

Converting Colors

RGB(60, 162, 246)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(60, 162, 246) contains.

RGB(60, 162, 246)	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, 162, 246)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	3CA2F6
RGB	60, 162, 246
RGB Percent	24%, 64%, 96%
CMY	0.7647, 0.3647, 0.0353
CMYK	0.76, 0.34, 0.00, 0.04
HSL	207°, 91%, 60%
HSV	207°, 76%, 96%
XYZ	31.4184, 33.4551, 91.9903
YIQ	141.0780, -87.7560, 4.5000

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

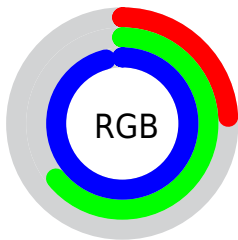
Format	Color
R _{YB}	60, 126, 246
Decimal	3973878
CIE _{Lab}	64.53, -1.39, -50.23
CIE _{LCh}	65, 50.249, 268.418
Y _{xy}	33.4551, 0.2003, 0.2133
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282163958 (0xFF3CA2F6)
YUV	141.0780, 51.7265, -71.1054
Hunter-Lab	57.8404, -4.2612, -53.8075

Details

The RGB color **60, 162, 246** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **0099FF**. The color can be described as light washed azure. A complement of this color would be **246, 144, 60**, and the grayscale version is **141, 141, 141**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **131, 217, 255**, and **0, 111, 189** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **35, 151, 246**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **85, 173, 246**.

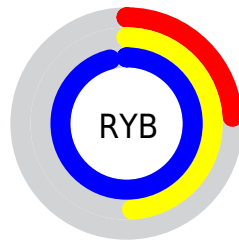
Distribution



Red (24%)

Green (64%)

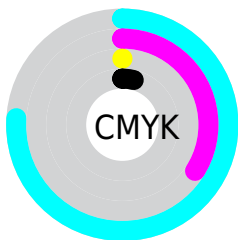
Blue (96%)



Red (24%)

Yellow (49%)

Blue (96%)

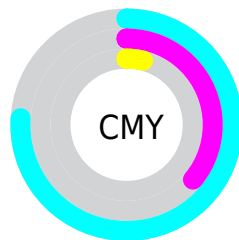


Cyan (76%)

Magenta (34%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (4%)



Cyan (76%)

















Magenta (36%)

Yellow (4%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 60, 162, 246 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, 162, 246 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 60, 162, 246	 60, 162, 246
 255, 255, 255	 0, 136, 217
 131, 217, 255	 0, 111, 189
 163, 245, 255	 0, 87, 162
 194, 255, 255	 0, 64, 135
 225, 255, 255	 0, 43, 109
	 0, 23, 84
	 0, 6, 61
	 0, 2, 38
	 0, 1, 15

■ 60, 162, 246

■ 60, 162, 246

■ 35, 151, 246

■ 85, 173, 246

■ 11, 140, 246

■ 109, 184, 246

■ 0, 135, 246

■ 134, 195, 246

■ 158, 206, 246

■ 183, 218, 246

■ 208, 229, 246

■ 232, 240, 246

■ 255, 251, 246

■ 255, 255, 246

Harmonies

Analogous

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



0, 173, 232



60, 162, 246



155, 146, 236

Triad

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



60, 162, 246



238, 122, 116



82, 175, 108

Complementary

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



60, 162, 246



246, 144, 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.



139, 166, 74



60, 162, 246



219, 137, 80

Square

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



60, 162, 246



237, 118, 161



184, 153, 63



0, 179, 153

Rectangle

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



60, 162, 246



194, 134, 217



184, 153, 63



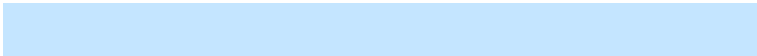
103, 173, 95

Sweetspot

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



60, 162, 246



196, 229, 255



60, 246, 144



92, 111, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



60, 162, 246



23, 150, 255



60, 69, 246



110, 117, 122



0, 102, 186



0, 32, 59

Inverse Universe

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



246, 60, 162



255, 23, 150



246, 237, 60



122, 110, 117



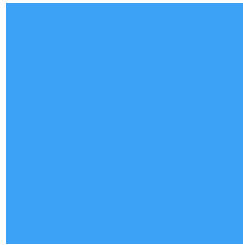
186, 0, 102



59, 0, 32

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 60, 162, 246 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

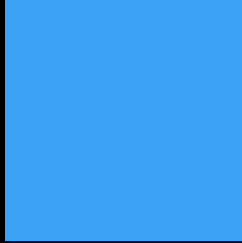
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 60, 162, 246 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

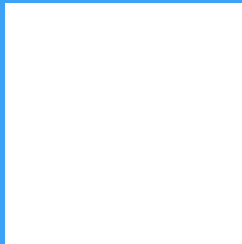
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 60, 162, 246 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 60, 162, 246.

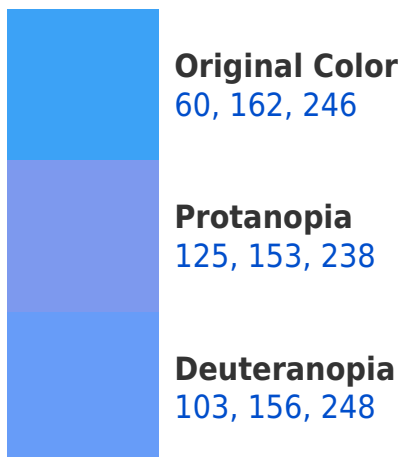


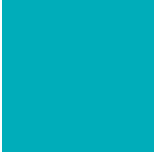
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 60, 162, 246.

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
0, 173, 186

Trichromacy



Original Color
60, 162, 246

Protanomaly
101, 156, 241

Deuteranomaly
87, 158, 247

Tritanomaly
22, 169, 208

Monochromacy



Original Color
60, 162, 246

Achromatopsia
141, 141, 141

Achromatomaly
112, 149, 179

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 60, 162, 246 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, 162, 246)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(60, 162, 246)  
}
```

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, 162, 246) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(60, 162, 246) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 60, 162, 246 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, 162, 246) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(60, 162, 246) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(60, 162, 246)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(60, 162, 246); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(60, 162, 246);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(60, 162,  
246) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 60, 162, 246 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(60, 162, 246) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(60, 162,  
246) }
```

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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