

Converting Colors

RGB(60, 181, 145)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(60, 181, 145) contains.

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Color

RGB(60, 181, 145)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	3CB591
RGB	60, 181, 145
RGB Percent	24%, 71%, 57%
CMY	0.7647, 0.2902, 0.4314
CMYK	0.67, 0.00, 0.20, 0.29
HSL	162°, 50%, 47%
HSV	162°, 67%, 71%
XYZ	23.4982, 36.0527, 32.5085
YIQ	140.7170, -60.5600, -36.8480

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

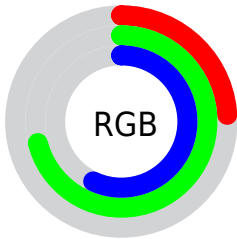
Format	Color
RYB	60, 131, 181
Decimal	3978641
CIELab	66.56, -42.05, 8.67
CIElCh	67, 42.937, 168.347
Yxy	36.0527, 0.2553, 0.3916
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282168721 (0xFF3CB591)
YUV	140.7170, 2.1115, -70.7888
Hunter-Lab	60.0439, -35.2209, 9.9305

Details

The RGB color **60, 181, 145** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **66CC99**. A complement of this color would be **181, 60, 96**, and the grayscale version is **141, 141, 141**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **121, 238, 199**, and **0, 127, 95** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **42, 181, 140**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **78, 181, 150**.

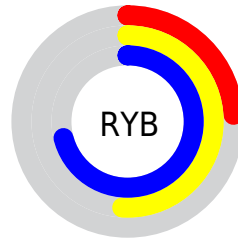
Distribution



Red (24%)

Green (71%)

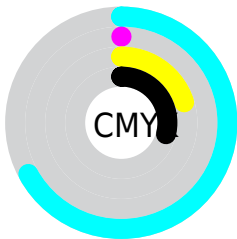
Blue (57%)



Red (24%)

Yellow (51%)

Blue (71%)

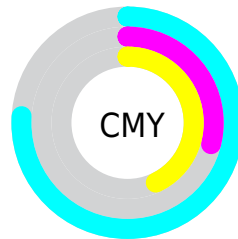


Cyan (67%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (20%)

Black (29%)



Cyan (76%)


Magenta (29%)


Yellow (43%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RGB color 60, 181, 145 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, 181, 145 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 60, 181, 145

 60, 181, 145


255, 255, 255

 17, 154, 119

 121, 238, 199

 0, 127, 95

 150, 255, 227

 0, 101, 71

 180, 255, 255

 0, 77, 48


 209, 255, 255


 0, 53, 27


 239, 255, 255


 0, 31, 2

 0, 0, 0

 60, 181, 145

 60, 181, 145

 42, 181, 140

 78, 181, 150

■ 24, 181, 134

■ 96, 181, 156

■ 6, 181, 129

■ 114, 181, 161

■ 0, 181, 127

■ 132, 181, 167

■ 151, 181, 172

■ 169, 181, 177

■ 187, 181, 183

■ 205, 181, 188

■ 223, 181, 193

Harmonies

Analogous

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



118, 176, 109



60, 181, 145



0, 182, 185

Triad

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



60, 181, 145



142, 158, 235



225, 141, 106

Complementary

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



60, 181, 145



181, 60, 96

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.



236, 131, 140



60, 181, 145



195, 143, 214

Square

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



60, 181, 145



64, 170, 237



227, 132, 179



199, 154, 86

Rectangle

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



60, 181, 145



0, 180, 209



227, 132, 179



231, 137, 116

Sweetspot

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



60, 181, 145



188, 235, 221



96, 181, 60



89, 117, 109



245, 245, 245



117, 117, 117

Same Dimension

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



60, 181, 145



47, 235, 179



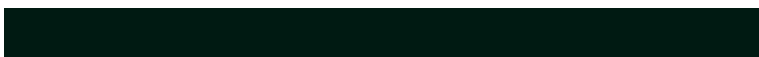
60, 157, 181



80, 89, 87



0, 153, 107



0, 26, 18

Inverse Universe

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



181, 60, 96



235, 47, 103



181, 84, 60



89, 80, 83



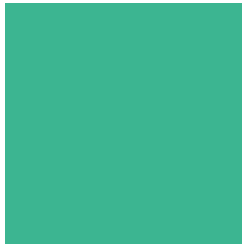
153, 0, 46



26, 0, 8

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 60, 181, 145 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, 181, 145 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, 181, 145 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 60, 181, 145.

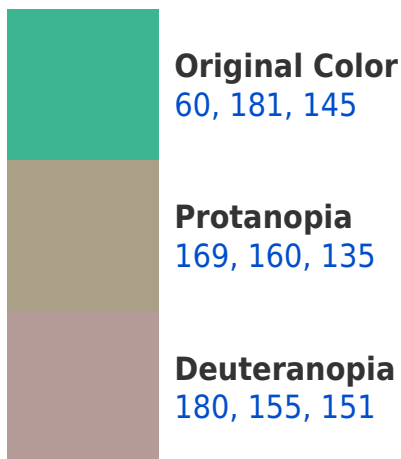


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 60, 181, 145.

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
79, 175, 189

Trichromacy



Original Color

60, 181, 145



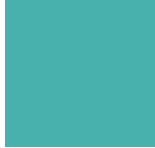
Protanomaly

129, 168, 139



Deuteranomaly

136, 164, 149



Tritanomaly

72, 177, 173

Monochromacy



Original Color

60, 181, 145



Achromatopsia

141, 141, 141



Achromatomaly

112, 156, 142

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 60, 181, 145 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, 181, 145)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(60, 181, 145)  
}
```

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, 181, 145) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(60, 181, 145) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 60, 181, 145 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, 181, 145) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(60, 181, 145) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(60, 181, 145)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(60, 181, 145); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(60, 181, 145);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(60, 181,  
145) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 60, 181, 145 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(60, 181, 145) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(60, 181,  
145) }
```

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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