

Converting Colors

RGB(53, 169, 129)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(53, 169, 129) contains.

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Color

RGB(53, 169, 129)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	35A981
RGB	53, 169, 129
RGB Percent	21%, 66%, 51%
CMY	0.7922, 0.3373, 0.4941
CMYK	0.69, 0.00, 0.24, 0.34
HSL	159°, 52%, 44%
HSV	159°, 69%, 66%
XYZ	19.6186, 30.7178, 25.6640
YIQ	129.7560, -56.2960, -37.0320

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

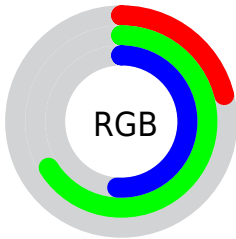
Format	Color
RYB	53, 123, 169
Decimal	3516801
CIELab	62.27, -41.87, 11.40
CIELCh	62, 43.397, 164.766
Yxy	30.7178, 0.2581, 0.4042
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281706881 (0xFF35A981)
YUV	129.7560, -0.3727, -67.3150
Hunter-Lab	55.4236, -33.8067, 11.3422

Details

The RGB color **53, 169, 129** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **339966**. A complement of this color would be **169, 53, 93**, and the grayscale version is **130, 130, 130**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **114, 225, 182**, and **0, 116, 80** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **36, 169, 123**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **70, 169, 135**.

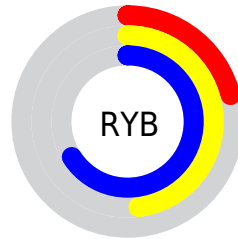
Distribution



Red (21%)

Green (66%)

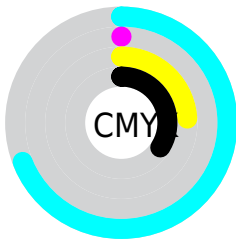
Blue (51%)



Red (21%)

Yellow (48%)

Blue (66%)

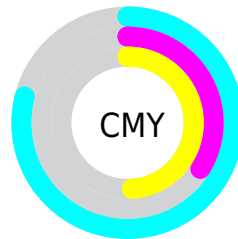


Cyan (69%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (24%)

Black (34%)



Cyan (79%)


Magenta (34%)

Yellow (49%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 53, 169, 129 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, 169, 129 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 53, 169, 129

255, 255, 255


 114, 225, 182

 143, 254, 210


 172, 255, 238


 201, 255, 255

 231, 255, 255

 53, 169, 129

 4, 142, 104

 0, 116, 80


 0, 91, 57


 0, 66, 35

 0, 44, 14


 0, 15, 0

 0, 0, 0

 53, 169, 129

 36, 169, 123

 53, 169, 129

 70, 169, 135

■ 19, 169, 117

■ 87, 169, 141

■ 2, 169, 112

■ 104, 169, 146

■ 0, 169, 111

■ 121, 169, 152

■ 138, 169, 158

■ 154, 169, 164

■ 171, 169, 170

■ 188, 169, 176

■ 205, 169, 181

Harmonies

Analogous

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



112, 164, 94



53, 169, 129



0, 170, 169

Triad

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



53, 169, 129



122, 148, 225



215, 128, 98

Complementary

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



53, 169, 129



169, 53, 93

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.



224, 119, 133



53, 169, 129



178, 133, 205

Square

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



53, 169, 129



18, 160, 224



212, 121, 172



191, 141, 75

Rectangle

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



53, 169, 129



0, 169, 193



212, 121, 172



220, 124, 109

Sweetspot

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



53, 169, 129



173, 219, 203



94, 169, 53



82, 110, 100



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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



53, 169, 129



39, 219, 157



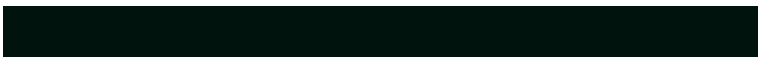
53, 152, 169



76, 84, 81



0, 148, 97



0, 20, 13

Inverse Universe

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



169, 53, 93



219, 39, 101



169, 70, 53



84, 76, 79



148, 0, 51



20, 0, 7

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 53, 169, 129 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

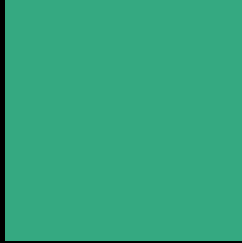
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 169, 129 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 ✓ Pass

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

RGB 53, 169, 129 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 53, 169, 129.

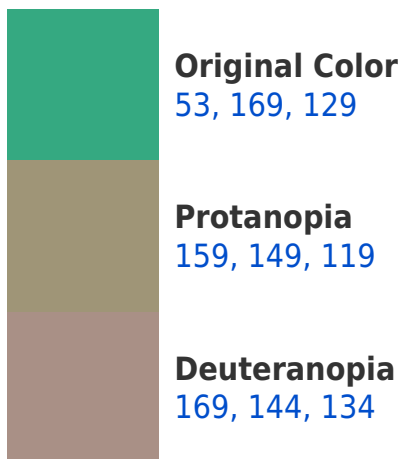


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 53, 169, 129.

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
73, 163, 176

Trichromacy



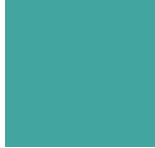
Original Color
53, 169, 129



Protanomaly
120, 156, 123



Deuteranomaly
127, 153, 132



Tritanomaly
66, 165, 159

Monochromacy



Original Color
53, 169, 129



Achromatopsia
130, 130, 130



Achromatomaly
102, 144, 130

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 53, 169, 129 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, 169, 129)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(53, 169, 129)  
}
```

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, 169, 129) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(53, 169, 129) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 53, 169, 129 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, 169, 129) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(53, 169, 129) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(53, 169, 129)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(53, 169, 129); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(53, 169, 129);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(53, 169,  
129) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 53, 169, 129 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(53, 169, 129) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(53, 169,  
129) }
```

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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