

Converting Colors

RGB(62, 143, 116)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(62, 143, 116) contains.

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Color

RGB(62, 143, 116)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	3E8F74
RGB	62, 143, 116
RGB Percent	24%, 56%, 45%
CMY	0.7569, 0.4392, 0.5451
CMYK	0.57, 0.00, 0.19, 0.44
HSL	160°, 40%, 40%
HSV	160°, 57%, 56%
XYZ	14.9615, 21.9300, 19.9674
YIQ	115.7030, -39.6090, -25.5690

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

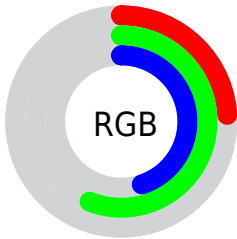
Format	Color
R_{YB}	62, 111, 143
Decimal	4099956
CIE _{Lab}	53.95, -31.55, 6.98
CIE _{LCh}	54, 32.313, 167.524
Yxy	21.9300, 0.2631, 0.3857
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282290036 (0xFF3E8F74)
YUV	115.7030, 0.1464, -47.0975
Hunter-Lab	46.8295, -24.9230, 7.5003

Details

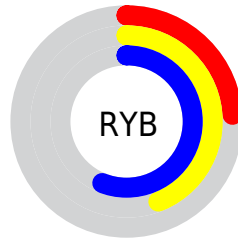
The RGB color **62, 143, 116** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **339966**. A complement of this color would be **143, 62, 89**, and the grayscale version is **116, 116, 116**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **116, 197, 168**, and **0, 92, 68** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **48, 143, 111**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **76, 143, 121**.

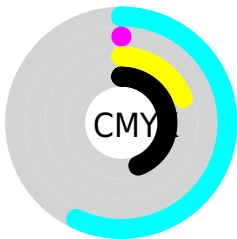
Distribution



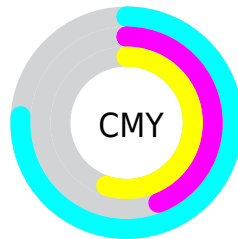
- Red (24%)
- Green (56%)
- Blue (45%)



- Red (24%)
- Yellow (44%)
- Blue (56%)



- Cyan (57%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (19%)
- Black (44%)



- Cyan (76%)
- Magenta (44%)
- Yellow (55%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RGB color 62, 143, 116 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, 143, 116 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 62, 143, 116  62, 143, 116

255, 255, 255  32, 117, 91

 116, 197, 168  0, 92, 68

 144, 225, 195  0, 68, 46

 172, 254, 223  0, 45, 25

 200, 255, 252  0, 22, 0

 229, 255, 255  0, 0, 0

 62, 143, 116  62, 143, 116

 48, 143, 111  76, 143, 121

 33, 143, 106  91, 143, 126

■ 19, 143, 102

■ 105, 143, 130

■ 5, 143, 97

■ 119, 143, 135

■ 0, 143, 95

■ 134, 143, 140

■ 148, 143, 145

■ 162, 143, 149

■ 176, 143, 154

■ 191, 143, 159

Harmonies

Analogous

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



99, 139, 90



62, 143, 116



5, 144, 145

Triad

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



62, 143, 116



115, 126, 182



176, 114, 89

Complementary

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



62, 143, 116



143, 62, 89

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.



183, 108, 114



62, 143, 116



152, 116, 167

Square

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



62, 143, 116



65, 135, 183



176, 108, 142



157, 123, 74

Rectangle

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



62, 143, 116



0, 142, 162



176, 108, 142



180, 111, 96

Sweetspot

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



62, 143, 116



155, 186, 176



89, 143, 62



75, 94, 88



222, 222, 222



94, 94, 94

Same Dimension

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



62, 143, 116



60, 186, 144



62, 129, 143



64, 71, 69



0, 135, 90



0, 8, 5

Inverse Universe

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



143, 62, 89



186, 60, 102



143, 76, 62



71, 64, 67



135, 0, 45



8, 0, 3

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 62, 143, 116 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, 143, 116 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

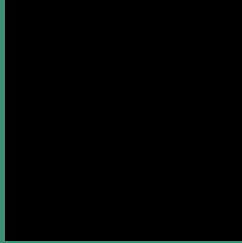
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 143, 116 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 62, 143, 116.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 62, 143, 116.

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
73, 138, 150

Trichromacy



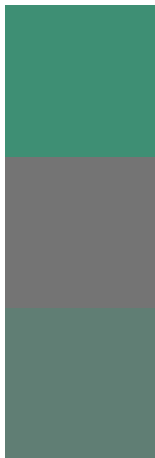
Original Color
62, 143, 116

Protanomaly
108, 133, 111

Deuteranomaly
114, 131, 119

Tritanomaly
69, 140, 138

Monochromacy



Original Color
62, 143, 116

Achromatopsia
116, 116, 116

Achromatomaly
96, 126, 116

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 62, 143, 116 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, 143, 116)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(62, 143, 116)  
}
```

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, 143, 116) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(62, 143, 116) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 62, 143, 116 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, 143, 116) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(62, 143, 116) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(62, 143, 116)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(62, 143, 116); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(62, 143, 116);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(62, 143,  
116) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 62, 143, 116 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(62, 143, 116) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(62, 143,  
116) }
```

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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