

Converting Colors

RGB(53, 136, 153)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(53, 136, 153) contains.

RGB(53, 136, 153)	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(53, 136, 153)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	358899
RGB	53, 136, 153
RGB Percent	21%, 53%, 60%
CMY	0.7922, 0.4667, 0.4000
CMYK	0.65, 0.11, 0.00, 0.40
HSL	190°, 49%, 40%
HSV	190°, 65%, 60%
XYZ	16.0221, 20.6651, 33.2813
YIQ	113.1210, -54.9250, -12.3090

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

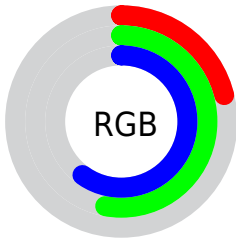
Format	Color
RYB	53, 98, 153
Decimal	3508377
CIELab	52.58, -19.40, -16.48
CIELCh	53, 25.458, 220.343
Yxy	20.6651, 0.2290, 0.2953
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281698457 (0xFF358899)
YUV	113.1210, 19.6603, -52.7261
Hunter-Lab	45.4589, -16.6402, -11.5861

Details

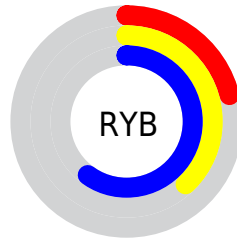
The RGB color **53, 136, 153** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **339999**. A complement of this color would be **153, 70, 53**, and the grayscale version is **113, 113, 113**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **111, 190, 207**, and **0, 86, 102** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **38, 133, 153**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **68, 139, 153**.

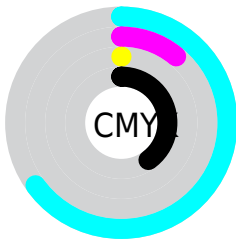
Distribution



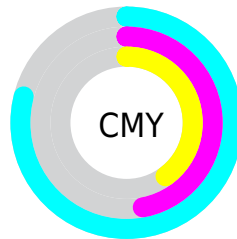
- Red (21%)
- Green (53%)
- Blue (60%)



- Red (21%)
- Yellow (38%)
- Blue (60%)



- Cyan (65%)
- Magenta (11%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (40%)



- Cyan (79%)
- Magenta (47%)
- Yellow (40%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 53, 136, 153 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 53, 136, 153 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



53, 136, 153



53, 136, 153

255, 255, 255



13, 110, 127



111, 190, 207



0, 86, 102



139, 217, 236



0, 62, 78



168, 246, 255



0, 40, 55



197, 255, 255



0, 18, 34



226, 255, 255



0, 0, 9



0, 0, 0



53, 136, 153



53, 136, 153



38, 133, 153



68, 139, 153

■ 22, 131, 153

■ 84, 141, 153

■ 7, 128, 153

■ 99, 144, 153

■ 0, 127, 153

■ 114, 146, 153

■ 130, 149, 153

■ 145, 152, 153

■ 160, 154, 153

■ 175, 157, 153

■ 191, 159, 153

Harmonies

Analogous

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



60, 138, 133



53, 136, 153



75, 132, 166

Triad

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



53, 136, 153



159, 111, 141



133, 127, 82

Complementary

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



53, 136, 153



153, 70, 53

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.



153, 119, 85



53, 136, 153



169, 109, 119

Square

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



53, 136, 153



138, 117, 159



166, 112, 98



109, 133, 92

Rectangle

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



53, 136, 153



97, 127, 169



166, 112, 98



140, 124, 82

Sweetspot

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



53, 136, 153



159, 192, 199



53, 153, 70



76, 95, 99



227, 227, 227



99, 99, 99

Same Dimension

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



53, 136, 153



44, 173, 199



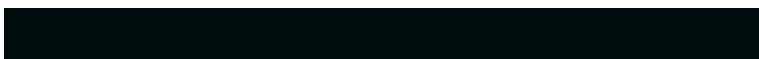
53, 86, 153



69, 75, 77



0, 116, 140



0, 11, 13

Inverse Universe

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



153, 53, 136



199, 44, 173



153, 120, 53



77, 69, 75



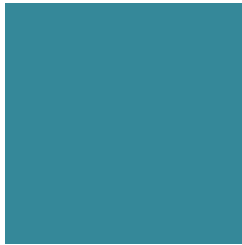
140, 0, 116



13, 0, 11

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 53, 136, 153 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

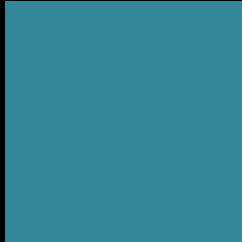
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 53, 136, 153 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

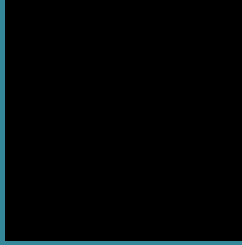
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 53, 136, 153 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 53, 136, 153.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 53, 136, 153.

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
50, 137, 148

Trichromacy



Original Color
53, 136, 153

Protanomaly
96, 128, 148

Deuteranomaly
96, 127, 155

Tritanomaly
51, 137, 150

Monochromacy



Original Color
53, 136, 153

Achromatopsia
113, 113, 113

Achromatomaly
91, 121, 128

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 53, 136, 153 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(53, 136, 153)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(53, 136, 153)  
}
```

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(53, 136, 153) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(53, 136, 153) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 53, 136, 153 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(53, 136, 153) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(53, 136, 153) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(53, 136, 153)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(53, 136, 153); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(53, 136, 153);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(53, 136,  
153) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 53, 136, 153 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(53, 136, 153) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(53, 136,  
153) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)

**Follow me
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor