

Converting Colors

RGB(61, 182, 189)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(61, 182, 189) contains.

RGB(61, 182, 189)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	11
<i>Previews</i>	23
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	26
<i>CSS Examples</i>	29

Color

RGB(61, 182, 189)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	3DB6BD
RGB	61, 182, 189
RGB Percent	24%, 71%, 74%
CMY	0.7608, 0.2863, 0.2588
CMYK	0.68, 0.04, 0.00, 0.26
HSL	183°, 51%, 49%
HSV	183°, 68%, 74%
XYZ	27.8377, 38.1221, 54.0352
YIQ	146.6190, -74.3630, -23.4750

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

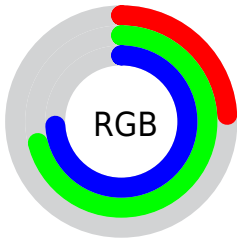
Format	Color
RYB	61, 123, 189
Decimal	4044477
CIELab	68.11, -30.50, -13.33
CIELCh	68, 33.281, 203.604
Yxy	38.1221, 0.2320, 0.3177
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282234557 (0xFF3DB6BD)
YUV	146.6190, 20.8938, -75.0879
Hunter-Lab	61.7431, -27.5713, -8.6682




Details

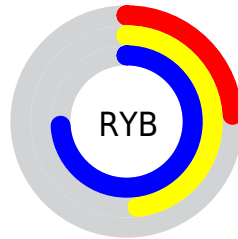
The RGB color **61, 182, 189** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **66CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **189, 68, 61**, and the grayscale version is **146, 146, 146**.




A 20% lighter version of the original color is **125, 238, 245**, and **0, 129, 136** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **42, 181, 189**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **80, 183, 189**.

Distribution







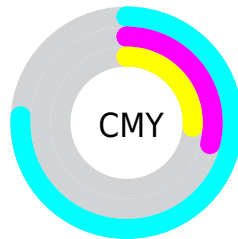
-  Red (24%)
-  Green (71%)
-  Blue (74%)






-  Red (24%)
-  Yellow (48%)
-  Blue (74%)



-  Cyan (68%)
-  Magenta (4%)
-  Yellow (0%)
-  Black (26%)



















-  Cyan (76%)
-  Magenta (29%)
-  Yellow (26%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 61, 182, 189 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, 182, 189 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 61, 182, 189	 61, 182, 189
 255, 255, 255	 10, 155, 162
 125, 238, 245	 0, 129, 136
 155, 255, 255	 0, 103, 110
 185, 255, 255	 0, 79, 86
 215, 255, 255	 0, 55, 63
 245, 255, 255	 0, 35, 41
	 0, 1, 21
	 0, 0, 0

 61, 182, 189  61, 182, 189

■ 42, 181, 189

■ 80, 183, 189

■ 23, 180, 189

■ 99, 184, 189

■ 4, 179, 189

■ 118, 185, 189

■ 0, 179, 189

■ 137, 186, 189

■ 156, 187, 189

■ 174, 188, 189

■ 193, 189, 189

■ 212, 190, 189

■ 231, 191, 189

Harmonies

Analogous

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



91, 182, 158



61, 182, 189



71, 178, 213

Triad

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



61, 182, 189



198, 150, 202



192, 162, 106

Complementary

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



61, 182, 189



189, 68, 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.



215, 152, 119



61, 182, 189



220, 144, 174

Square

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



61, 182, 189



161, 161, 221



225, 144, 143



162, 171, 110

Rectangle

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



61, 182, 189



98, 174, 223



225, 144, 143



201, 158, 109

Sweetspot

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



61, 182, 189



196, 242, 245



61, 189, 67



93, 121, 122



250, 250, 250



122, 122, 122

Same Dimension

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



61, 182, 189



47, 234, 245



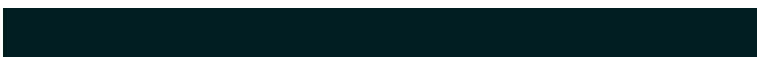
61, 119, 189



85, 94, 94



0, 149, 158



0, 29, 31

Inverse Universe

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



189, 61, 182



245, 47, 234



189, 131, 61



94, 85, 94



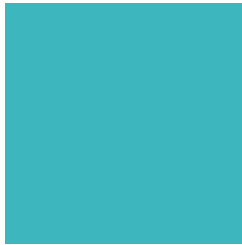
158, 0, 149



31, 0, 29

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 61, 182, 189 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

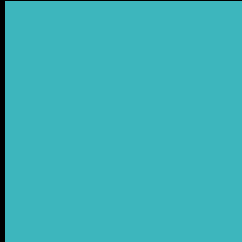
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 182, 189 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

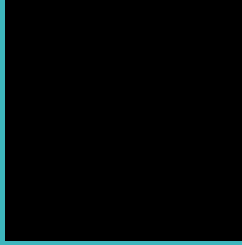
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

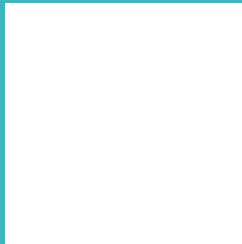
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 61, 182, 189 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 61, 182, 189.

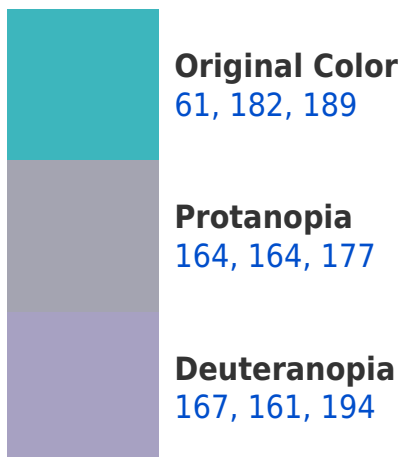


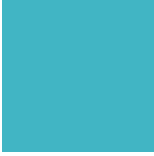
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 61, 182, 189.

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, 181, 196

Trichromacy



Original Color
61, 182, 189



Protanomaly
127, 171, 181



Deuteranomaly
128, 169, 192



Tritanomaly
64, 181, 193

Monochromacy



Original Color
61, 182, 189



Achromatopsia
147, 147, 147



Achromatomaly
116, 160, 162

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 61, 182, 189 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, 182, 189)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(61, 182, 189)  
}
```

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, 182, 189) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(61, 182, 189) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 61, 182, 189 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

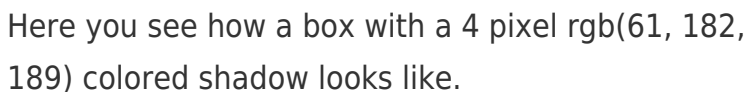
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(61, 182, 189) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(61, 182, 189) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(61, 182, 189)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(61, 182, 189); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(61, 182, 189); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(61, 182, 189) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 61, 182, 189 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(61, 182, 189) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(61, 182,  
189) }
```

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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