

Converting Colors

RGB(61, 166, 203)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(61, 166, 203) contains.

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Color

RGB(61, 166, 203)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	3DA6CB
RGB	61, 166, 203
RGB Percent	24%, 65%, 80%
CMY	0.7608, 0.3490, 0.2039
CMYK	0.70, 0.18, 0.00, 0.20
HSL	196°, 58%, 52%
HSV	196°, 70%, 80%
XYZ	26.3402, 32.5763, 61.3995
YIQ	138.8230, -74.4570, -10.7530

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

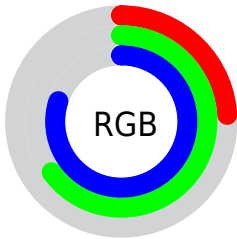
Format	Color
RYB	61, 121, 203
Decimal	4040395
CIELab	63.82, -18.05, -27.62
CIELCh	64, 32.995, 236.831
Yxy	32.5763, 0.2189, 0.2708
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282230475 (0xFF3DA6CB)
YUV	138.8230, 31.6393, -68.2508
Hunter-Lab	57.0757, -17.5055, -23.8286

Details

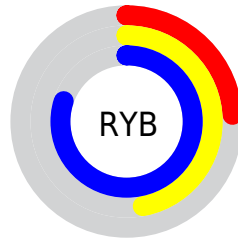
The RGB color **61, 166, 203** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **0099CC**. The color can be described as middle muted azure. A complement of this color would be **203, 98, 61**, and the grayscale version is **139, 139, 139**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **125, 221, 255**, and **0, 114, 149** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **41, 161, 203**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **81, 171, 203**.

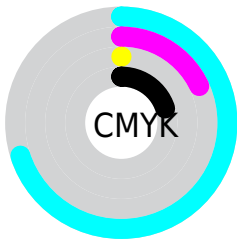
Distribution



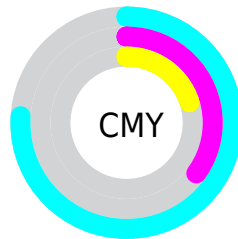
- Red (24%)
- Green (65%)
- Blue (80%)



- Red (24%)
- Yellow (47%)
- Blue (80%)



- Cyan (70%)
- Magenta (18%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (20%)





- Cyan (76%)
- Magenta (35%)
- Yellow (20%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 61, 166, 203 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, 166, 203 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 61, 166, 203

 61, 166, 203

255, 255, 255

 9, 140, 175


 125, 221, 255

 0, 114, 149

 155, 250, 255

 0, 89, 123

 185, 255, 255

 0, 66, 98

 215, 255, 255


 0, 44, 74


 245, 255, 255

 0, 24, 51

 0, 2, 30

 0, 0, 0

 61, 166, 203

 61, 166, 203

■ 41, 161, 203

■ 81, 171, 203

■ 20, 155, 203

■ 102, 177, 203

■ 0, 150, 203

■ 122, 182, 203

■ 0, 150, 203

■ 142, 187, 203

■ 163, 192, 203

■ 183, 198, 203

■ 203, 203, 203

■ 223, 208, 203

■ 244, 214, 203

Harmonies

Analogous

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



45, 170, 180



61, 166, 203



108, 158, 213

Triad

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



61, 166, 203



209, 132, 159



147, 161, 101

Complementary

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



61, 166, 203



203, 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.



177, 152, 96



61, 166, 203



212, 134, 130

Square

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



61, 166, 203



189, 138, 187



200, 142, 106



113, 167, 121

Rectangle

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



61, 166, 203



139, 152, 211



200, 142, 106



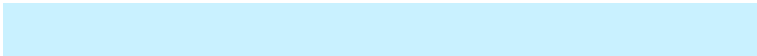
158, 158, 98

Sweetspot

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



61, 166, 203



201, 241, 255



61, 203, 97



96, 119, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



61, 166, 203



41, 199, 255



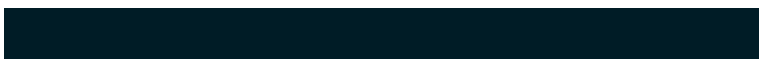
61, 97, 203



92, 99, 102



0, 123, 166



0, 28, 38

Inverse Universe

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



203, 61, 166



255, 41, 199



203, 168, 61



102, 92, 99



166, 0, 123



38, 0, 28

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 61, 166, 203 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, 166, 203 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, 166, 203 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 61, 166, 203.

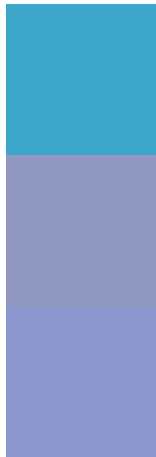


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 61, 166, 203.

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, 166, 203

Protanopia
144, 152, 193

Deuteranopia
139, 151, 206

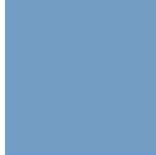


Tritanopia
48, 169, 183

Trichromacy



Original Color
61, 166, 203



Protanomaly
114, 157, 197



Deuteranomaly
111, 156, 205



Tritanomaly
53, 168, 190

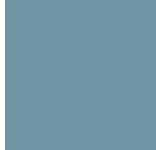
Monochromacy



Original Color
61, 166, 203



Achromatopsia
139, 139, 139



Achromatomaly
111, 149, 162

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 61, 166, 203 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, 166, 203) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(61, 166, 203)  
}
```

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, 166, 203) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(61, 166, 203) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 61, 166, 203 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, 166, 203) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(61, 166, 203) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(61, 166, 203)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(61, 166, 203); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(61, 166, 203);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(61, 166,  
203) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 61, 166, 203 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(61, 166, 203) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(61, 166,  
203) }
```

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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