

Converting Colors

RGB(62, 116, 117)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(62, 116, 117) contains.

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Color

RGB(62, 116, 117)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	3E7475
RGB	62, 116, 117
RGB Percent	24%, 45%, 46%
CMY	0.7569, 0.5451, 0.5412
CMYK	0.47, 0.01, 0.00, 0.54
HSL	181°, 31%, 35%
HSV	181°, 47%, 46%
XYZ	11.4429, 14.7993, 19.0831
YIQ	99.9680, -32.5050, -11.1370

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

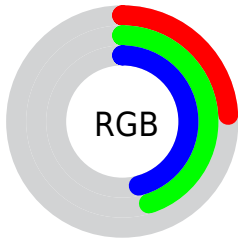
Format	Color
RYB	62, 89, 117
Decimal	4093045
CIELab	45.36, -17.58, -6.14
CIElCh	45, 18.624, 199.233
Yxy	14.7993, 0.2525, 0.3265
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282283125 (0xFF3E7475)
YUV	99.9680, 8.3968, -33.2979
Hunter-Lab	38.4698, -14.2272, -2.4821

Details

The RGB color **62, 116, 117** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336666**. A complement of this color would be **117, 63, 62**, and the grayscale version is **100, 100, 100**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **114, 168, 169**, and **3, 68, 69** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **50, 116, 117**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **74, 116, 117**.

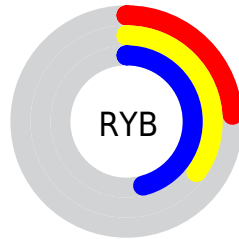
Distribution



Red (24%)

Green (45%)

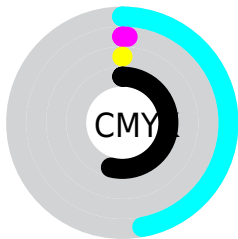
Blue (46%)



Red (24%)

Yellow (35%)

Blue (46%)

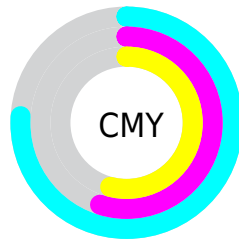


Cyan (47%)

Magenta (1%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (54%)



Cyan (76%)

Magenta (55%)

Yellow (54%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 62, 116, 117 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 62, 116, 117 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



62, 116, 117



62, 116, 117

255, 255, 255



36, 91, 92



114, 168, 169



3, 68, 69



140, 195, 196



0, 45, 47



168, 224, 224



0, 26, 26



195, 252, 253



0, 0, 0



224, 255, 255

253, 255, 255



62, 116, 117



62, 116, 117



50, 116, 117



74, 116, 117

■ 39, 116, 117

■ 85, 116, 117

■ 27, 115, 117

■ 97, 117, 117

■ 15, 115, 117

■ 109, 117, 117

■ 4, 115, 117

■ 121, 117, 117

■ 0, 115, 117

■ 132, 117, 117

■ 144, 117, 117

■ 156, 118, 117

■ 167, 118, 117

Harmonies

Analogous

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



73, 116, 101



62, 116, 117



64, 114, 130

Triad

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



62, 116, 117



122, 100, 128



124, 104, 77

Complementary

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



62, 116, 117



117, 63, 62

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.



135, 99, 84



62, 116, 117



135, 97, 114

Square

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



62, 116, 117



102, 105, 137



139, 96, 98



108, 110, 78

Rectangle

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



62, 116, 117



74, 112, 136



139, 96, 98



128, 103, 79

Sweetspot

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



62, 116, 117



132, 153, 153



62, 117, 63



63, 76, 77



204, 204, 204



77, 77, 77

Same Dimension

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



62, 116, 117



67, 151, 153



62, 89, 117



53, 59, 59



0, 120, 122



0, 245, 250

Inverse Universe

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



117, 62, 116



153, 67, 151



117, 90, 62



59, 53, 59



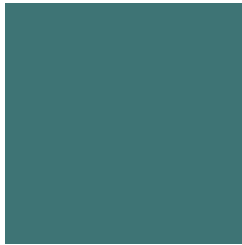
122, 0, 120



250, 0, 245

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 62, 116, 117 looks on a white 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 × Fail

Black Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 62, 116, 117 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

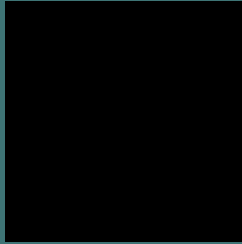
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

RGB 62, 116, 117 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 62, 116, 117.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 62, 116, 117.

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

[62](#), [116](#), [117](#)

Protanopia

[108](#), [106](#), [111](#)

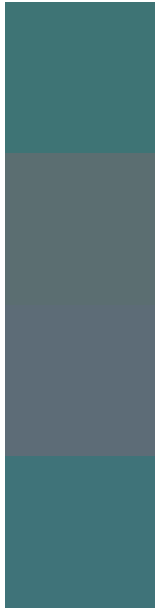
Deuteranopia

[111](#), [104](#), [120](#)



Tritanopia
64, 115, 124

Trichromacy



Original Color

62, 116, 117

Protanomaly

91, 110, 113

Deuteranomaly

93, 108, 119

Tritanomaly

63, 115, 121

Monochromacy



Original Color

62, 116, 117

Achromatopsia

100, 100, 100

Achromatomaly

86, 106, 106

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 62, 116, 117 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(62, 116, 117)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(62, 116, 117)  
}
```

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(62, 116, 117) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(62, 116, 117) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 62, 116, 117 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(62, 116, 117) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(62, 116, 117) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(62, 116, 117)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(62, 116, 117); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(62, 116, 117); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(62, 116, 117) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 62, 116, 117 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(62, 116, 117) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(62, 116,  
117) }
```

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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