

Converting Colors

RGB(62, 168, 180)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(62, 168, 180) contains.

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Color

RGB(62, 168, 180)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	3EA8B4
RGB	62, 168, 180
RGB Percent	24%, 66%, 71%
CMY	0.7569, 0.3412, 0.2941
CMYK	0.66, 0.07, 0.00, 0.29
HSL	186°, 49%, 47%
HSV	186°, 66%, 71%
XYZ	24.2275, 32.3247, 48.1424
YIQ	137.6740, -67.0280, -18.7400

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

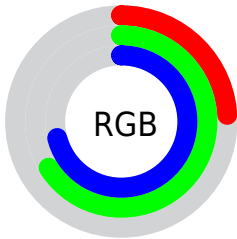
Format	Color
RYB	62, 118, 180
Decimal	4106420
CIELab	63.61, -26.12, -15.11
CIElCh	64, 30.176, 210.039
Yxy	32.3247, 0.2314, 0.3088
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282296500 (0xFF3EA8B4)
YUV	137.6740, 20.8667, -66.3661
Hunter-Lab	56.8548, -23.4319, -10.4061

Details

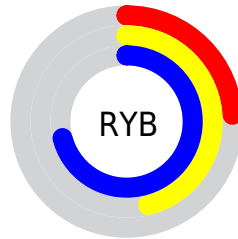
The RGB color **62, 168, 180** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **339999**. A complement of this color would be **180, 74, 62**, and the grayscale version is **138, 138, 138**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **123, 223, 236**, and **0, 116, 127** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **44, 166, 180**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **80, 170, 180**.

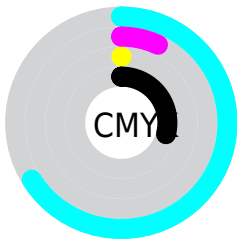
Distribution



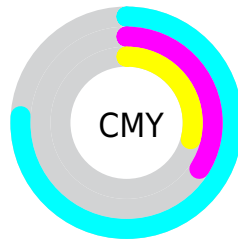
- Red (24%)
- Green (66%)
- Blue (71%)



- Red (24%)
- Yellow (46%)
- Blue (71%)



- Cyan (66%)
- Magenta (7%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (29%)




- Cyan (76%)
- Magenta (34%)
- Yellow (29%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 62, 168, 180 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, 168, 180 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 62, 168, 180

255, 255, 255


 123, 223, 236


 153, 252, 255


 182, 255, 255

 212, 255, 255

 242, 255, 255

 62, 168, 180

 20, 141, 153

 0, 116, 127

 0, 91, 102


 0, 67, 78


 0, 44, 55

 0, 22, 34

 0, 0, 10

 0, 0, 0

 62, 168, 180

 62, 168, 180

■ 44, 166, 180

■ 80, 170, 180

■ 26, 164, 180

■ 98, 172, 180

■ 8, 163, 180

■ 116, 173, 180

■ 0, 162, 180

■ 134, 175, 180

■ 152, 177, 180

■ 170, 179, 180

■ 188, 181, 180

■ 206, 183, 180

■ 224, 184, 180

Harmonies

Analogous

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



81, 169, 153



62, 168, 180



78, 164, 200

Triad

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



62, 168, 180



188, 138, 181



173, 152, 100

Complementary

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



62, 168, 180



180, 74, 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.



195, 143, 108



62, 168, 180



205, 134, 155

Square

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



62, 168, 180



158, 147, 201



206, 136, 128



144, 161, 107

Rectangle

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



62, 168, 180



104, 159, 206



206, 136, 128



181, 149, 101

Sweetspot

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



62, 168, 180



188, 230, 235



62, 180, 74



89, 114, 117



245, 245, 245



117, 117, 117

Same Dimension

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



62, 168, 180



49, 216, 235



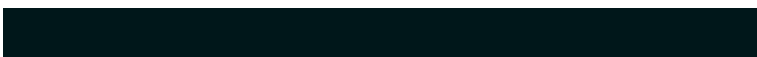
62, 109, 180



80, 88, 89



0, 137, 153



0, 23, 26

Inverse Universe

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



180, 62, 168



235, 49, 216



180, 133, 62



89, 80, 88



153, 0, 137



26, 0, 23

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 62, 168, 180 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 62, 168, 180 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

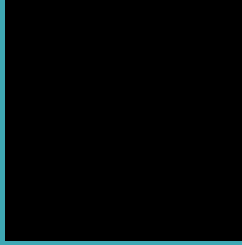
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 62, 168, 180 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 62, 168, 180.

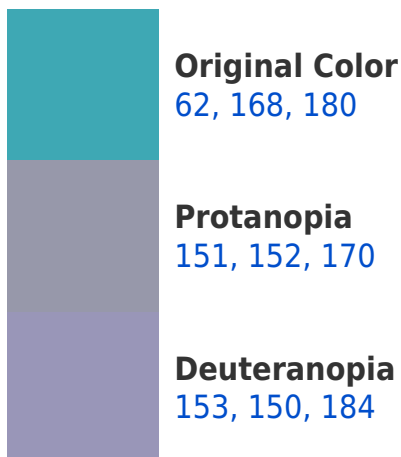


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 62, 168, 180.

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, 168, 181

Trichromacy



Original Color
62, 168, 180



Protanomaly
119, 158, 174



Deuteranomaly
120, 157, 183



Tritanomaly
63, 168, 181

Monochromacy



Original Color
62, 168, 180



Achromatopsia
138, 138, 138



Achromatomaly
110, 149, 153

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 62, 168, 180 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, 168, 180)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(62, 168, 180)  
}
```

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, 168, 180) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(62, 168, 180) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 62, 168, 180 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, 168, 180) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(62, 168, 180) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(62, 168, 180)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(62, 168, 180); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(62, 168, 180);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(62, 168,  
180) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 62, 168, 180 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(62, 168, 180) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(62, 168,  
180) }
```

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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