

Converting Colors

RGB(53, 160, 173)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(53, 160, 173) contains.

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Color

RGB(53, 160, 173)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	35A0AD
RGB	53, 160, 173
RGB Percent	21%, 63%, 68%
CMY	0.7922, 0.3725, 0.3216
CMYK	0.69, 0.08, 0.00, 0.32
HSL	186°, 53%, 44%
HSV	186°, 69%, 68%
XYZ	21.5818, 28.9156, 43.9790
YIQ	129.4890, -67.9450, -18.6410

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

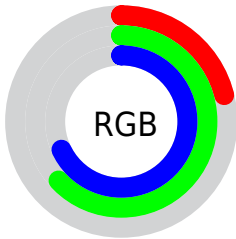
Format	Color
R_{YB}	53, 110, 173
Decimal	3514541
CIE _{Lab}	60.71, -25.60, -15.59
CIE _{LCh}	61, 29.969, 211.338
Yxy	28.9156, 0.2284, 0.3061
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281704621 (0xFF35A0AD)
YUV	129.4890, 21.4509, -67.0809
Hunter-Lab	53.7733, -22.4624, -10.8496

Details

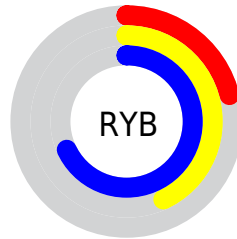
The RGB color **53, 160, 173** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **339999**. A complement of this color would be **173, 66, 53**, and the grayscale version is **129, 129, 129**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **116, 215, 228**, and **0, 108, 121** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **36, 158, 173**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **70, 162, 173**.

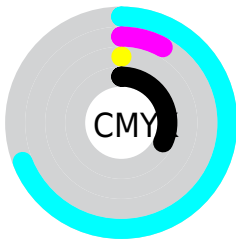
Distribution



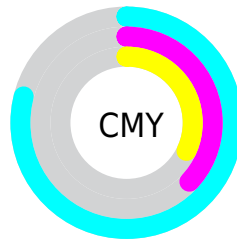
- Red (21%)
- Green (63%)
- Blue (68%)



- Red (21%)
- Yellow (43%)
- Blue (68%)



- Cyan (69%)
- Magenta (8%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (32%)




- Cyan (79%)
- Magenta (37%)
- Yellow (32%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 53, 160, 173 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, 160, 173 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 53, 160, 173

255, 255, 255


 116, 215, 228

 145, 244, 255

 174, 255, 255


 204, 255, 255

 234, 255, 255

 53, 160, 173

 0, 134, 146

 0, 108, 121


 0, 83, 96


 0, 60, 72

 0, 38, 50


 0, 6, 29

 0, 0, 0

 53, 160, 173

 36, 158, 173

 53, 160, 173

 70, 162, 173

■ 18, 156, 173

■ 88, 164, 173

■ 1, 154, 173

■ 105, 166, 173

■ 0, 154, 173

■ 122, 167, 173

■ 140, 169, 173

■ 157, 171, 173

■ 174, 173, 173

■ 191, 175, 173

■ 209, 177, 173

Harmonies

Analogous

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



73, 161, 147



53, 160, 173



72, 156, 192

Triad

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



53, 160, 173



181, 131, 172



163, 145, 93

Complementary

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



53, 160, 173



173, 66, 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.



185, 136, 101



53, 160, 173



197, 126, 146

Square

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



53, 160, 173



151, 139, 192



198, 129, 120



135, 153, 101

Rectangle

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



53, 160, 173



98, 151, 198



198, 129, 120



171, 142, 94

Sweetspot

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



53, 160, 173



177, 219, 224



53, 173, 65



84, 109, 112



240, 240, 240



112, 112, 112

Same Dimension

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



53, 160, 173



38, 204, 224



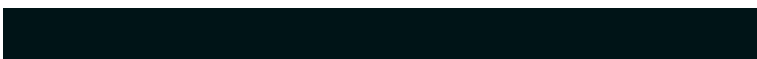
53, 101, 173



78, 86, 87



0, 134, 150



0, 20, 23

Inverse Universe

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



173, 53, 160



224, 38, 204



173, 125, 53



87, 78, 86



150, 0, 134



23, 0, 20

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 53, 160, 173 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

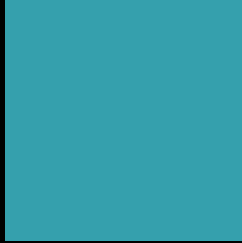
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 160, 173 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

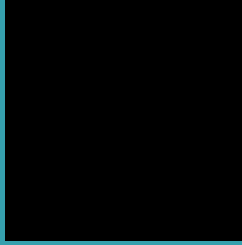
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 160, 173 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 53, 160, 173.

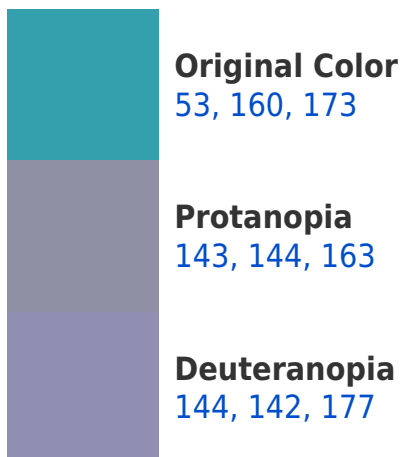


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 53, 160, 173.

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
53, 160, 173

Trichromacy



Original Color

53, 160, 173



Protanomaly

110, 150, 167



Deuteranomaly

111, 149, 176



Tritanomaly

53, 160, 173

Monochromacy



Original Color

53, 160, 173



Achromatopsia

129, 129, 129



Achromatomaly

101, 140, 145

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 53, 160, 173 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, 160, 173)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(53, 160, 173)  
}
```

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, 160, 173) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(53, 160, 173) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 53, 160, 173 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, 160, 173) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(53, 160, 173) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(53, 160, 173)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(53, 160, 173); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(53, 160, 173);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(53, 160,  
173) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 53, 160, 173 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(53, 160, 173) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(53, 160,  
173) }
```

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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