

Converting Colors

RGB(63, 220, 211)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(63, 220, 211) contains.

RGB(63, 220, 211)	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(63, 220, 211)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	3FDCD3
RGB	63, 220, 211
RGB Percent	25%, 86%, 83%
CMY	0.7529, 0.1373, 0.1725
CMYK	0.71, 0.00, 0.04, 0.14
HSL	177°, 69%, 55%
HSV	177°, 71%, 86%
XYZ	39.4010, 56.9463, 70.5431
YIQ	172.0310, -90.6830, -36.0830

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

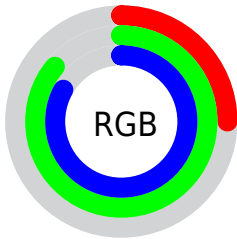
Format	Color
R _{YB}	63, 144, 220
Decimal	4185299
CIE Lab	80.15, -41.62, -7.28
CIE LCh	80, 42.255, 189.927
Yxy	56.9463, 0.2361, 0.3412
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282375379 (0xFF3FD3D3)
YUV	172.0310, 19.2117, -95.6202
Hunter-Lab	75.4628, -38.8606, -2.6007

Details

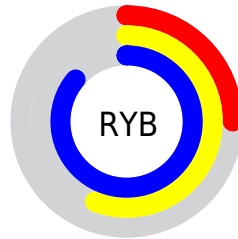
The RGB color **63, 220, 211** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **00CCCC**. The color can be described as light muted cyan. A complement of this color would be **220, 63, 72**, and the grayscale version is **172, 172, 172**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **133, 255, 255**, and **0, 164, 157** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **41, 220, 210**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **85, 220, 212**.

Distribution



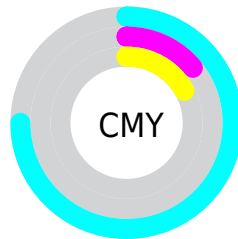
- Red (25%)
- Green (86%)
- Blue (83%)



- Red (25%)
- Yellow (56%)
- Blue (86%)



- Cyan (71%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (4%)
- Black (14%)



















- Cyan (75%)
- Magenta (14%)
- Yellow (17%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 63, 220, 211 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, 220, 211 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 63, 220, 211	 63, 220, 211
 255, 255, 255	 0, 192, 183
 133, 255, 255	 0, 164, 157
 164, 255, 255	 0, 137, 131
 195, 255, 255	 0, 111, 105
 226, 255, 255	 0, 86, 81
	 0, 62, 58
	 0, 41, 37
	 0, 2, 17
	 0, 0, 0

■ 63, 220, 211

■ 63, 220, 211

■ 41, 220, 210

■ 85, 220, 212

■ 19, 220, 208

■ 107, 220, 214

■ 0, 220, 207

■ 129, 220, 215

■ 151, 220, 216

■ 173, 220, 217

■ 195, 220, 219

■ 217, 220, 220

■ 239, 220, 221

■ 255, 220, 222

Harmonies

Analogous

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



120, 218, 170



63, 220, 211



28, 218, 248

Triad

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



63, 220, 211



220, 184, 255



247, 187, 125

Complementary

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



63, 220, 211



220, 63, 72

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.



255, 174, 150



63, 220, 211



255, 172, 227

Square

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



63, 220, 211



163, 198, 255



255, 168, 187



212, 201, 120

Rectangle

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



63, 220, 211



70, 213, 255



255, 168, 187



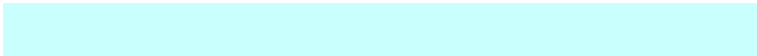
255, 183, 132

Sweetspot

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



63, 220, 211



201, 255, 252



73, 220, 63



96, 128, 126



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



63, 220, 211



36, 255, 242



63, 152, 220



99, 110, 109



0, 173, 163



0, 46, 43

Inverse Universe

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



220, 63, 72



255, 36, 48



220, 131, 63



110, 99, 99



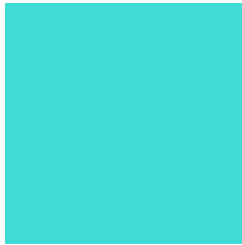
173, 0, 10



46, 0, 3

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 63, 220, 211 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

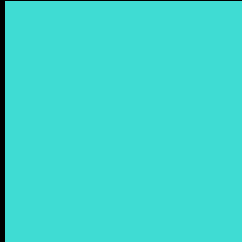
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 220, 211 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

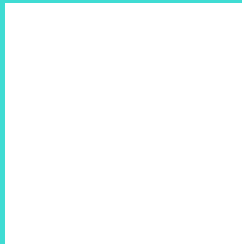
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 63, 220, 211 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 63, 220, 211.

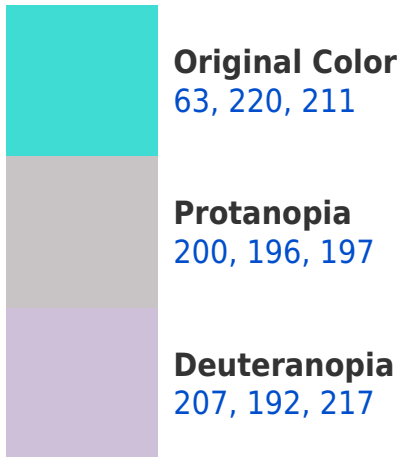


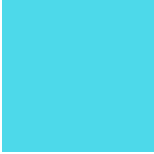
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 63, 220, 211.

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





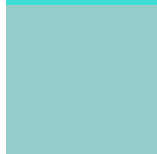
Tritanopia
77, 217, 234

Trichromacy



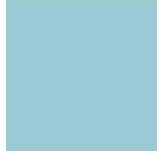
Original Color

63, 220, 211



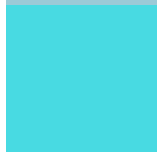
Protanomaly

150, 205, 202



Deuteranomaly

155, 202, 215



Tritanomaly

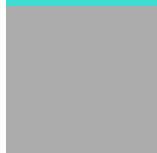
72, 218, 226

Monochromacy



Original Color

63, 220, 211



Achromatopsia

172, 172, 172



Achromatomaly

132, 189, 186

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 63, 220, 211 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, 220, 211)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(63, 220, 211)  
}
```

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, 220, 211) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(63, 220, 211) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 63, 220, 211 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, 220, 211) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(63, 220, 211) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(63, 220, 211)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(63, 220, 211); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(63, 220, 211);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(63, 220,  
211) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 63, 220, 211 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(63, 220, 211) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(63, 220,  
211) }
```

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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