

Converting Colors

RGB(63, 174, 199)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(63, 174, 199) contains.

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Color

RGB(63, 174, 199)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	3FAEC7
RGB	63, 174, 199
RGB Percent	25%, 68%, 78%
CMY	0.7529, 0.3176, 0.2196
CMYK	0.68, 0.13, 0.00, 0.22
HSL	191°, 55%, 51%
HSV	191°, 68%, 78%
XYZ	27.4948, 35.4524, 59.4267
YIQ	143.6610, -74.1810, -15.7570

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

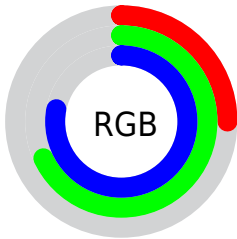
Format	Color
R _{YB}	63, 124, 199
Decimal	4173511
CIE Lab	66.10, -23.20, -21.89
CIE LCh	66, 31.898, 223.344
Yxy	35.4524, 0.2247, 0.2897
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282363591 (0xFF3FAEC7)
YUV	143.6610, 27.2821, -70.7397
Hunter-Lab	59.5419, -21.7721, -17.4959

Details

The RGB color **63, 174, 199** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **339999**. The color can be described as middle muted azure. A complement of this color would be **199, 88, 63**, and the grayscale version is **143, 143, 143**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **127, 230, 255**, and **0, 121, 145** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **43, 170, 199**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **83, 178, 199**.

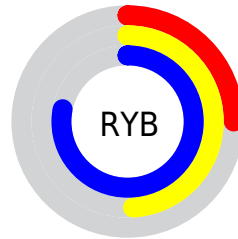
Distribution



Red (25%)

Green (68%)

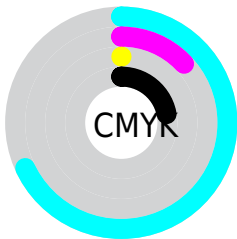
Blue (78%)



Red (25%)

Yellow (49%)

Blue (78%)

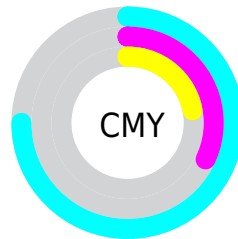


Cyan (68%)

Magenta (13%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (22%)



Cyan (75%)


Magenta (32%)

Yellow (22%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 63, 174, 199 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, 174, 199 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 63, 174, 199

255, 255, 255


 127, 230, 255


 157, 255, 255

 186, 255, 255

 216, 255, 255

 247, 255, 255

 63, 174, 199


 15, 147, 172

 0, 121, 145

 0, 96, 119


 0, 72, 95


 0, 49, 71

 0, 30, 48

 0, 1, 27

 0, 0, 0

 63, 174, 199

 63, 174, 199

■ 43, 170, 199

■ 83, 178, 199

■ 23, 167, 199

■ 103, 181, 199

■ 3, 163, 199

■ 123, 185, 199

■ 0, 162, 199

■ 143, 189, 199

■ 163, 192, 199

■ 182, 196, 199

■ 202, 200, 199

■ 222, 203, 199

■ 242, 207, 199

Harmonies

Analogous

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



69, 176, 173



63, 174, 199



97, 168, 215

Triad

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



63, 174, 199



207, 141, 178



167, 163, 104

Complementary

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



63, 174, 199



199, 88, 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.



194, 153, 106



63, 174, 199



217, 139, 149

Square

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



63, 174, 199



180, 149, 202



212, 144, 123



135, 171, 118

Rectangle

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



63, 174, 199



127, 162, 217



212, 144, 123



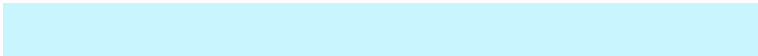
177, 160, 103

Sweetspot

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



63, 174, 199



201, 245, 255



63, 199, 88



96, 122, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



63, 174, 199



46, 217, 255



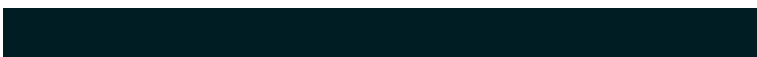
63, 106, 199



90, 98, 99



0, 133, 163



0, 29, 36

Inverse Universe

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



199, 63, 174



255, 46, 217



199, 156, 63



99, 90, 98



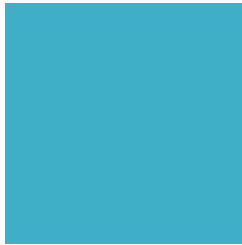
163, 0, 133



36, 0, 29

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 63, 174, 199 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

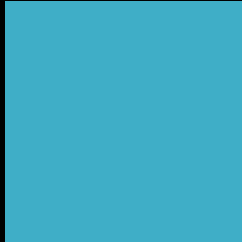
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 63, 174, 199 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 63, 174, 199 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 63, 174, 199.

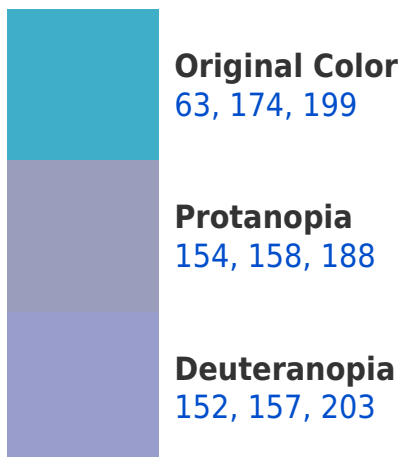


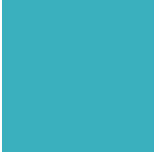
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 63, 174, 199.

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
58, 176, 190

Trichromacy



Original Color
63, 174, 199



Protanomaly
121, 164, 192



Deuteranomaly
120, 163, 202



Tritanomaly
60, 175, 193

Monochromacy



Original Color
63, 174, 199



Achromatopsia
144, 144, 144



Achromatomaly
115, 155, 164

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 63, 174, 199 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, 174, 199)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(63, 174, 199)  
}
```

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, 174, 199) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(63, 174, 199) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 63, 174, 199 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, 174, 199) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(63, 174, 199) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(63, 174, 199)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(63, 174, 199); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(63, 174, 199);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(63, 174,  
199) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 63, 174, 199 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(63, 174, 199) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(63, 174,  
199) }
```

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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