

Converting Colors

RGB(62, 141, 150)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(62, 141, 150) contains.

RGB(62, 141, 150)	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(62, 141, 150)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	3E8D96
RGB	62, 141, 150
RGB Percent	24%, 55%, 59%
CMY	0.7569, 0.4471, 0.4118
CMYK	0.59, 0.06, 0.00, 0.41
HSL	186°, 42%, 42%
HSV	186°, 59%, 59%
XYZ	17.0165, 22.2759, 32.2570
YIQ	118.4050, -49.9730, -13.9490

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

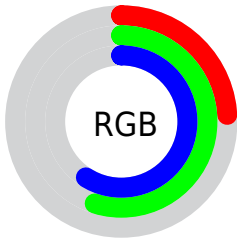
Format	Color
RYB	62, 104, 150
Decimal	4099478
CIELab	54.32, -21.29, -12.09
CIELCh	54, 24.485, 209.584
Yxy	22.2759, 0.2378, 0.3113
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282289558 (0xFF3E8D96)
YUV	118.4050, 15.5763, -49.4672
Hunter-Lab	47.1973, -18.2391, -7.4835

Details

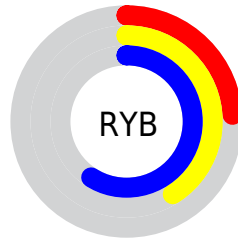
The RGB color **62, 141, 150** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **339999**. A complement of this color would be **150, 71, 62**, and the grayscale version is **118, 118, 118**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **118, 195, 204**, and **0, 91, 99** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **47, 139, 150**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **77, 143, 150**.

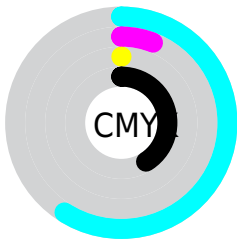
Distribution



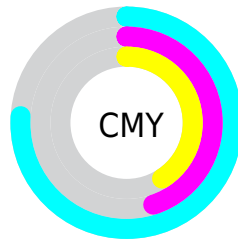
- Red (24%)
- Green (55%)
- Blue (59%)



- Red (24%)
- Yellow (41%)
- Blue (59%)



- Cyan (59%)
- Magenta (6%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (41%)



- Cyan (76%)
- Magenta (45%)
- Yellow (41%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 62, 141, 150 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, 141, 150 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 62, 141, 150

255, 255, 255

■ 118, 195, 204

■ 146, 223, 232

■ 174, 252, 255

■ 203, 255, 255

■ 232, 255, 255

■ 62, 141, 150

■ 30, 115, 124

■ 0, 91, 99

■ 0, 67, 75

■ 0, 44, 53

■ 0, 25, 32

■ 0, 0, 6

■ 0, 0, 0

■ 62, 141, 150

■ 47, 139, 150

■ 62, 141, 150

■ 77, 143, 150

■ 32, 138, 150

■ 92, 144, 150

■ 17, 136, 150

■ 107, 146, 150

■ 2, 135, 150

■ 122, 147, 150

■ 0, 135, 150

■ 137, 149, 150

■ 152, 150, 150

■ 167, 152, 150

■ 182, 153, 150

■ 197, 155, 150

Harmonies

Analogous

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



75, 142, 129



62, 141, 150



73, 138, 166

Triad

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



62, 141, 150



157, 118, 152



145, 128, 88

Complementary

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



62, 141, 150



150, 71, 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.



162, 121, 94



62, 141, 150



170, 114, 131

Square

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



62, 141, 150



132, 125, 167



172, 116, 110



123, 135, 93

Rectangle

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



62, 141, 150



91, 134, 171



172, 116, 110



152, 126, 89

Sweetspot

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



62, 141, 150



159, 190, 194



62, 150, 71



76, 95, 97



224, 224, 224



97, 97, 97

Same Dimension

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



62, 141, 150



58, 180, 194



62, 97, 150



67, 73, 74



0, 124, 138



0, 9, 10

Inverse Universe

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



150, 62, 141



194, 58, 180



150, 115, 62



74, 67, 73



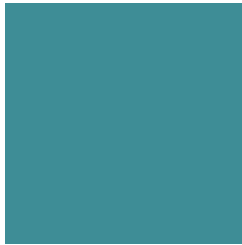
138, 0, 124



10, 0, 9

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 62, 141, 150 looks on a white 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

Black Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 62, 141, 150 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

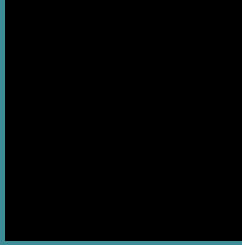
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

RGB 62, 141, 150 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 62, 141, 150.




This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 62, 141, 150.

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
63, 141, 152

Trichromacy



Original Color
62, 141, 150

Protanomaly
104, 133, 145

Deuteranomaly
105, 131, 152

Tritanomaly
63, 141, 151

Monochromacy



Original Color
62, 141, 150

Achromatopsia
118, 118, 118

Achromatomaly
98, 126, 130

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 62, 141, 150 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, 141, 150)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(62, 141, 150)  
}
```

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, 141, 150) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(62, 141, 150) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 62, 141, 150 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, 141, 150) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(62, 141, 150) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(62, 141, 150)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(62, 141, 150); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(62, 141, 150);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(62, 141,  
150) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 62, 141, 150 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(62, 141, 150) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(62, 141,  
150) }
```

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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