

Converting Colors

RGB(61, 100, 137)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(61, 100, 137) contains.

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Color

RGB(61, 100, 137)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	3D6489
RGB	61, 100, 137
RGB Percent	24%, 39%, 54%
CMY	0.7608, 0.6078, 0.4627
CMYK	0.55, 0.27, 0.00, 0.46
HSL	209°, 38%, 39%
HSV	209°, 55%, 54%
XYZ	10.9970, 11.9126, 25.3867
YIQ	92.5570, -35.1210, 3.2390

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

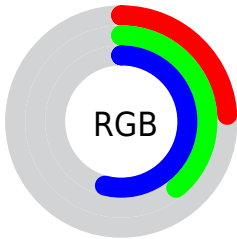
Format	Color
RYB	61, 87, 137
Decimal	4023433
CIELab	41.08, -2.38, -24.69
CIElCh	41, 24.803, 264.491
Yxy	11.9126, 0.2277, 0.2467
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282213513 (0xFF3D6489)
YUV	92.5570, 21.9104, -27.6755
Hunter-Lab	34.5146, -3.5272, -19.4496

Details


The RGB color **61, 100, 137** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336699**. A complement of this color would be **137, 98, 61**, and the grayscale version is **92, 92, 92**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **114, 151, 191**, and **0, 54, 87** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **47, 93, 137**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **75, 107, 137**.

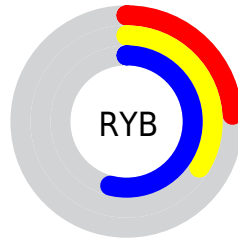
Distribution



 Red (24%)

 Green (39%)

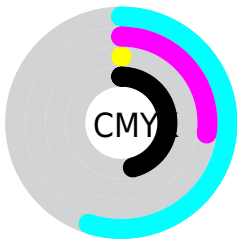
 Blue (54%)




 Red (24%)

 Yellow (34%)

 Blue (54%)

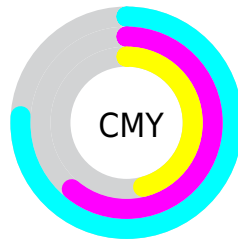



 Cyan (55%)

 Magenta (27%)

 Yellow (0%)

 Black (46%)



 Cyan (76%)

 Magenta (61%)

 Yellow (46%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 61, 100, 137 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 61, 100, 137 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



61, 100, 137



61, 100, 137

255, 255, 255



33, 76, 111



114, 151, 191



0, 54, 87



141, 177, 218



0, 33, 63



168, 205, 247



0, 9, 41



196, 233, 255



0, 1, 20



225, 255, 255



0, 0, 0

254, 255, 255



61, 100, 137



61, 100, 137



47, 93, 137



75, 107, 137

■ 34, 87, 137

■ 88, 113, 137

■ 20, 80, 137

■ 102, 120, 137

■ 6, 73, 137

■ 116, 127, 137

■ 0, 70, 137

■ 130, 133, 137

■ 143, 140, 137

■ 157, 147, 137

■ 171, 153, 137

■ 184, 160, 137

Harmonies

Analogous

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



25, 105, 129



61, 100, 137



94, 93, 134

Triad

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



61, 100, 137



136, 82, 81



70, 105, 73

Complementary

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



61, 100, 137



137, 98, 61

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.



93, 101, 59



61, 100, 137



129, 87, 64

Square

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



61, 100, 137



133, 81, 101



114, 94, 56



43, 108, 92

Rectangle

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



61, 100, 137



112, 88, 126



114, 94, 56



78, 104, 67

Sweetspot

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



61, 100, 137



148, 164, 179



61, 137, 98



71, 81, 89



217, 217, 217



89, 89, 89

Same Dimension

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



61, 100, 137



59, 120, 179



61, 62, 137



62, 65, 69



0, 68, 133



0, 3, 5

Inverse Universe

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



137, 61, 100



179, 59, 120



137, 136, 61



69, 62, 65



133, 0, 68



5, 0, 3

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 61, 100, 137 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

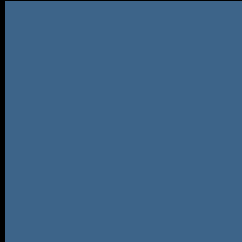
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

Black Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 61, 100, 137 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

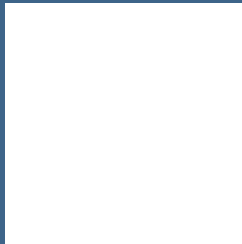
Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

RGB 61, 100, 137 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 61, 100, 137.

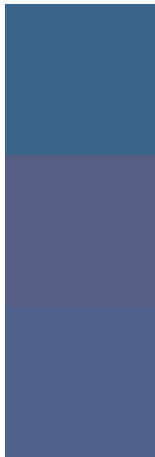


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 61, 100, 137.

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
61, 100, 137

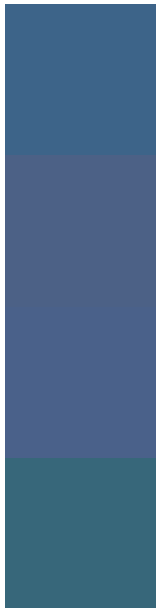
Protanopia
85, 95, 133

Deuteranopia
81, 96, 138



Tritanopia
52, 104, 113

Trichromacy



Original Color

61, 100, 137

Protanomaly

76, 97, 134

Deuteranomaly

74, 97, 138

Tritanomaly

55, 103, 122

Monochromacy



Original Color

61, 100, 137

Achromatopsia

93, 93, 93

Achromatomaly

81, 96, 109

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 61, 100, 137 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(61, 100, 137)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(61, 100, 137)  
}
```

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(61, 100, 137) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(61, 100, 137) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 61, 100, 137 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(61, 100, 137) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(61, 100, 137) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(61, 100, 137)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(61, 100, 137); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(61, 100, 137);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(61, 100,  
137) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 61, 100, 137 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(61, 100, 137) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(61, 100,  
137) }
```

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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