

Converting Colors

RGB(57, 164, 173)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(57, 164, 173) contains.

RGB(57, 164, 173)	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(57, 164, 173)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	39A4AD
RGB	57, 164, 173
RGB Percent	22%, 64%, 68%
CMY	0.7765, 0.3569, 0.3216
CMYK	0.67, 0.05, 0.00, 0.32
HSL	185°, 50%, 45%
HSV	185°, 67%, 68%
XYZ	22.5056, 30.4379, 44.2241
YIQ	133.0330, -66.6610, -19.8850

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

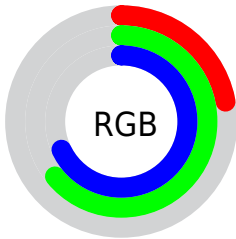
Format	Color
RYB	57, 113, 173
Decimal	3777709
CIELab	62.03, -27.01, -13.58
CIELCh	62, 30.230, 206.692
Yxy	30.4379, 0.2316, 0.3133
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281967789 (0xFF39A4AD)
YUV	133.0330, 19.7037, -66.6809
Hunter-Lab	55.1706, -23.7333, -8.9068




Details

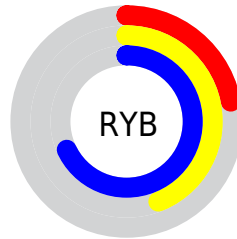
The RGB color **57, 164, 173** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **339999**. A complement of this color would be **173, 66, 57**, and the grayscale version is **133, 133, 133**.




A 20% lighter version of the original color is **119, 219, 228**, and **0, 112, 121** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **40, 163, 173**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **74, 165, 173**.

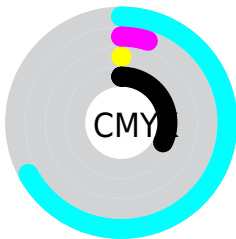
Distribution







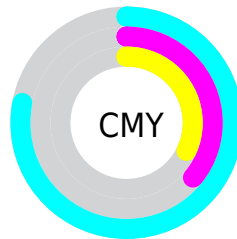
-  Red (22%)
-  Green (64%)
-  Blue (68%)






-  Red (22%)
-  Yellow (44%)
-  Blue (68%)



-  Cyan (67%)
-  Magenta (5%)
-  Yellow (0%)
-  Black (32%)




















-  Cyan (78%)
-  Magenta (36%)
-  Yellow (32%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 57, 164, 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 57, 164, 173 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 57, 164, 173	 57, 164, 173
 255, 255, 255	 9, 137, 146
 119, 219, 228	 0, 112, 121
 148, 248, 255	 0, 87, 96
 177, 255, 255	 0, 63, 72
 207, 255, 255	 0, 41, 50
 237, 255, 255	 0, 15, 29
	 0, 0, 0

 57, 164, 173	 57, 164, 173
 40, 163, 173	 74, 165, 173

■ 22, 161, 173

■ 92, 167, 173

■ 5, 160, 173

■ 109, 168, 173

■ 0, 160, 173

■ 126, 169, 173

■ 144, 171, 173

■ 161, 172, 173

■ 178, 173, 173

■ 195, 175, 173

■ 213, 176, 173

Harmonies

Analogous

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



80, 164, 146



57, 164, 173



70, 160, 194

Triad

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



57, 164, 173



181, 135, 180



171, 147, 96

Complementary

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



57, 164, 173



173, 66, 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.



192, 138, 106



57, 164, 173



199, 130, 154

Square

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



57, 164, 173



149, 144, 198



203, 131, 127



143, 156, 101

Rectangle

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



57, 164, 173



95, 156, 201



203, 131, 127



179, 144, 98

Sweetspot

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



57, 164, 173



180, 221, 224



57, 173, 65



85, 110, 112



240, 240, 240



112, 112, 112

Same Dimension

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



57, 164, 173



45, 210, 224



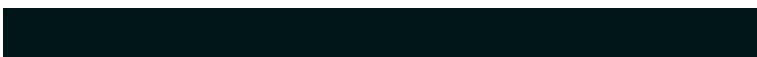
57, 107, 173



78, 86, 87



0, 139, 150



0, 21, 23

Inverse Universe

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



173, 57, 164



224, 45, 210



173, 123, 57



87, 78, 86



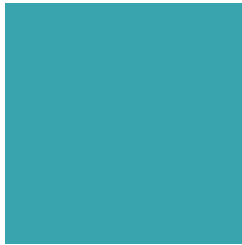
150, 0, 139



23, 0, 21

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 57, 164, 173 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

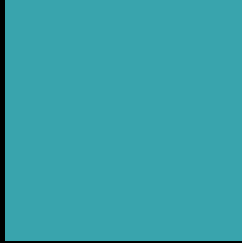
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 164, 173 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

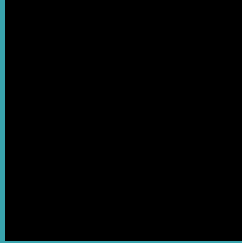
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

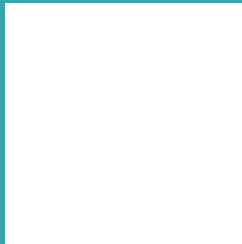
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 57, 164, 173 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 57, 164, 173.

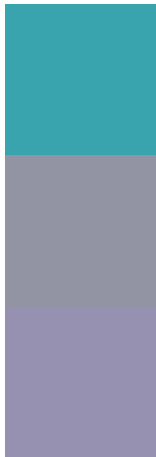


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 57, 164, 173.

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



Original Color
57, 164, 173

Protanopia
147, 148, 163

Deuteranopia
150, 145, 177



Tritanopia
59, 163, 177

Trichromacy



Original Color

57, 164, 173



Protanomaly

114, 154, 167



Deuteranomaly

116, 152, 176



Tritanomaly

58, 163, 176

Monochromacy



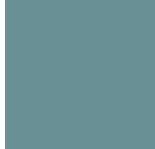
Original Color

57, 164, 173



Achromatopsia

133, 133, 133



Achromatomaly

105, 144, 148

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 57, 164, 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(57, 164, 173)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(57, 164, 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(57, 164, 173) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(57, 164, 173) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 57, 164, 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(57, 164, 173) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(57, 164, 173) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(57, 164, 173)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(57, 164, 173); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(57, 164, 173);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(57, 164,  
173) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 57, 164, 173 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(57, 164, 173) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(57, 164,  
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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