

Converting Colors

RGB(53, 169, 164)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(53, 169, 164) contains.

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Color

RGB(53, 169, 164)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	35A9A4
RGB	53, 169, 164
RGB Percent	21%, 66%, 64%
CMY	0.7922, 0.3373, 0.3569
CMYK	0.69, 0.00, 0.03, 0.34
HSL	177°, 52%, 44%
HSV	177°, 69%, 66%
XYZ	22.3570, 31.8132, 40.0842
YIQ	133.7460, -67.5310, -26.1470

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

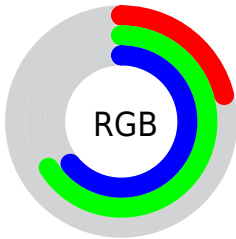
Format	Color
RYB	53, 112, 169
Decimal	3516836
CIELab	63.19, -32.68, -6.81
CIELCh	63, 33.383, 191.768
Yxy	31.8132, 0.2372, 0.3375
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281706916 (0xFF35A9A4)
YUV	133.7460, 14.9152, -70.8142
Hunter-Lab	56.4032, -27.9519, -2.6536

Details

The RGB color **53, 169, 164** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **009999**. A complement of this color would be **169, 53, 58**, and the grayscale version is **134, 134, 134**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **116, 225, 219**, and **0, 116, 112** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **36, 169, 163**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **70, 169, 165**.

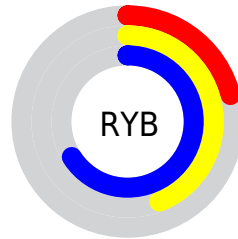
Distribution



Red (21%)

Green (66%)

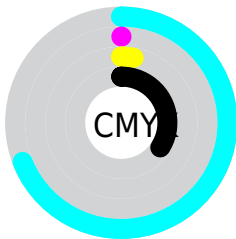
Blue (64%)



Red (21%)

Yellow (44%)

Blue (66%)

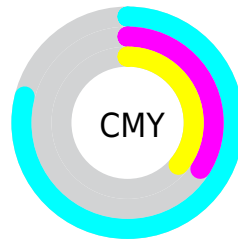


Cyan (69%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (3%)

Black (34%)



Cyan (79%)


Magenta (34%)

Yellow (36%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 53, 169, 164 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, 164 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 53, 169, 164

255, 255, 255


 116, 225, 219

 145, 254, 247

 175, 255, 255


 204, 255, 255

 234, 255, 255

 53, 169, 164

 0, 142, 138

 0, 116, 112


 0, 91, 88


 0, 67, 65


 0, 44, 43


 0, 20, 23

 0, 0, 0

 53, 169, 164

 36, 169, 163

 53, 169, 164

 70, 169, 165

■ 19, 169, 163

■ 87, 169, 165

■ 2, 169, 162

■ 104, 169, 166

■ 0, 169, 162

■ 121, 169, 167

■ 138, 169, 168

■ 154, 169, 168

■ 171, 169, 169

■ 188, 169, 170

■ 205, 169, 171

Harmonies

Analogous

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



92, 168, 133



53, 169, 164



39, 167, 192

Triad

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



53, 169, 164



171, 141, 197



188, 145, 97

Complementary

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



53, 169, 164



169, 53, 58

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.



206, 135, 115



53, 169, 164



200, 132, 172

Square

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



53, 169, 164



130, 152, 211



211, 130, 142



161, 155, 94

Rectangle

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



53, 169, 164



64, 163, 204



211, 130, 142



196, 141, 101

Sweetspot

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



53, 169, 164



173, 219, 217



59, 169, 53



82, 110, 108



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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



53, 169, 164



39, 219, 212



53, 117, 169



76, 84, 84



0, 148, 142



0, 20, 20

Inverse Universe

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



169, 53, 58



219, 39, 47



169, 105, 53



84, 76, 76



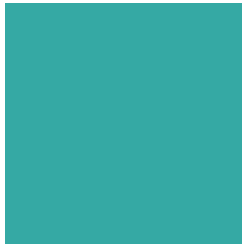
148, 0, 6



20, 0, 1

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 53, 169, 164 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, 164 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

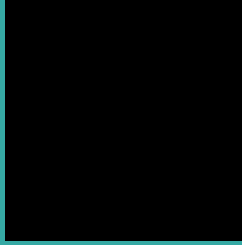
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

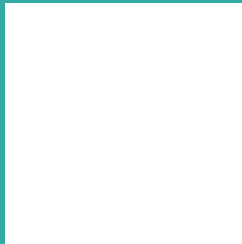
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 53, 169, 164 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 53, 169, 164.

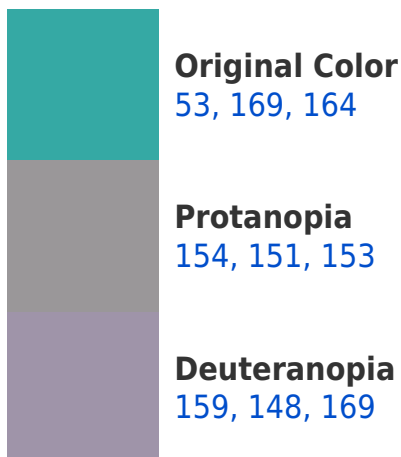


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 53, 169, 164.

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
62, 167, 180

Trichromacy



Original Color

53, 169, 164



Protanomaly

117, 158, 157



Deuteranomaly

120, 156, 167



Tritanomaly

59, 168, 174

Monochromacy



Original Color

53, 169, 164



Achromatopsia

134, 134, 134



Achromatomaly

105, 147, 145

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 53, 169, 164 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, 164)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(53, 169, 164)  
}
```

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, 164) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(53, 169, 164) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 53, 169, 164 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, 164) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(53, 169, 164) }
```

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, 164) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(53, 169, 164); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(53, 169, 164);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(53, 169,  
164) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 53, 169, 164 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, 164) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(53, 169,  
164) }
```

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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