

Converting Colors

RGB(61, 175, 183)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(61, 175, 183) contains.

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Color

RGB(61, 175, 183)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	3DAFB7
RGB	61, 175, 183
RGB Percent	24%, 69%, 72%
CMY	0.7608, 0.3137, 0.2824
CMYK	0.67, 0.04, 0.00, 0.28
HSL	184°, 50%, 48%
HSV	184°, 67%, 72%
XYZ	25.8017, 35.0709, 50.2092
YIQ	141.8260, -70.5120, -21.6800

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

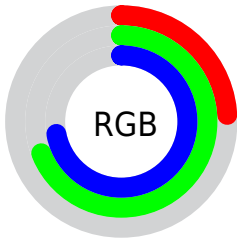
Format	Color
RYB	61, 120, 183
Decimal	4042679
CIELab	65.80, -28.86, -13.47
CIELCh	66, 31.846, 205.030
Yxy	35.0709, 0.2323, 0.3157
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282232759 (0xFF3DAFB7)
YUV	141.8260, 20.2988, -70.8844
Hunter-Lab	59.2207, -25.8662, -8.8135

Details

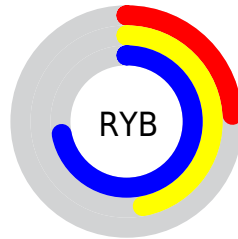
The RGB color **61, 175, 183** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **339999**. A complement of this color would be **183, 69, 61**, and the grayscale version is **142, 142, 142**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **124, 231, 239**, and **0, 122, 130** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **43, 174, 183**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **79, 176, 183**.

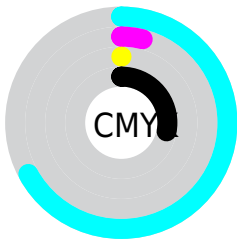
Distribution



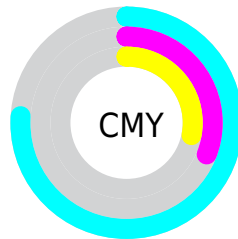
- Red (24%)
- Green (69%)
- Blue (72%)



- Red (24%)
- Yellow (47%)
- Blue (72%)



- Cyan (67%)
- Magenta (4%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (28%)




- Cyan (76%)
- Magenta (31%)
- Yellow (28%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 61, 175, 183 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, 175, 183 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 61, 175, 183

255, 255, 255


 124, 231, 239


 153, 255, 255

 183, 255, 255

 213, 255, 255

 243, 255, 255

 61, 175, 183

 14, 148, 156

 0, 122, 130

 0, 97, 105


 0, 73, 81


 0, 49, 58

 0, 30, 36

 0, 1, 15

 0, 0, 0

 61, 175, 183

 61, 175, 183

■ 43, 174, 183

■ 79, 176, 183

■ 24, 173, 183

■ 98, 177, 183

■ 6, 171, 183

■ 116, 179, 183

■ 0, 171, 183

■ 134, 180, 183

■ 153, 181, 183

■ 171, 182, 183

■ 189, 183, 183

■ 207, 185, 183

■ 226, 186, 183

Harmonies

Analogous

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



87, 175, 154



61, 175, 183



72, 171, 206

Triad

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



61, 175, 183



192, 144, 193



184, 156, 103

Complementary

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



61, 175, 183



183, 69, 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.



206, 147, 114



61, 175, 183



212, 139, 166

Square

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



61, 175, 183



157, 154, 211



216, 140, 137



155, 165, 107

Rectangle

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



61, 175, 183



98, 167, 214



216, 140, 137



192, 153, 105

Sweetspot

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



61, 175, 183



190, 234, 237



61, 183, 67



91, 118, 120



247, 247, 247



120, 120, 120

Same Dimension

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



61, 175, 183



47, 225, 237



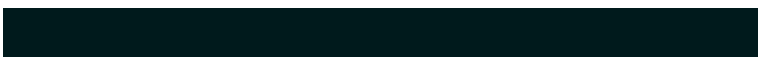
61, 116, 183



83, 91, 92



0, 145, 156



0, 26, 28

Inverse Universe

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



183, 61, 175



237, 47, 225



183, 128, 61



92, 83, 91



156, 0, 145



28, 0, 26

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 61, 175, 183 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, 175, 183 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

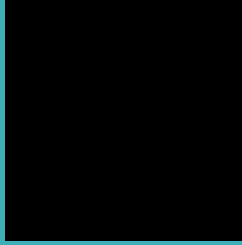
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

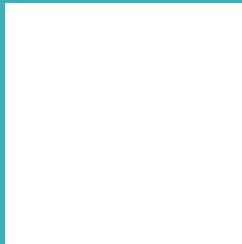
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 61, 175, 183 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 61, 175, 183.

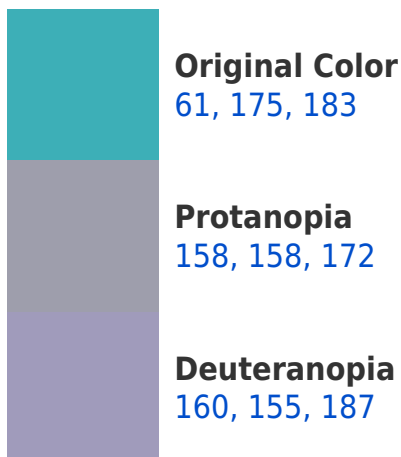


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 61, 175, 183.

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
64, 174, 188

Trichromacy



Original Color

61, 175, 183



Protanomaly

123, 164, 176



Deuteranomaly

124, 162, 186



Tritanomaly

63, 174, 186

Monochromacy



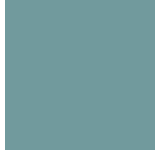
Original Color

61, 175, 183



Achromatopsia

142, 142, 142



Achromatomaly

113, 154, 157

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 61, 175, 183 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, 175, 183)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(61, 175, 183)  
}
```

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, 175, 183) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(61, 175, 183) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 61, 175, 183 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, 175, 183) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(61, 175, 183) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(61, 175, 183)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(61, 175, 183); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(61, 175, 183);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(61, 175,  
183) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 61, 175, 183 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(61, 175, 183) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(61, 175,  
183) }
```

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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