

Converting Colors

RGB(58, 116, 105)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(58, 116, 105) contains.

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Color

RGB(58, 116, 105)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	3A7469
RGB	58, 116, 105
RGB Percent	23%, 45%, 41%
CMY	0.7725, 0.5451, 0.5882
CMYK	0.50, 0.00, 0.09, 0.55
HSL	169°, 33%, 34%
HSV	169°, 50%, 45%
XYZ	10.5401, 14.4102, 15.5905
YIQ	97.4040, -31.0370, -15.7170

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

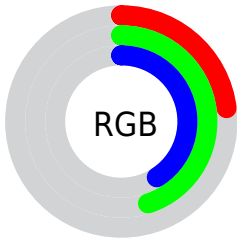
Format	Color
R_{YB}	58, 90, 116
Decimal	3830889
CIE _{Lab}	44.82, -21.92, 0.22
CIE _{LCh}	45, 21.919, 179.418
Y _{xy}	14.4102, 0.2600, 0.3554
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282020969 (0xFF3A7469)
YUV	97.4040, 3.7448, -34.5573
Hunter-Lab	37.9608, -16.8695, 2.2221

Details

The RGB color **58, 116, 105** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336666**. A complement of this color would be **116, 58, 69**, and the grayscale version is **97, 97, 97**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **110, 168, 156**, and **0, 67, 58** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **46, 116, 103**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **70, 116, 107**.

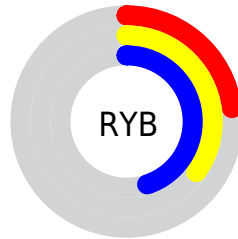
Distribution



Red (23%)

Green (45%)

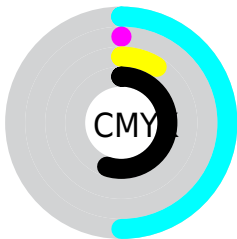
Blue (41%)



Red (23%)

Yellow (35%)

Blue (45%)

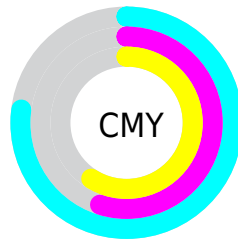


Cyan (50%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (9%)

Black (55%)



Cyan (77%)

Magenta (55%)

Yellow (59%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 58, 116, 105 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 58, 116, 105 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



58, 116, 105



58, 116, 105

255, 255, 255



32, 91, 81



110, 168, 156



0, 67, 58



136, 196, 183



0, 45, 36



163, 224, 211



0, 26, 15



191, 252, 239



0, 0, 0



219, 255, 255



248, 255, 255



58, 116, 105



58, 116, 105



46, 116, 103



70, 116, 107

■ 35, 116, 101

■ 81, 116, 109

■ 23, 116, 98

■ 93, 116, 112

■ 12, 116, 96

■ 104, 116, 114

■ 0, 116, 94

■ 116, 116, 116

■ 128, 116, 118

■ 139, 116, 120

■ 151, 116, 123

■ 162, 116, 125

Harmonies

Analogous

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



79, 114, 87



58, 116, 105



46, 116, 123

Triad

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



58, 116, 105



108, 101, 138



134, 99, 75

Complementary

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



58, 116, 105



116, 58, 69

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.



142, 94, 89



58, 116, 105



129, 95, 125

Square

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



58, 116, 105



81, 108, 142



141, 92, 107



119, 105, 69

Rectangle

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



58, 116, 105



50, 114, 133



141, 92, 107



138, 97, 79

Sweetspot

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



58, 116, 105



128, 150, 146



70, 116, 58



63, 77, 74



204, 204, 204



77, 77, 77

Same Dimension

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



58, 116, 105



60, 150, 133



58, 99, 116



53, 59, 58



0, 122, 99



0, 250, 203

Inverse Universe

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



116, 58, 69



150, 60, 77



116, 75, 58



59, 53, 54



122, 0, 23



250, 0, 47

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 58, 116, 105 looks on a white 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 × Fail

Black Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 58, 116, 105 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

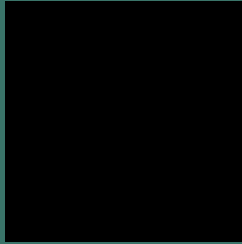
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

RGB 58, 116, 105 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 58, 116, 105.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 58, 116, 105.

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
58, 116, 105

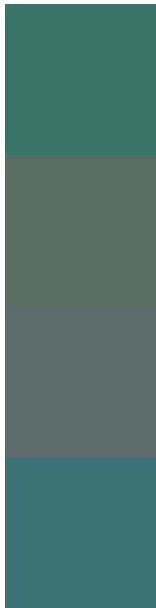
Protanopia
109, 105, 99

Deuteranopia
115, 102, 108



Tritanopia
63, 113, 123

Trichromacy



Original Color

58, 116, 105

Protanomaly

90, 109, 101

Deuteranomaly

94, 107, 107

Tritanomaly

61, 114, 116

Monochromacy



Original Color

58, 116, 105

Achromatopsia

97, 97, 97

Achromatomaly

83, 104, 100

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 58, 116, 105 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(58, 116, 105)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(58, 116, 105)  
}
```

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(58, 116, 105) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(58, 116, 105) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 58, 116, 105 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(58, 116, 105) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(58, 116, 105) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(58, 116, 105)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(58, 116, 105); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(58, 116, 105);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(58, 116,  
105) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 58, 116, 105 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(58, 116, 105) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(58, 116,  
105) }
```

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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