

Converting Colors

RGB(60, 145, 127)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(60, 145, 127) contains.

RGB(60, 145, 127)	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(60, 145, 127)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	3C917F
RGB	60, 145, 127
RGB Percent	24%, 57%, 50%
CMY	0.7647, 0.4314, 0.5020
CMYK	0.59, 0.00, 0.12, 0.43
HSL	167°, 41%, 40%
HSV	167°, 59%, 57%
XYZ	15.8196, 22.7438, 23.6349
YIQ	117.5330, -44.8820, -23.6180

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

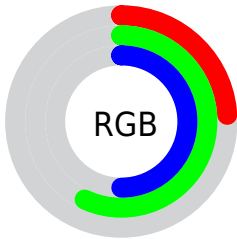
Format	Color
RYB	60, 108, 145
Decimal	3969407
CIELab	54.81, -30.17, 1.88
CIElCh	55, 30.227, 176.426
Yxy	22.7438, 0.2543, 0.3657
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282159487 (0xFF3C917F)
YUV	117.5330, 4.6672, -50.4564
Hunter-Lab	47.6904, -24.2471, 3.9998

Details

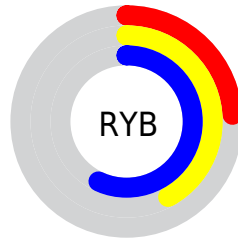
The RGB color **60, 145, 127** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **339999**. A complement of this color would be **145, 60, 78**, and the grayscale version is **118, 118, 118**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **115, 199, 180**, and **0, 94, 78** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **45, 145, 124**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **75, 145, 130**.

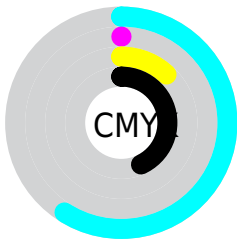
Distribution



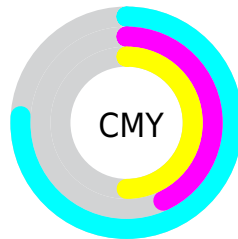
- Red (24%)
- Green (57%)
- Blue (50%)



- Red (24%)
- Yellow (42%)
- Blue (57%)



- Cyan (59%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (12%)
- Black (43%)























- Cyan (76%)
- Magenta (43%)
- Yellow (50%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 60, 145, 127 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, 145, 127 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 60, 145, 127	 60, 145, 127
 255, 255, 255	 28, 119, 102
 115, 199, 180	 0, 94, 78
 143, 228, 207	 0, 70, 55
 171, 255, 235	 0, 47, 34
 200, 255, 255	 0, 26, 12
 229, 255, 255	 0, 0, 0

 60, 145, 127	 60, 145, 127
 45, 145, 124	 75, 145, 130
 31, 145, 121	 89, 145, 133

■ 17, 145, 118

■ 104, 145, 136

■ 2, 145, 115

■ 118, 145, 139

■ 0, 145, 114

■ 133, 145, 142

■ 147, 145, 145

■ 162, 145, 148

■ 176, 145, 152

■ 191, 145, 155

Harmonies

Analogous

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



94, 142, 101



60, 145, 127



28, 145, 154

Triad

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



60, 145, 127



130, 126, 178



172, 119, 88

Complementary

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



60, 145, 127



145, 60, 78

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.



182, 113, 109



60, 145, 127



161, 116, 160

Square

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



60, 145, 127



88, 135, 183



179, 111, 135



151, 128, 79

Rectangle

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



60, 145, 127



32, 143, 168



179, 111, 135



176, 117, 94

Sweetspot

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



60, 145, 127



155, 189, 182



78, 145, 60



74, 94, 90



222, 222, 222



94, 94, 94

Same Dimension

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



60, 145, 127



57, 189, 161



60, 121, 145



64, 71, 70



0, 135, 107



0, 8, 6

Inverse Universe

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



145, 60, 78



189, 57, 85



145, 84, 60



71, 64, 66



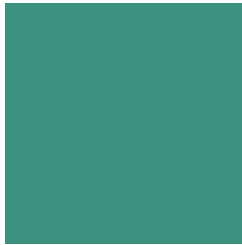
135, 0, 29



8, 0, 2

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 60, 145, 127 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 60, 145, 127 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

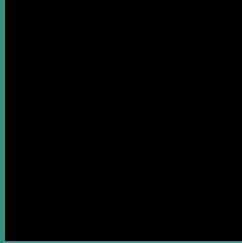
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 60, 145, 127 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 60, 145, 127.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 60, 145, 127.

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
70, 141, 153

Trichromacy



Original Color
60, 145, 127

Protanomaly
108, 135, 122

Deuteranomaly
113, 133, 130

Tritanomaly
66, 142, 144

Monochromacy



Original Color
60, 145, 127

Achromatopsia
118, 118, 118

Achromatomaly
97, 128, 121

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 60, 145, 127 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, 145, 127)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(60, 145, 127)  
}
```

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, 145, 127) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(60, 145, 127) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 60, 145, 127 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

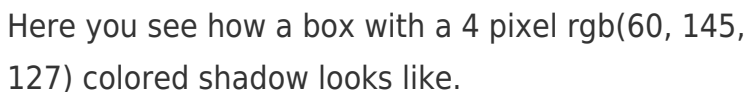
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(60, 145, 127) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(60, 145, 127) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(60, 145, 127)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(60, 145, 127); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(60, 145, 127);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(60, 145,  
127) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 60, 145, 127 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(60, 145, 127) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(60, 145,  
127) }
```

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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