Converting Colors

RGB(61, 158, 226)

Have a look what the booklet for RGB(61, 158, 226) contains.

Color

RGB(61, 158, 226)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	3D9EE2
RGB	61, 158, 226
RGB Percent	24%, 62%, 89%
CMY	0.7608, 0.3804, 0.1137
CMYK	0.73, 0.30, 0.00, 0.11
HSL	205°, 74%, 56%
HSV	205°, 73%, 89%
XYZ	27.8788, 30.9368, 76.4535
YIQ	136.7490, -79.6400, 0.5840

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

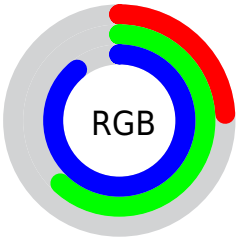
Format	Color
RYB	61, 122, 226
Decimal	4038370
CIELab	62.45, -5.95, -42.50
CIELCh	62, 42.912, 262.026
Yxy	30.9368, 0.2061, 0.2287
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282228450 (0xFF3D9EE2)
YUV	136.7490, 44.0007, -66.4319
Hunter-Lab	55.6209, -7.8671, -42.5623

Details

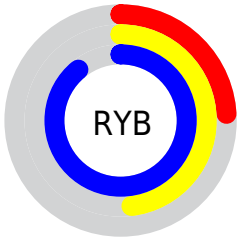
The RGB color 61, 158, 226 is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex 3399CC. The color can be described as middle washed azure. A complement of this color would be 226, 129, 61, and the grayscale version is 136, 136, 136.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is 128, 212, 255, and 0, 107, 170 is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get 38, 149, 226, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is 84, 167, 226.

Distribution

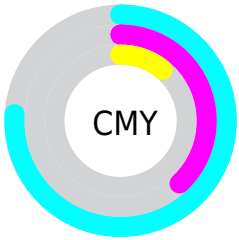


- Red (24%)
- Green (62%)
- Blue (89%)



- Red (24%)
- Yellow (48%)
- Blue (89%)

- Cyan (73%)
- Magenta (30%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (11%)



- Cyan (76%)
- Magenta (38%)
- Yellow (11%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 61, 158, 226 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, 158, 226 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

61, 158, 226

255, 255, 255

128, 212, 255

159, 241, 255

189, 255, 255

220, 255, 255

250, 255, 255

61, 158, 226

0, 132, 198

0, 107, 170

0, 83, 143

0, 60, 118

0, 39, 92

0, 19, 68

0, 3, 45

0, 1, 24

0, 0, 0

61, 158, 226

38, 149, 226

16, 139, 226

0, 133, 226

61, 158, 226

84, 167, 226

106, 177, 226

129, 186, 226

151, 195, 226

174, 205, 226

197, 214, 226

219, 223, 226

242, 233, 226

255, 242, 226

Harmonies

Analogous

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

0, 167, 210

61, 158, 226

138, 145, 222

Triad

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

61, 158, 226

223, 121, 124

101, 166, 103

Complementary

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

61, 158, 226

226, 129, 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.

146, 157, 78

61, 158, 226

210, 132, 92

Square

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

61, 158, 226

217, 121, 163

183, 145, 74

32, 170, 139

Rectangle

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

61, 158, 226

174, 135, 208

183, 145, 74

117, 163, 93

Sweetspot

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

61, 158, 226

199, 232, 255

61, 226, 127

94, 114, 128

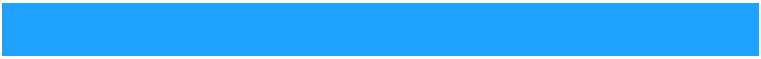
0, 0, 0

128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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

61, 158, 226



31, 163, 255

61, 77, 226

101, 108, 112

0, 103, 176

0, 28, 48

Inverse Universe

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

226, 61, 158

255, 31, 163

226, 209, 61

112, 101, 108

176, 0, 103

48, 0, 28

Previews

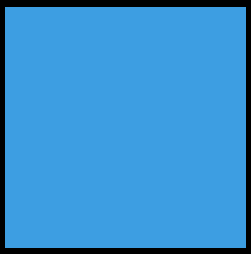
White Background

This preview shows how the RGB color 61, 158, 226 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 61, 158, 226 looks on a black background.

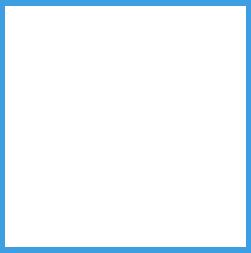
Color Contrast Check

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 61, 158, 226 Background

This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 61, 158, 226.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 61, 158, 226.

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

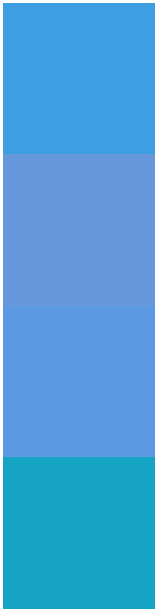
Original Color
61, 158, 226

Protanopia
127, 148, 217

Deuteranopia
112, 150, 228

Tritanopia
0, 167, 180

Trichromacy



Original Color
61, 158, 226

Protanomaly
103, 152, 220

Deuteranomaly
93, 153, 227

Tritanomaly
22, 164, 197

Monochromacy

Original Color
61, 158, 226

Achromatopsia
137, 137, 137

Achromatomaly
109, 145, 169

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 61, 158, 226 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, 158, 226) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{
    color:rgb(61, 158, 226)
}
```

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, 158, 226) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(61, 158, 226) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 61, 158, 226 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, 158, 226) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(61, 158, 226) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(61, 158, 226) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(61, 158, 226); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(61, 158, 226); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(61, 158, 226) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 61, 158, 226 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{
background:rgb(61, 158, 226) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:rgb(61, 158,
226) }
```

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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