

Converting Colors

RGB(60, 163, 240)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(60, 163, 240) contains.

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Color

RGB(60, 163, 240)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	3CA3F0
RGB	60, 163, 240
RGB Percent	24%, 64%, 94%
CMY	0.7647, 0.3608, 0.0588
CMYK	0.75, 0.32, 0.00, 0.06
HSL	206°, 86%, 59%
HSV	206°, 75%, 94%
XYZ	30.6888, 33.4463, 87.2764
YIQ	140.9810, -86.1050, 2.1110

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

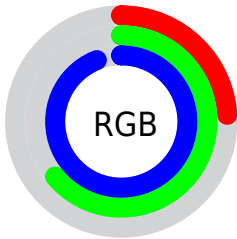
Format	Color
RYB	60, 126, 240
Decimal	3974128
CIELab	64.52, -4.05, -46.96
CIELCh	65, 47.130, 265.066
Yxy	33.4463, 0.2027, 0.2209
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282164208 (0xFF3CA3F0)
YUV	140.9810, 48.8164, -71.0203
Hunter-Lab	57.8328, -6.4867, -48.9925

Details

The RGB color **60, 163, 240** 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 **240, 137, 60**, and the grayscale version is **141, 141, 141**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **130, 218, 255**, and **0, 112, 184** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **36, 153, 240**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **84, 173, 240**.

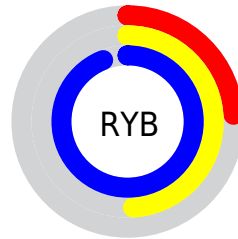
Distribution



Red (24%)

Green (64%)

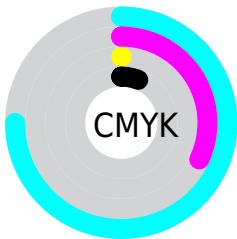
Blue (94%)



Red (24%)

Yellow (49%)

Blue (94%)

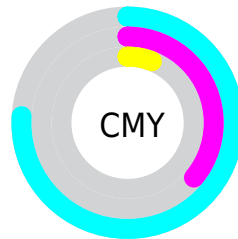


Cyan (75%)

Magenta (32%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (6%)



Cyan (76%)


















Magenta (36%)

Yellow (6%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 60, 163, 240 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, 163, 240 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 60, 163, 240	 60, 163, 240
 255, 255, 255	 0, 137, 211
 130, 218, 255	 0, 112, 184
 161, 246, 255	 0, 88, 156
 192, 255, 255	 0, 65, 130
 223, 255, 255	 0, 43, 104
 254, 255, 255	 0, 24, 80
	 0, 5, 56
	 0, 2, 34
	 0, 0, 7

■ 60, 163, 240

■ 60, 163, 240

■ 36, 153, 240

■ 84, 173, 240

■ 12, 142, 240

■ 108, 184, 240

■ 0, 137, 240

■ 132, 194, 240

■ 156, 204, 240

■ 180, 214, 240

■ 204, 225, 240

■ 228, 235, 240

■ 252, 245, 240

■ 255, 255, 240

Harmonies

Analogous

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



0, 173, 225



60, 163, 240



149, 148, 233

Triad

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



60, 163, 240



235, 124, 123



95, 173, 106

Complementary

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



60, 163, 240



240, 137, 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.



146, 165, 77



60, 163, 240



219, 136, 88

Square

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



60, 163, 240



231, 122, 165



188, 152, 70



0, 177, 148

Rectangle

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



60, 163, 240



187, 137, 216



188, 152, 70



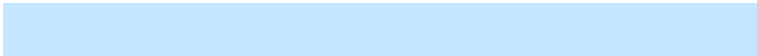
114, 171, 95

Sweetspot

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



60, 163, 240



196, 230, 255



60, 240, 135



92, 112, 128



0, 0, 0



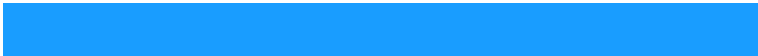
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



