

Converting Colors

RGB(60, 100, 188)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(60, 100, 188) contains.

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Color

RGB(60, 100, 188)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	3C64BC
RGB	60, 100, 188
RGB Percent	24%, 39%, 74%
CMY	0.7647, 0.6078, 0.2627
CMYK	0.68, 0.47, 0.00, 0.26
HSL	221°, 52%, 49%
HSV	221°, 68%, 74%
XYZ	15.4978, 13.7058, 49.4056
YIQ	98.0720, -52.0880, 18.8880

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

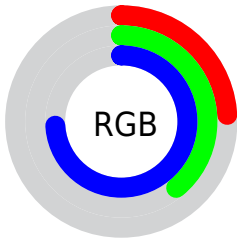
Format	Color
RYB	60, 90, 188
Decimal	3957948
CIELab	43.81, 15.36, -50.57
CIElCh	44, 52.852, 286.900
Yxy	13.7058, 0.1971, 0.1744
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282148028 (0xFF3C64BC)
YUV	98.0720, 44.3345, -33.3891
Hunter-Lab	37.0214, 9.9355, -53.2084

Details

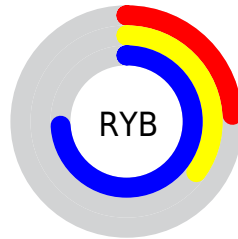
The RGB color **60, 100, 188** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **3366CC**. A complement of this color would be **188, 148, 60**, and the grayscale version is **98, 98, 98**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **121, 150, 245**, and **0, 54, 134** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **41, 87, 188**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **79, 113, 188**.

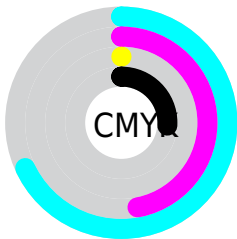
Distribution



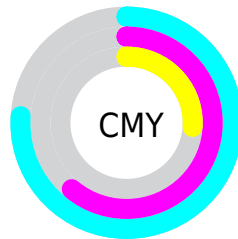
- Red (24%)
- Green (39%)
- Blue (74%)



- Red (24%)
- Yellow (35%)
- Blue (74%)



- Cyan (68%)
- Magenta (47%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (26%)





- Cyan (76%)
- Magenta (61%)
- Yellow (26%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 60, 100, 188 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 60, 100, 188 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 60, 100, 188


 60, 100, 188

255, 255, 255

 18, 76, 161


 121, 150, 245

 0, 54, 134

 150, 177, 255

 0, 34, 108

 179, 204, 255

 0, 12, 83

 209, 232, 255


 0, 6, 59


 238, 255, 255

 0, 2, 37

 0, 1, 13

 0, 0, 0

 60, 100, 188

 60, 100, 188

■ 41, 87, 188

■ 79, 113, 188

■ 22, 74, 188

■ 98, 126, 188

■ 4, 61, 188

■ 116, 139, 188

■ 0, 59, 188

■ 135, 152, 188

■ 154, 165, 188

■ 173, 178, 188

■ 192, 190, 188

■ 210, 203, 188

■ 229, 216, 188

Harmonies

Analogous

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



0, 114, 189



60, 100, 188



136, 80, 164

Triad

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



60, 100, 188



169, 76, 40



0, 123, 82

Complementary

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



60, 100, 188



188, 148, 60

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.



47, 118, 38



60, 100, 188



140, 95, 1

Square

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



60, 100, 188



182, 60, 81



101, 109, 0



0, 124, 128

Rectangle

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



60, 100, 188



164, 67, 139



101, 109, 0



0, 121, 67

Sweetspot

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



60, 100, 188



196, 211, 245



60, 188, 147



93, 102, 122



250, 250, 250



122, 122, 122

Same Dimension

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



60, 100, 188



44, 107, 245



83, 60, 188



85, 88, 94



0, 49, 158



0, 10, 31

Inverse Universe

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



188, 60, 100



245, 44, 107



165, 188, 60



94, 85, 88



158, 0, 49



31, 0, 10

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 60, 100, 188 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 60, 100, 188 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 60, 100, 188 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 60, 100, 188.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 60, 100, 188.

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
60, 100, 188

Protanopia
59, 100, 188

Deuteranopia
0, 105, 186



Tritanopia
0, 114, 124

Trichromacy



Original Color
60, 100, 188

Protanomaly
59, 100, 188

Deuteranomaly
22, 103, 187

Tritanomaly
22, 109, 147

Monochromacy



Original Color
60, 100, 188

Achromatopsia
98, 98, 98

Achromatomaly
84, 99, 131

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 60, 100, 188 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(60, 100, 188)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(60, 100, 188)  
}
```

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(60, 100, 188) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(60, 100, 188) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 60, 100, 188 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(60, 100, 188) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(60, 100, 188) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(60, 100, 188)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(60, 100, 188); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(60, 100, 188); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(60, 100, 188) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 60, 100, 188 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(60, 100, 188) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(60, 100,  
188) }
```

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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