

Converting Colors

RGB(60, 228, 201)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(60, 228, 201) contains.

RGB(60, 228, 201)	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, 228, 201)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	3CE4C9
RGB	60, 228, 201
RGB Percent	24%, 89%, 79%
CMY	0.7647, 0.1059, 0.2118
CMYK	0.74, 0.00, 0.12, 0.11
HSL	170°, 76%, 56%
HSV	170°, 74%, 89%
XYZ	40.1495, 60.6645, 64.8517
YIQ	174.6900, -91.4610, -44.0130

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

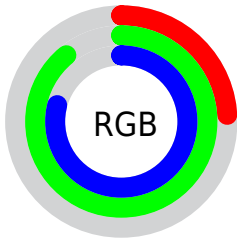
Format	Color
RYB	60, 151, 228
Decimal	3990729
CIELab	82.20, -48.11, 1.03
CIELCh	82, 48.118, 178.770
Yxy	60.6645, 0.2424, 0.3662
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282180809 (0xFF3CE4C9)
YUV	174.6900, 12.9708, -100.5831
Hunter-Lab	77.8874, -44.2896, 5.1544

Details

The RGB color **60, 228, 201** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **66FFCC**. The color can be described as light washed cyan. A complement of this color would be **228, 60, 87**, and the grayscale version is **175, 175, 175**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **131, 255, 255**, and **0, 172, 147** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **37, 228, 197**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **83, 228, 205**.

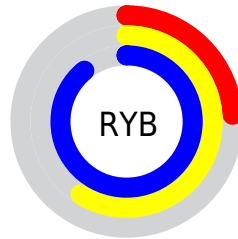
Distribution



Red (24%)

Green (89%)

Blue (79%)



Red (24%)

Yellow (59%)

Blue (89%)

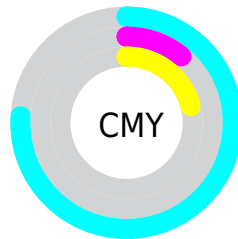


Cyan (74%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (12%)

Black (11%)



Cyan (76%)

















Magenta (11%)

Yellow (21%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 60, 228, 201 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, 228, 201 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 60, 228, 201	 60, 228, 201
 255, 255, 255	 0, 199, 174
 131, 255, 255	 0, 172, 147
 163, 255, 255	 0, 144, 121
 194, 255, 255	 0, 118, 97
 225, 255, 255	 0, 92, 73
	 0, 67, 51
	 0, 45, 29
	 0, 15, 5
	 0, 0, 0

■ 60, 228, 201

■ 60, 228, 201

■ 37, 228, 197

■ 83, 228, 205

■ 14, 228, 194

■ 106, 228, 208

■ 0, 228, 191

■ 128, 228, 212

■ 151, 228, 216

■ 174, 228, 219

■ 197, 228, 223

■ 220, 228, 227

■ 242, 228, 230

■ 255, 228, 234

Harmonies

Analogous

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



134, 224, 156



60, 228, 201



0, 227, 246

Triad

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



60, 228, 201



206, 193, 255



255, 185, 128

Complementary

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



60, 228, 201



228, 60, 87

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.



255, 172, 163



60, 228, 201



255, 177, 252

Square

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



60, 228, 201



130, 210, 255



255, 169, 208



235, 201, 113

Rectangle

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



60, 228, 201



0, 224, 255



255, 169, 208



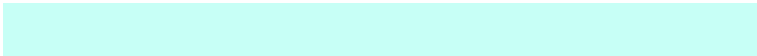
255, 180, 138

Sweetspot

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



60, 228, 201



199, 255, 246



88, 228, 60



94, 128, 122



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



60, 228, 201



31, 255, 219



60, 172, 228



103, 115, 113



0, 179, 150



0, 51, 43

Inverse Universe

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



228, 60, 87



255, 31, 67



228, 116, 60



115, 103, 105



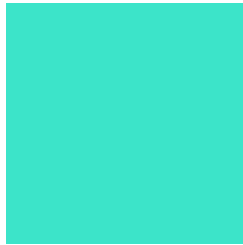
179, 0, 29



51, 0, 8

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 60, 228, 201 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

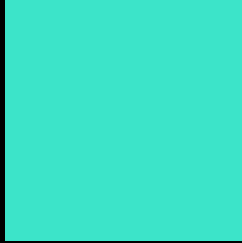
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 228, 201 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

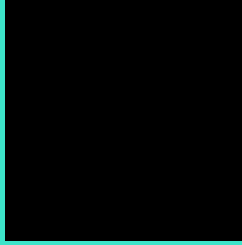
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

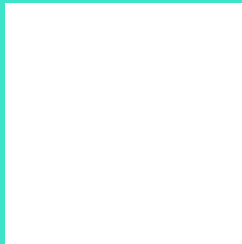
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 60, 228, 201 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 60, 228, 201.

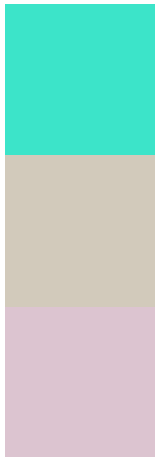


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 60, 228, 201.

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](#).

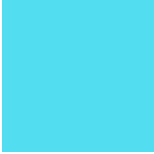
Dichromacy



Original Color
60, 228, 201

Protanopia
210, 202, 187

Deuteranopia
220, 196, 208

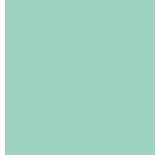


Tritanopia
82, 222, 240

Trichromacy



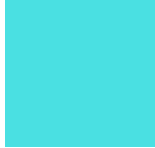
Original Color
60, 228, 201



Protanomaly
155, 211, 192



Deuteranomaly
162, 208, 205

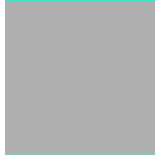


Tritanomaly
74, 224, 226

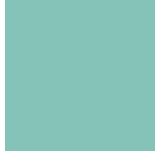
Monochromacy



Original Color
60, 228, 201



Achromatopsia
175, 175, 175



Achromatomaly
133, 194, 184

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 60, 228, 201 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, 228, 201)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(60, 228, 201)  
}
```

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, 228, 201) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(60, 228, 201) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 60, 228, 201 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, 228, 201) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(60, 228, 201) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(60, 228, 201)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(60, 228, 201); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(60, 228, 201);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(60, 228,  
201) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 60, 228, 201 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(60, 228, 201) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(60, 228,  
201) }
```

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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