

Converting Colors

RGB(63, 143, 146)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(63, 143, 146) contains.

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Color

RGB(63, 143, 146)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	3F8F92
RGB	63, 143, 146
RGB Percent	25%, 56%, 57%
CMY	0.7529, 0.4392, 0.4275
CMYK	0.57, 0.02, 0.00, 0.43
HSL	182°, 40%, 41%
HSV	182°, 57%, 57%
XYZ	17.0607, 22.7770, 30.6913
YIQ	119.4220, -48.6430, -16.0270

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

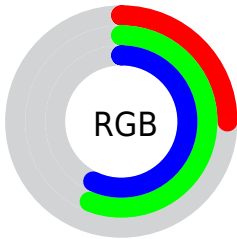
Format	Color
R _Y B	63, 104, 146
Decimal	4165522
CIE Lab	54.84, -23.31, -8.99
CIE LCh	55, 24.980, 201.100
Yxy	22.7770, 0.2419, 0.3229
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282355602 (0xFF3F8F92)
YUV	119.4220, 13.1030, -49.4821
Hunter-Lab	47.7253, -19.7096, -4.7208

Details


The RGB color **63, 143, 146** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **339999**. A complement of this color would be **146, 66, 63**, and the grayscale version is **119, 119, 119**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **119, 197, 200**, and **0, 92, 96** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **48, 142, 146**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **78, 144, 146**.

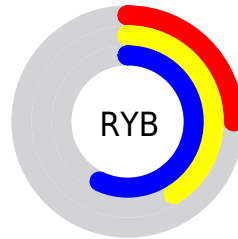
Distribution



 Red (25%)

 Green (56%)

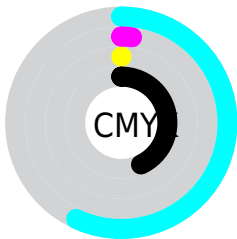
 Blue (57%)





 Red (25%)

 Yellow (41%)

 Blue (57%)

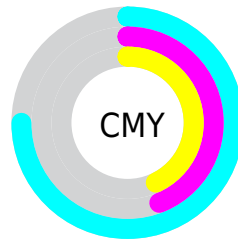


 Cyan (57%)


 Magenta (2%)

 Yellow (0%)

 Black (43%)



 Cyan (75%)




















 Magenta (44%)

 Yellow (43%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 63, 143, 146 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 63, 143, 146 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 63, 143, 146	 63, 143, 146
 255, 255, 255	 32, 117, 120
 119, 197, 200	 0, 92, 96
 147, 225, 228	 0, 68, 72
 175, 254, 255	 0, 46, 49
 204, 255, 255	 0, 26, 29
 233, 255, 255	 0, 0, 0
	 0, 0, 0
 63, 143, 146	 63, 143, 146
 48, 142, 146	 78, 144, 146

■ 34, 142, 146

■ 92, 144, 146

■ 19, 141, 146

■ 107, 145, 146

■ 5, 141, 146

■ 121, 145, 146

■ 0, 141, 146

■ 136, 146, 146

■ 151, 146, 146

■ 165, 147, 146

■ 180, 147, 146

■ 194, 148, 146

Harmonies

Analogous

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



81, 143, 124



63, 143, 146



67, 140, 164

Triad

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



63, 143, 146



153, 121, 159



152, 128, 89

Complementary

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



63, 143, 146



146, 66, 63

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.



168, 121, 98



63, 143, 146



170, 116, 139

Square

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



63, 143, 146



125, 128, 171



175, 116, 117



131, 135, 91

Rectangle

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



63, 143, 146



83, 137, 172



175, 116, 117



158, 125, 91

Sweetspot

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



63, 143, 146



157, 188, 189



63, 146, 66



75, 94, 94



222, 222, 222



94, 94, 94

Same Dimension

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



63, 143, 146



60, 184, 189



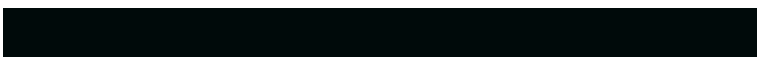
63, 102, 146



67, 74, 74



0, 133, 138



0, 10, 10

Inverse Universe

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



146, 63, 143



189, 60, 184



146, 107, 63



74, 67, 74



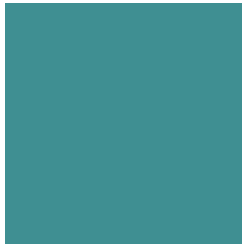
138, 0, 133



10, 0, 10

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 63, 143, 146 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 63, 143, 146 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 63, 143, 146 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 63, 143, 146.

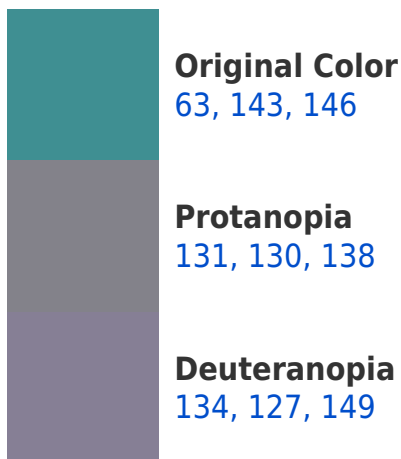


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 63, 143, 146.

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
66, 142, 153

Trichromacy



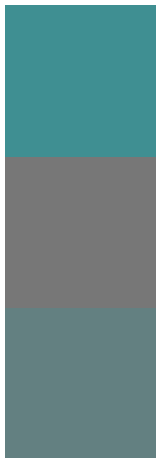
Original Color
63, 143, 146

Protanomaly
106, 135, 141

Deuteranomaly
108, 133, 148

Tritanomaly
65, 142, 150

Monochromacy



Original Color
63, 143, 146

Achromatopsia
119, 119, 119

Achromatomaly
99, 128, 129

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 63, 143, 146 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(63, 143, 146)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(63, 143, 146)  
}
```

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(63, 143, 146) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(63, 143, 146) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 63, 143, 146 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(63, 143, 146) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(63, 143, 146) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(63, 143, 146) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(63, 143, 146); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(63, 143, 146);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(63, 143,  
146) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 63, 143, 146 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(63, 143, 146) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(63, 143,  
146) }
```

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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