

Converting Colors

RGB(41, 150, 150)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(41, 150, 150) contains.

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Color

RGB(41, 150, 150)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	299696
RGB	41, 150, 150
RGB Percent	16%, 59%, 59%
CMY	0.8392, 0.4118, 0.4118
CMYK	0.73, 0.00, 0.00, 0.41
HSL	180°, 57%, 37%
HSV	180°, 73%, 59%
XYZ	17.3258, 24.4861, 32.6673
YIQ	117.4090, -64.9640, -23.1080

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

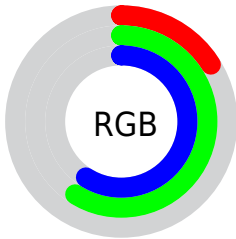
Format	Color
RYB	41, 96, 150
Decimal	2725526
CIELab	56.57, -29.31, -8.77
CIELCh	57, 30.589, 196.655
Yxy	24.4861, 0.2326, 0.3288
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280915606 (0xFF299696)
YUV	117.4090, 16.0674, -67.0107
Hunter-Lab	49.4834, -24.0972, -4.5028

Details

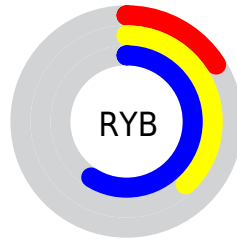
The RGB color **41, 150, 150** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **339999**. A complement of this color would be **150, 41, 41**, and the grayscale version is **117, 117, 117**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **105, 205, 204**, and **0, 99, 99** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **26, 150, 150**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **56, 150, 150**.

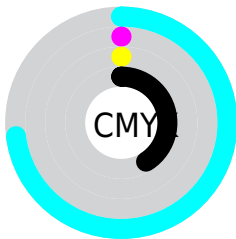
Distribution



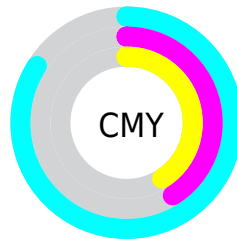
- Red (16%)
- Green (59%)
- Blue (59%)



- Red (16%)
- Yellow (38%)
- Blue (59%)



- Cyan (73%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (41%)



- Cyan (84%)
- Magenta (41%)
- Yellow (41%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 41, 150, 150 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 41, 150, 150 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



41, 150, 150



41, 150, 150

255, 255, 255



0, 124, 124



105, 205, 204



0, 99, 99



134, 233, 232



0, 74, 75



162, 255, 255



0, 51, 53



192, 255, 255



0, 32, 32



221, 255, 255



0, 0, 7



251, 255, 255



0, 0, 0



41, 150, 150



41, 150, 150



26, 150, 150



56, 150, 150

■ 11, 150, 150

■ 71, 150, 150

■ 0, 150, 150

■ 86, 150, 150

■ 101, 150, 150

■ 116, 150, 150

■ 131, 150, 150

■ 146, 150, 150

■ 161, 150, 150

■ 176, 150, 150

Harmonies

Analogous

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



75, 149, 123



41, 150, 150



37, 148, 174

Triad

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



41, 150, 150



157, 124, 172



164, 130, 84

Complementary

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



41, 150, 150



150, 41, 41

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.



182, 121, 98



41, 150, 150



180, 116, 149

Square

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



41, 150, 150



122, 133, 186



188, 116, 122



139, 139, 84

Rectangle

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



41, 150, 150



63, 144, 184



188, 116, 122



171, 127, 87

Sweetspot

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



41, 150, 150



151, 194, 194



41, 150, 41



72, 97, 97



224, 224, 224



97, 97, 97

Same Dimension

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



41, 150, 150



25, 194, 194



41, 96, 150



67, 74, 74



0, 138, 138



0, 10, 10

Inverse Universe

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



150, 41, 150



194, 25, 194



150, 96, 41



74, 67, 74



138, 0, 138



10, 0, 10

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 41, 150, 150 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 41, 150, 150 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

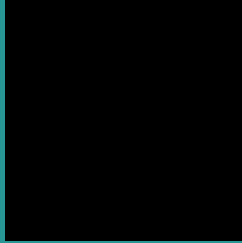
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 41, 150, 150 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 41, 150, 150.

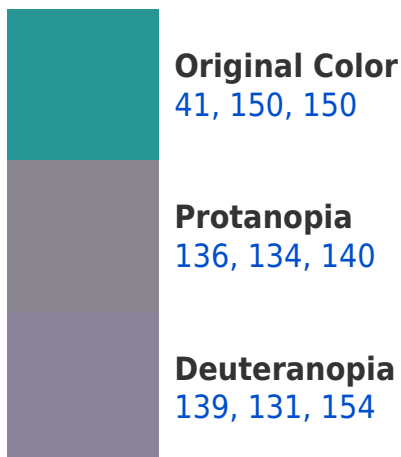


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 41, 150, 150.

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
48, 148, 160

Trichromacy



Original Color

41, 150, 150

Protanomaly

101, 140, 144

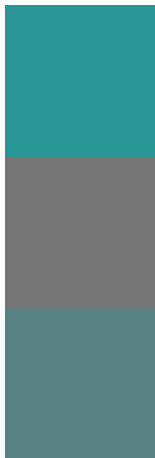
Deuteranomaly

103, 138, 153

Tritanomaly

45, 149, 156

Monochromacy



Original Color

41, 150, 150

Achromatopsia

117, 117, 117

Achromatomaly

89, 129, 129

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 41, 150, 150 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(41, 150, 150)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(41, 150, 150)  
}
```

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(41, 150, 150) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(41, 150, 150) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 41, 150, 150 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(41, 150, 150) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(41, 150, 150) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(41, 150, 150)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(41, 150, 150); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(41, 150, 150);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(41, 150,  
150) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 41, 150, 150 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(41, 150, 150) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(41, 150,  
150) }
```

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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