

Converting Colors

RGB(59, 164, 164)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(59, 164, 164) contains.

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Color

RGB(59, 164, 164)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	3BA4A4
RGB	59, 164, 164
RGB Percent	23%, 64%, 64%
CMY	0.7686, 0.3569, 0.3569
CMYK	0.64, 0.00, 0.00, 0.36
HSL	180°, 47%, 44%
HSV	180°, 64%, 64%
XYZ	21.7799, 30.1611, 39.7957
YIQ	132.6050, -62.5800, -22.2600

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

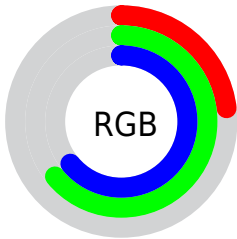
Format	Color
R _{YB}	59, 112, 164
Decimal	3908772
CIE Lab	61.79, -29.35, -8.87
CIE LCh	62, 30.657, 196.817
Yxy	30.1611, 0.2374, 0.3288
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282098852 (0xFF3BA4A4)
YUV	132.6050, 15.4777, -64.5516
Hunter-Lab	54.9191, -25.3185, -4.5196

Details

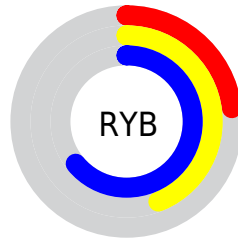
The RGB color **59, 164, 164** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **339999**. A complement of this color would be **164, 59, 59**, and the grayscale version is **133, 133, 133**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **119, 219, 219**, and **0, 112, 112** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **43, 164, 164**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **75, 164, 164**.

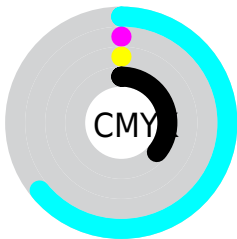
Distribution



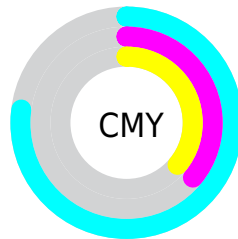
- Red (23%)
- Green (64%)
- Blue (64%)



- Red (23%)
- Yellow (44%)
- Blue (64%)



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





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

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RGB color 59, 164, 164 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, 164, 164 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 59, 164, 164

 59, 164, 164

255, 255, 255

 17, 137, 138

 119, 219, 219

 0, 112, 112

 148, 248, 247

 0, 87, 88

 177, 255, 255

 0, 63, 65


 207, 255, 255


 0, 41, 43


 236, 255, 255


 0, 13, 23

 0, 0, 0

 59, 164, 164

 59, 164, 164

 43, 164, 164

 75, 164, 164

■ 26, 164, 164

■ 92, 164, 164

■ 10, 164, 164

■ 108, 164, 164

■ 0, 164, 164

■ 125, 164, 164

■ 141, 164, 164

■ 157, 164, 164

■ 174, 164, 164

■ 190, 164, 164

■ 207, 164, 164

Harmonies

Analogous

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



89, 163, 136



59, 164, 164



58, 161, 188

Triad

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



59, 164, 164



172, 137, 187



178, 143, 97

Complementary

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



59, 164, 164



164, 59, 59

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.



197, 135, 111



59, 164, 164



195, 130, 162

Square

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



59, 164, 164



136, 147, 201



203, 129, 135



152, 152, 97

Rectangle

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



59, 164, 164



79, 158, 198



203, 129, 135



186, 140, 100

Sweetspot

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



59, 164, 164



174, 214, 214



59, 164, 59



82, 107, 107



235, 235, 235



107, 107, 107

Same Dimension

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



59, 164, 164



49, 214, 214



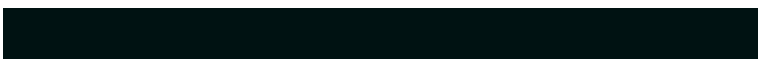
59, 112, 164



73, 82, 82



0, 145, 145



0, 18, 18

Inverse Universe

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



164, 59, 164



214, 49, 214



164, 112, 59



82, 73, 82



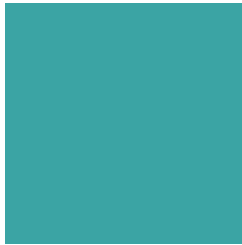
145, 0, 145



18, 0, 18

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 59, 164, 164 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 59, 164, 164 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

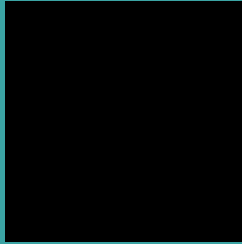
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 59, 164, 164 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 59, 164, 164.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 59, 164, 164.

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
65, 162, 175

Trichromacy



Original Color

59, 164, 164



Protanomaly

116, 153, 158



Deuteranomaly

119, 151, 167



Tritanomaly

63, 163, 171

Monochromacy



Original Color

59, 164, 164



Achromatopsia

133, 133, 133



Achromatomaly

106, 144, 144

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 59, 164, 164 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, 164, 164)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(59, 164, 164)  
}
```

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, 164, 164) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(59, 164, 164) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 59, 164, 164 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, 164, 164) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(59, 164, 164) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(59, 164, 164) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(59, 164, 164); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(59, 164, 164);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(59, 164,  
164) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 59, 164, 164 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(59, 164, 164) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(59, 164,  
164) }
```

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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