

Converting Colors

RGB(57, 179, 202)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(57, 179, 202) contains.

RGB(57, 179, 202)	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, 179, 202)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	39B3CA
RGB	57, 179, 202
RGB Percent	22%, 70%, 79%
CMY	0.7765, 0.2980, 0.2078
CMYK	0.72, 0.11, 0.00, 0.21
HSL	190°, 58%, 51%
HSV	190°, 72%, 79%
XYZ	28.4681, 37.3743, 61.5907
YIQ	145.1440, -80.0950, -18.7110

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

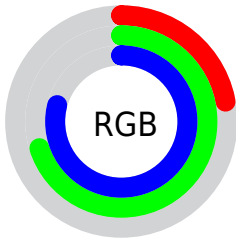
Format	Color
R_{YB}	57, 123, 202
Decimal	3781578
CIE _{Lab}	67.56, -25.62, -21.34
CIE _{LCh}	68, 33.346, 219.791
Yxy	37.3743, 0.2234, 0.2933
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281971658 (0xFF39B3CA)
YUV	145.1440, 28.0300, -77.3023
Hunter-Lab	61.1345, -23.8646, -16.9382

Details

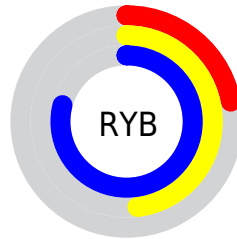
The RGB color **57, 179, 202** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **66CCCC**. The color can be described as middle muted azure. A complement of this color would be **202, 80, 57**, and the grayscale version is **145, 145, 145**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **123, 235, 255**, and **0, 126, 148** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **37, 176, 202**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **77, 182, 202**.

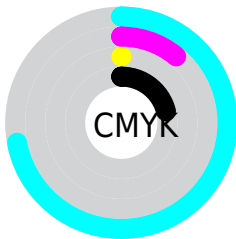
Distribution



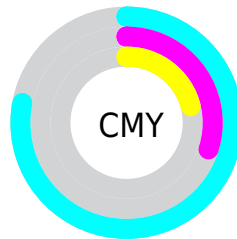
- Red (22%)
- Green (70%)
- Blue (79%)



- Red (22%)
- Yellow (48%)
- Blue (79%)



- Cyan (72%)
- Magenta (11%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (21%)



- Cyan (78%)
- Magenta (30%)
- Yellow (21%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 57, 179, 202 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, 179, 202 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



57, 179, 202



57, 179, 202

255, 255, 255



0, 152, 175



123, 235, 255



0, 126, 148



154, 255, 255



0, 101, 122



184, 255, 255



0, 76, 97



214, 255, 255



0, 53, 73



245, 255, 255



0, 33, 51



0, 2, 30



0, 0, 0



57, 179, 202



57, 179, 202

■ 37, 176, 202

■ 77, 182, 202

■ 17, 173, 202

■ 97, 185, 202

■ 0, 170, 202

■ 118, 189, 202

■ 138, 192, 202

■ 158, 195, 202

■ 178, 198, 202

■ 198, 201, 202

■ 219, 205, 202

■ 239, 208, 202

Harmonies

Analogous

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



70, 181, 174



57, 179, 202



91, 173, 220

Triad

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



57, 179, 202



211, 144, 186



175, 166, 105

Complementary

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



57, 179, 202



202, 80, 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.



202, 156, 109



57, 179, 202



223, 142, 156

Square

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



57, 179, 202



181, 153, 211



220, 146, 127



142, 174, 117

Rectangle

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



57, 179, 202



123, 167, 224



220, 146, 127



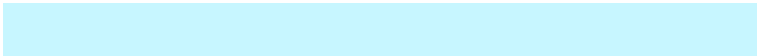
185, 163, 104

Sweetspot

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



57, 179, 202



199, 246, 255



57, 202, 79



94, 122, 128



0, 0, 0



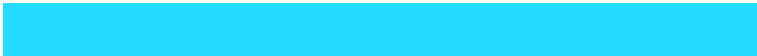
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



57, 179, 202



36, 220, 255



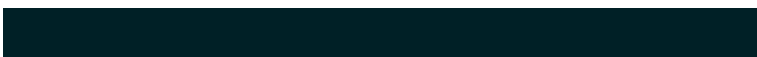
57, 108, 202



92, 100, 102



0, 139, 166



0, 32, 38

Inverse Universe

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



202, 57, 179



255, 36, 220



202, 151, 57



102, 92, 100



166, 0, 139



38, 0, 32

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 57, 179, 202 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

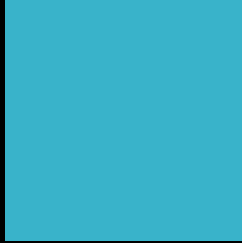
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 179, 202 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, 179, 202 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 57, 179, 202.

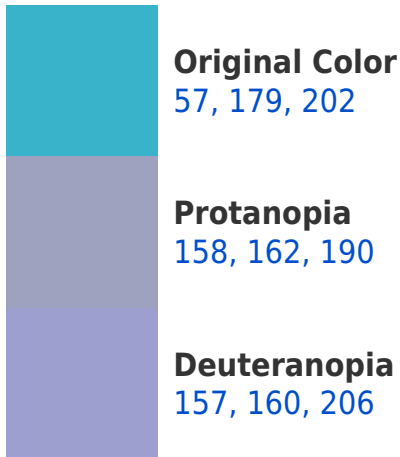


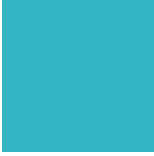
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 57, 179, 202.

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
52, 180, 195

Trichromacy



Original Color
57, 179, 202



Protanomaly
121, 168, 194



Deuteranomaly
121, 167, 205



Tritanomaly
54, 180, 198

Monochromacy



Original Color
57, 179, 202



Achromatopsia
145, 145, 145



Achromatomaly
113, 157, 166

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 57, 179, 202 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, 179, 202)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(57, 179, 202)  
}
```

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, 179, 202) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(57, 179, 202) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 57, 179, 202 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, 179, 202) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(57, 179, 202) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(57, 179, 202)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(57, 179, 202); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(57, 179, 202);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(57, 179,  
202) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 57, 179, 202 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(57, 179, 202) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(57, 179,  
202) }
```

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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