

Converting Colors

RGB(57, 163, 189)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(57, 163, 189) contains.

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Color

RGB(57, 163, 189)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	39A3BD
RGB	57, 163, 189
RGB Percent	22%, 64%, 74%
CMY	0.7765, 0.3608, 0.2588
CMYK	0.70, 0.14, 0.00, 0.26
HSL	192°, 54%, 48%
HSV	192°, 70%, 74%
XYZ	23.9698, 30.7384, 52.8139
YIQ	134.2700, -71.5220, -14.3860

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

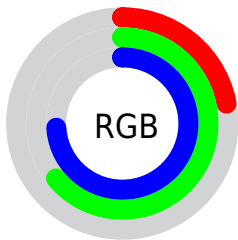
Format	Color
R _Y B	57, 116, 189
Decimal	3777469
CIE Lab	62.29, -21.54, -22.17
CIE LCh	62, 30.910, 225.816
Yxy	30.7384, 0.2229, 0.2859
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281967549 (0xFF39A3BD)
YUV	134.2700, 26.9819, -67.7658
Hunter-Lab	55.4422, -19.8513, -17.6697

Details

The RGB color **57, 163, 189** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **0099CC**. A complement of this color would be **189, 83, 57**, and the grayscale version is **134, 134, 134**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **120, 218, 245**, and **0, 111, 136** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **38, 159, 189**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **76, 167, 189**.

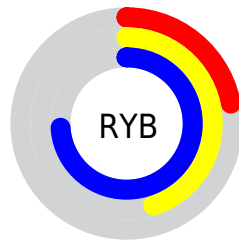
Distribution



Red (22%)

Green (64%)

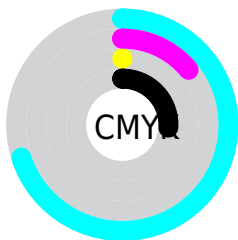
Blue (74%)



Red (22%)

Yellow (45%)

Blue (74%)

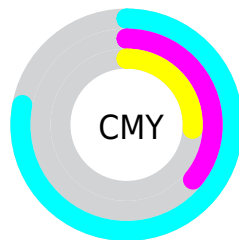


Cyan (70%)

Magenta (14%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (26%)



Cyan (78%)

















Magenta (36%)

Yellow (26%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 57, 163, 189 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 57, 163, 189 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 57, 163, 189	 57, 163, 189
 255, 255, 255	 3, 137, 162
 120, 218, 245	 0, 111, 136
 150, 247, 255	 0, 86, 110
 180, 255, 255	 0, 63, 86
 209, 255, 255	 0, 41, 62
 240, 255, 255	 0, 17, 41
	 0, 1, 19
	 0, 0, 0

 57, 163, 189  57, 163, 189

■ 38, 159, 189

■ 76, 167, 189

■ 19, 156, 189

■ 95, 170, 189

■ 0, 152, 189

■ 114, 174, 189

■ 0, 152, 189

■ 133, 178, 189

■ 152, 182, 189

■ 170, 185, 189

■ 189, 189, 189

■ 208, 193, 189

■ 227, 197, 189

Harmonies

Analogous

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



60, 165, 165



57, 163, 189



92, 157, 203

Triad

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



57, 163, 189



196, 131, 165



155, 153, 97

Complementary

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



57, 163, 189



189, 83, 57

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.



181, 144, 98



57, 163, 189



205, 130, 137

Square

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



57, 163, 189



172, 138, 189



199, 135, 112



124, 160, 112

Rectangle

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



57, 163, 189



121, 151, 205



199, 135, 112



164, 151, 96

Sweetspot

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



57, 163, 189



193, 235, 245



57, 189, 81



92, 116, 122



250, 250, 250



122, 122, 122

Same Dimension

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



57, 163, 189



39, 204, 245



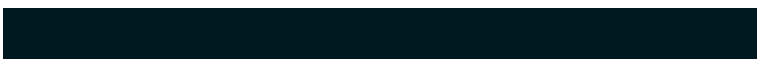
57, 99, 189



85, 92, 94



0, 127, 158



0, 25, 31

Inverse Universe

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



189, 57, 163



245, 39, 204



189, 147, 57



94, 85, 92



158, 0, 127



31, 0, 25

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 57, 163, 189 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

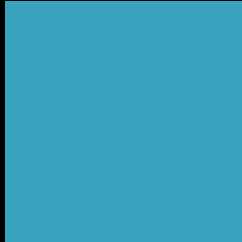
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 57, 163, 189 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

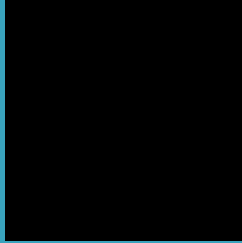
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 57, 163, 189 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 57, 163, 189.

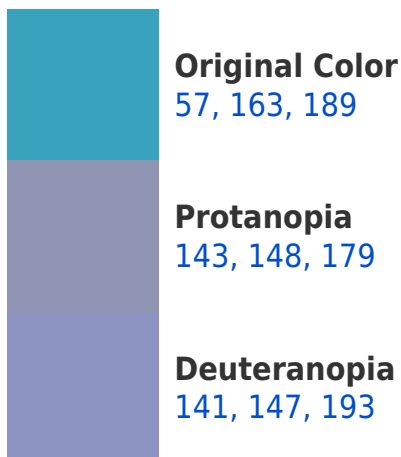


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 57, 163, 189.

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





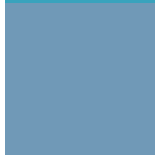
Tritanopia
50, 165, 178

Trichromacy



Original Color

57, 163, 189



Protanomaly

112, 153, 183



Deuteranomaly

110, 153, 192



Tritanomaly

53, 164, 182

Monochromacy



Original Color

57, 163, 189



Achromatopsia

134, 134, 134



Achromatomaly

106, 145, 154

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 57, 163, 189 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(57, 163, 189)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(57, 163, 189)  
}
```

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(57, 163, 189) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(57, 163, 189) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 57, 163, 189 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(57, 163, 189) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(57, 163, 189) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(57, 163, 189)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(57, 163, 189); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(57, 163, 189);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(57, 163,  
189) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 57, 163, 189 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(57, 163, 189) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(57, 163,  
189) }
```

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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