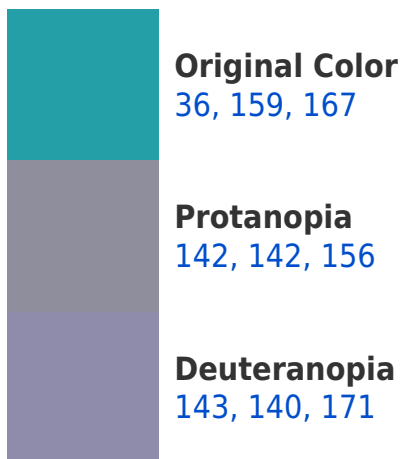


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 36, 159, 167.

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
40, 158, 171

Trichromacy



Original Color

36, 159, 167



Protanomaly

103, 148, 160



Deuteranomaly

104, 147, 170



Tritanomaly

39, 158, 170

Monochromacy



Original Color

36, 159, 167



Achromatopsia

123, 123, 123



Achromatomaly

91, 136, 139

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 36, 159, 167 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(36, 159, 167)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(36, 159, 167)  
}
```

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(36, 159, 167) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(36, 159, 167) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 36, 159, 167 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(36, 159, 167) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(36, 159, 167) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(36, 159, 167)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(36, 159, 167); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(36, 159, 167);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(36, 159,  
167) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 36, 159, 167 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(36, 159, 167) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(36, 159,  
167) }
```

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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