

Converting Colors

RGB(61, 172, 176)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(61, 172, 176) contains.

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Color

RGB(61, 172, 176)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	3DACB0
RGB	61, 172, 176
RGB Percent	24%, 67%, 69%
CMY	0.7608, 0.3255, 0.3098
CMYK	0.65, 0.02, 0.00, 0.31
HSL	182°, 49%, 46%
HSV	182°, 65%, 69%
XYZ	24.5135, 33.6317, 46.2739
YIQ	139.2670, -67.4400, -22.2880

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

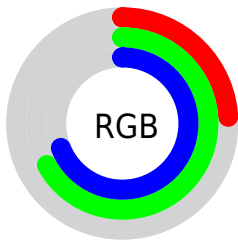
Format	Color
RYB	61, 117, 176
Decimal	4041904
CIELab	64.67, -29.44, -11.28
CIElCh	65, 31.533, 200.967
Yxy	33.6317, 0.2348, 0.3221
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282231984 (0xFF3DACB0)
YUV	139.2670, 18.1094, -68.6402
Hunter-Lab	57.9929, -26.0360, -6.7139

Details

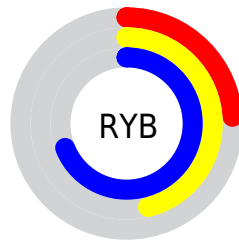
The RGB color **61, 172, 176** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **339999**. A complement of this color would be **176, 65, 61**, and the grayscale version is **139, 139, 139**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **123, 228, 232**, and **0, 119, 124** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **43, 171, 176**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **79, 173, 176**.

Distribution



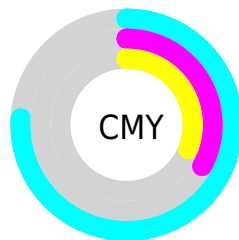
- Red (24%)
- Green (67%)
- Blue (69%)



- Red (24%)
- Yellow (46%)
- Blue (69%)



- Cyan (65%)
- Magenta (2%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (31%)



- Cyan (76%)
- Magenta (33%)
- Yellow (31%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 61, 172, 176 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, 172, 176 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



61, 172, 176



61, 172, 176

255, 255, 255



17, 145, 149



123, 228, 232



0, 119, 124



152, 255, 255



0, 94, 99



181, 255, 255



0, 70, 75



211, 255, 255



0, 47, 52



241, 255, 255



0, 26, 31



0, 0, 5



0, 0, 0



61, 172, 176



61, 172, 176

43, 171, 176

79, 173, 176

26, 171, 176

96, 173, 176

8, 170, 176

114, 174, 176

0, 170, 176

131, 174, 176

149, 175, 176

167, 176, 176

184, 176, 176

202, 177, 176

219, 178, 176

Harmonies

Analogous

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



89, 172, 147



61, 172, 176



66, 169, 200

Triad

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



61, 172, 176



184, 143, 193



184, 152, 101

Complementary

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



61, 172, 176



176, 65, 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.



204, 143, 114



61, 172, 176



206, 136, 167

Square

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



61, 172, 176



148, 153, 209



213, 136, 138



156, 161, 104

Rectangle

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



61, 172, 176



90, 165, 209



213, 136, 138



192, 149, 104

Sweetspot

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



61, 172, 176



184, 228, 230



61, 176, 65



87, 114, 115



242, 242, 242



115, 115, 115

Same Dimension

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



61, 172, 176



50, 223, 230



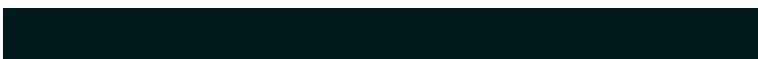
61, 115, 176



80, 89, 89



0, 148, 153



0, 25, 26

Inverse Universe

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



176, 61, 172



230, 50, 223



176, 122, 61



89, 80, 89



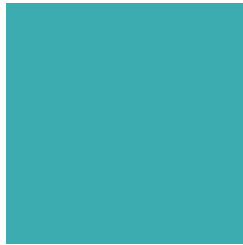
153, 0, 148



26, 0, 25

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 61, 172, 176 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, 172, 176 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

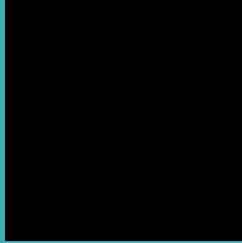
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

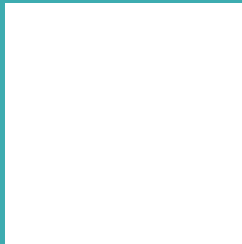
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 61, 172, 176 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 61, 172, 176.

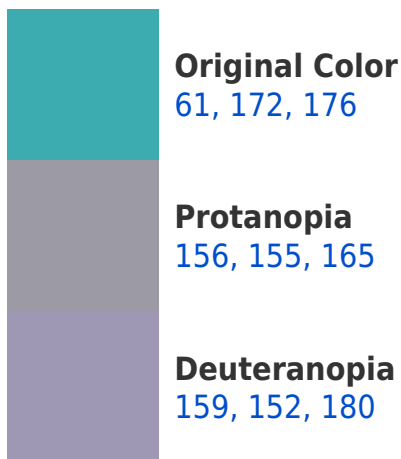



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 61, 172, 176.

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





Tritanopia
65, 171, 185

Trichromacy



Original Color

61, 172, 176



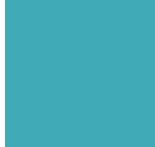
Protanomaly

121, 161, 169



Deuteranomaly

123, 159, 179



Tritanomaly

64, 171, 182

Monochromacy



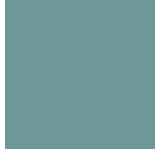
Original Color

61, 172, 176



Achromatopsia

139, 139, 139



Achromatomaly

111, 151, 152

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 61, 172, 176 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, 172, 176)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(61, 172, 176)  
}
```

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, 172, 176) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(61, 172, 176) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 61, 172, 176 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, 172, 176) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(61, 172, 176) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(61, 172, 176)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(61, 172, 176); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(61, 172, 176);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(61, 172,  
176) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 61, 172, 176 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(61, 172, 176) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(61, 172,  
176) }
```

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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