

Converting Colors

RGB(60, 150, 172)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(60, 150, 172) contains.

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Color

RGB(60, 150, 172)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	3C96AC
RGB	60, 150, 172
RGB Percent	24%, 59%, 67%
CMY	0.7647, 0.4118, 0.3255
CMYK	0.65, 0.13, 0.00, 0.33
HSL	192°, 48%, 45%
HSV	192°, 65%, 67%
XYZ	20.2162, 25.7519, 42.9348
YIQ	125.5980, -60.7020, -12.2380

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

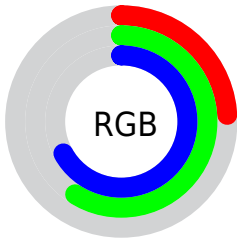
Format	Color
RYB	60, 110, 172
Decimal	3970732
CIELab	57.80, -19.64, -19.42
CIELCh	58, 27.621, 224.668
Yxy	25.7519, 0.2274, 0.2897
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282160812 (0xFF3C96AC)
YUV	125.5980, 22.8762, -57.5294
Hunter-Lab	50.7463, -17.6956, -14.6409

Details

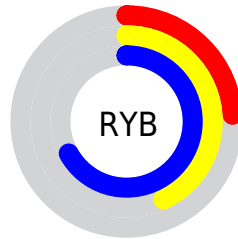
The RGB color **60, 150, 172** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **339999**. A complement of this color would be **172, 82, 60**, and the grayscale version is **125, 125, 125**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **120, 204, 227**, and **0, 99, 120** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **43, 147, 172**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **77, 153, 172**.

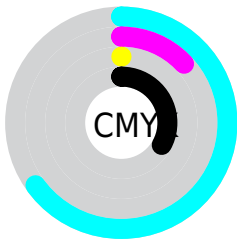
Distribution



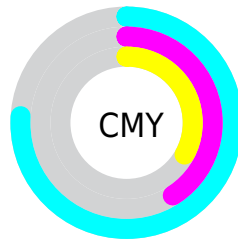
- Red (24%)
- Green (59%)
- Blue (67%)



- Red (24%)
- Yellow (43%)
- Blue (67%)



- Cyan (65%)
- Magenta (13%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (33%)




- Cyan (76%)
- Magenta (41%)
- Yellow (33%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 60, 150, 172 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, 150, 172 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 60, 150, 172

255, 255, 255


 120, 204, 227


 148, 233, 255

 177, 255, 255

 206, 255, 255

 236, 255, 255

 60, 150, 172

 21, 124, 145

 0, 99, 120


 0, 75, 95


 0, 52, 71


 0, 32, 49


 0, 2, 28

 0, 0, 0

 60, 150, 172

 43, 147, 172

 60, 150, 172

 77, 153, 172

■ 26, 143, 172

■ 94, 157, 172

■ 8, 140, 172

■ 112, 160, 172

■ 0, 138, 172

■ 129, 164, 172

■ 146, 167, 172

■ 163, 170, 172

■ 180, 174, 172

■ 198, 177, 172

■ 215, 180, 172

Harmonies

Analogous

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



63, 152, 150



60, 150, 172



88, 145, 185

Triad

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



60, 150, 172



179, 122, 152



144, 141, 92

Complementary

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



60, 150, 172



172, 82, 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.



167, 133, 93



60, 150, 172



187, 121, 128

Square

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



60, 150, 172



157, 128, 173



182, 125, 106



116, 147, 104

Rectangle

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



60, 150, 172



112, 140, 187



182, 125, 106



152, 139, 91

Sweetspot

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



60, 150, 172



180, 216, 224



60, 172, 81



85, 107, 112



240, 240, 240



112, 112, 112

Same Dimension

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



60, 150, 172



49, 190, 224



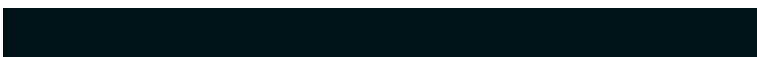
60, 95, 172



78, 85, 87



0, 121, 150



0, 18, 23

Inverse Universe

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



172, 60, 150



224, 49, 190



172, 137, 60



87, 78, 85



150, 0, 121



23, 0, 18

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 60, 150, 172 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, 150, 172 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, 150, 172 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 60, 150, 172.

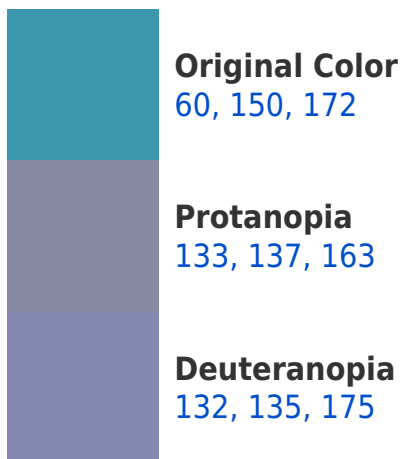



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 60, 150, 172.

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
56, 151, 164

Trichromacy



Original Color
60, 150, 172

Protanomaly
106, 142, 166

Deuteranomaly
106, 140, 174

Tritanomaly
57, 151, 167

Monochromacy



Original Color
60, 150, 172

Achromatopsia
126, 126, 126

Achromatomaly
102, 135, 143

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 60, 150, 172 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, 150, 172)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(60, 150, 172)  
}
```

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, 150, 172) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(60, 150, 172) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 60, 150, 172 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, 150, 172) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(60, 150, 172) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(60, 150, 172)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(60, 150, 172); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(60, 150, 172);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(60, 150,  
172) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 60, 150, 172 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(60, 150, 172) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(60, 150,  
172) }
```

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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