

Converting Colors

RGB(61, 126, 109)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(61, 126, 109) contains.

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Color

RGB(61, 126, 109)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	3D7E6D
RGB	61, 126, 109
RGB Percent	24%, 49%, 43%
CMY	0.7608, 0.5059, 0.5725
CMYK	0.52, 0.00, 0.13, 0.51
HSL	164°, 35%, 37%
HSV	164°, 52%, 49%
XYZ	12.1456, 17.0179, 17.1126
YIQ	104.6270, -33.2830, -19.0670

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

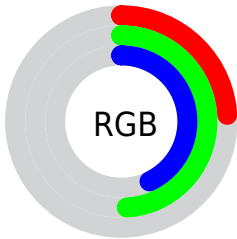
Format	Color
RYB	61, 98, 126
Decimal	4030061
CIELab	48.28, -25.24, 2.90
CIElCh	48, 25.403, 173.444
Yxy	17.0179, 0.2625, 0.3677
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282220141 (0xFF3D7E6D)
YUV	104.6270, 2.1559, -38.2609
Hunter-Lab	41.2528, -19.6385, 4.2821

Details

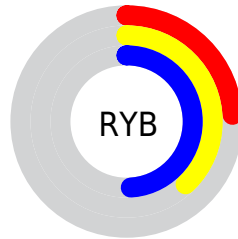
The RGB color **61, 126, 109** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006666**. A complement of this color would be **126, 61, 78**, and the grayscale version is **105, 105, 105**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **113, 179, 160**, and **0, 76, 62** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **48, 126, 106**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **74, 126, 112**.

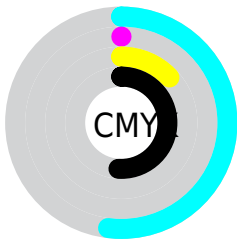
Distribution



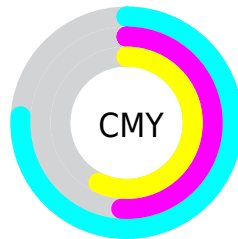
- Red (24%)
- Green (49%)
- Blue (43%)



- Red (24%)
- Yellow (38%)
- Blue (49%)



- Cyan (52%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (13%)
- Black (51%)



- Cyan (76%)
- Magenta (51%)
- Yellow (57%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 61, 126, 109 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, 126, 109 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



61, 126, 109



61, 126, 109

255, 255, 255



34, 101, 85



113, 179, 160



0, 76, 62



140, 207, 187



0, 53, 40



168, 235, 215



0, 33, 19



196, 255, 244



0, 0, 0



224, 255, 255

253, 255, 255



61, 126, 109



61, 126, 109



48, 126, 106



74, 126, 112

■ 36, 126, 102

■ 86, 126, 116

■ 23, 126, 99

■ 99, 126, 119

■ 11, 126, 96

■ 111, 126, 122

■ 0, 126, 93

■ 124, 126, 125

■ 137, 126, 129

■ 149, 126, 132

■ 162, 126, 135

■ 174, 126, 139

Harmonies

Analogous

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



87, 123, 88



61, 126, 109



40, 126, 131

Triad

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



61, 126, 109



111, 111, 154



150, 104, 81

Complementary

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



61, 126, 109



126, 61, 78

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.



157, 99, 99



61, 126, 109



137, 103, 140

Square

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



61, 126, 109



78, 118, 157



153, 99, 120



134, 112, 72

Rectangle

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



61, 126, 109



40, 125, 143



153, 99, 120



153, 102, 86

Sweetspot

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



61, 126, 109



139, 163, 157



78, 126, 61



67, 82, 78



209, 209, 209



82, 82, 82

Same Dimension

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



61, 126, 109



62, 163, 137



61, 111, 126



57, 64, 62



0, 128, 94



0, 0, 0

Inverse Universe

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



126, 61, 78



163, 62, 88



126, 76, 61



64, 57, 59



128, 0, 33



0, 0, 0

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 61, 126, 109 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, 126, 109 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

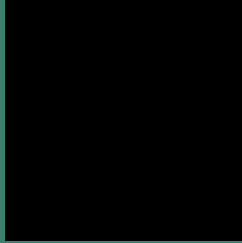
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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, 126, 109 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 61, 126, 109.

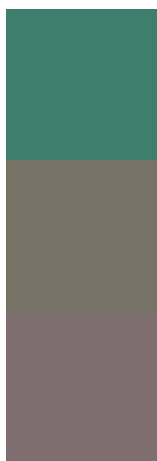


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 61, 126, 109.

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, 126, 109

Protanopia

119, 114, 102

Deuteranopia

126, 110, 112



Tritanopia
68, 123, 133

Trichromacy



Original Color

61, 126, 109

Protanomaly

98, 118, 105

Deuteranomaly

102, 116, 111

Tritanomaly

65, 124, 124

Monochromacy



Original Color

61, 126, 109

Achromatopsia

105, 105, 105

Achromatomaly

89, 113, 106

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 61, 126, 109 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, 126, 109)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(61, 126, 109)  
}
```

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, 126, 109) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(61, 126, 109) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 61, 126, 109 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, 126, 109) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(61, 126, 109) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(61, 126, 109)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(61, 126, 109); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(61, 126, 109);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(61, 126,  
109) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 61, 126, 109 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(61, 126, 109) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(61, 126,  
109) }
```

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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