

Converting Colors

RGB(59, 163, 137)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(59, 163, 137) contains.

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Color

RGB(59, 163, 137)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	3BA389
RGB	59, 163, 137
RGB Percent	23%, 64%, 54%
CMY	0.7686, 0.3608, 0.4627
CMYK	0.64, 0.00, 0.16, 0.36
HSL	165°, 47%, 44%
HSV	165°, 64%, 64%
XYZ	19.4162, 28.9303, 28.2277
YIQ	128.9400, -53.6380, -30.1340

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

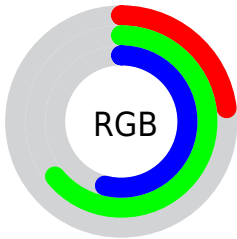
Format	Color
RYB	59, 118, 163
Decimal	3908489
CIELab	60.72, -36.22, 4.75
CIElCh	61, 36.527, 172.529
Yxy	28.9303, 0.2536, 0.3778
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282098569 (0xFF3BA389)
YUV	128.9400, 3.9736, -61.3374
Hunter-Lab	53.7869, -29.6916, 6.5351

Details

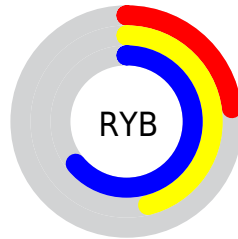
The RGB color **59, 163, 137** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **009999**. A complement of this color would be **163, 59, 85**, and the grayscale version is **129, 129, 129**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **118, 219, 190**, and **0, 110, 87** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **43, 163, 133**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **75, 163, 141**.

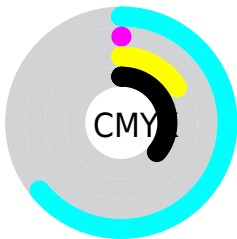
Distribution



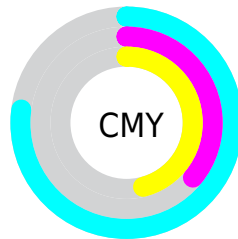
- Red (23%)
- Green (64%)
- Blue (54%)



- Red (23%)
- Yellow (46%)
- Blue (64%)



- Cyan (64%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (16%)
- Black (36%)




- Cyan (77%)
- Magenta (36%)
- Yellow (46%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 59, 163, 137 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 59, 163, 137 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 59, 163, 137

255, 255, 255


 118, 219, 190


 146, 247, 218


 175, 255, 247


 204, 255, 255

 233, 255, 255

 59, 163, 137

 22, 136, 112

 0, 110, 87


 0, 85, 64


 0, 61, 42


 0, 40, 22


 0, 5, 0

 0, 0, 0

 59, 163, 137

 43, 163, 133

 59, 163, 137

 75, 163, 141

■ 26, 163, 129

■ 92, 163, 145

■ 10, 163, 125

■ 108, 163, 149

■ 0, 163, 122

■ 124, 163, 153

■ 140, 163, 157

■ 157, 163, 161

■ 173, 163, 166

■ 189, 163, 170

■ 206, 163, 174

Harmonies

Analogous

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



105, 159, 106



59, 163, 137



0, 163, 170

Triad

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



59, 163, 137



138, 141, 206



198, 130, 96

Complementary

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



59, 163, 137



163, 59, 85

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.



209, 122, 123



59, 163, 137



179, 129, 186

Square

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



59, 163, 137



82, 152, 210



203, 122, 156



174, 142, 82

Rectangle

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



59, 163, 137



0, 161, 189



203, 122, 156



203, 127, 104

Sweetspot

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



59, 163, 137



171, 212, 202



85, 163, 59



82, 107, 101



235, 235, 235



107, 107, 107

Same Dimension

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



59, 163, 137



49, 212, 171



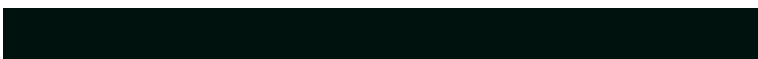
59, 137, 163



73, 82, 80



0, 145, 109



0, 18, 13

Inverse Universe

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



163, 59, 85



212, 49, 89



163, 85, 59



82, 73, 75



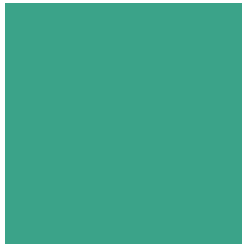
145, 0, 36



18, 0, 4

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 59, 163, 137 looks on a white 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

Black Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 59, 163, 137 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

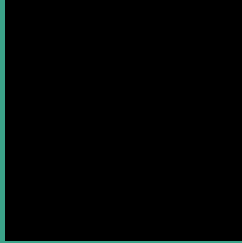
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

RGB 59, 163, 137 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 59, 163, 137.

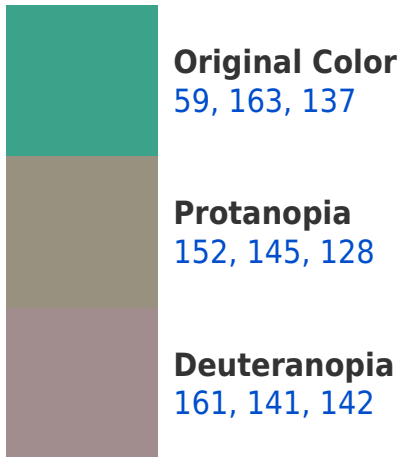


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 59, 163, 137.

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
73, 158, 171

Trichromacy



Original Color

59, 163, 137



Protanomaly

118, 152, 131



Deuteranomaly

124, 149, 140



Tritanomaly

68, 160, 159

Monochromacy



Original Color

59, 163, 137



Achromatopsia

129, 129, 129



Achromatomaly

104, 141, 132

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 59, 163, 137 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(59, 163, 137)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(59, 163, 137)  
}
```

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(59, 163, 137) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(59, 163, 137) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 59, 163, 137 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(59, 163, 137) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(59, 163, 137) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(59, 163, 137)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(59, 163, 137); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(59, 163, 137);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(59, 163,  
137) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 59, 163, 137 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(59, 163, 137) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(59, 163,  
137) }
```

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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