60, 163, 240



25, 157, 255



60, 75, 240



108, 115, 120



0, 105, 184



0, 32, 56

Inverse Universe

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



240, 60, 163



255, 25, 157



240, 225, 60



120, 108, 115



184, 0, 105



56, 0, 32

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 60, 163, 240 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

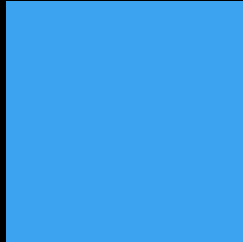
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 163, 240 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

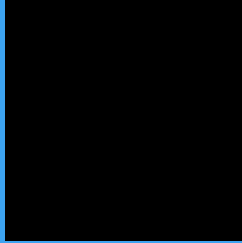
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

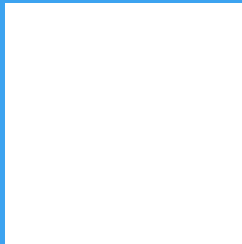
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 60, 163, 240 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 60, 163, 240.

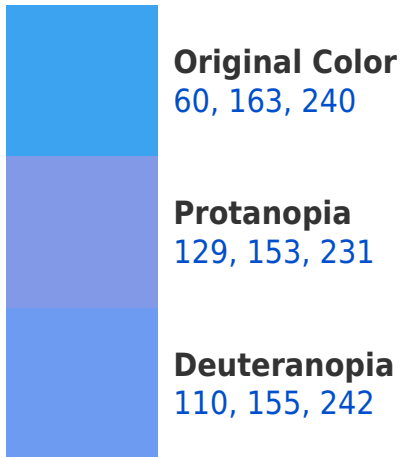


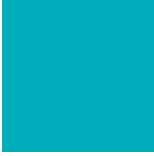
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 60, 163, 240.

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](#).

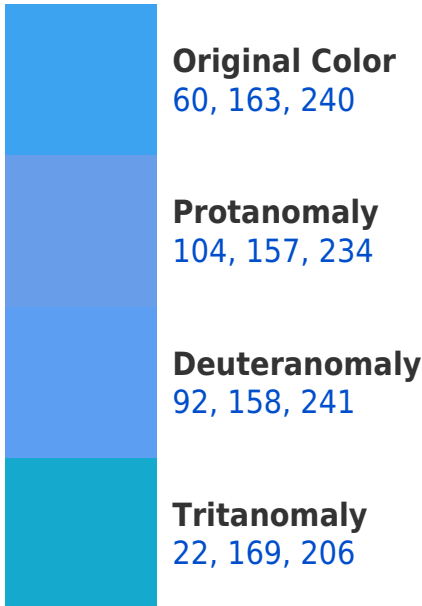
Dichromacy



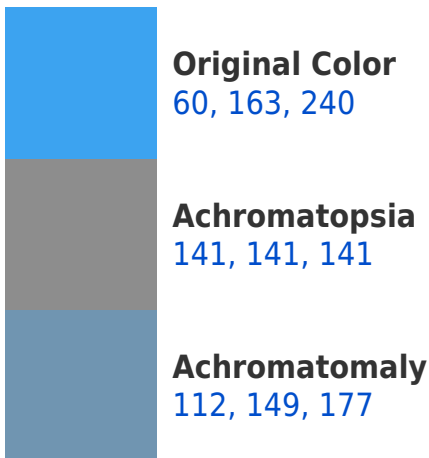


Tritanopia
0, 173, 186

Trichromacy



Monochromacy



CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 60, 163, 240 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, 163, 240)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(60, 163, 240)  
}
```

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, 163, 240) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(60, 163, 240) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 60, 163, 240 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, 163, 240) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(60, 163, 240) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(60, 163, 240)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(60, 163, 240); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(60, 163, 240);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(60, 163,  
240) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 60, 163, 240 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(60, 163, 240) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(60, 163,  
240) }
```

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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