

Converting Colors

RGB(64, 146, 122)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(64, 146, 122) contains.

RGB(64, 146, 122)	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(64, 146, 122)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	40927A
RGB	64, 146, 122
RGB Percent	25%, 57%, 48%
CMY	0.7490, 0.4275, 0.5216
CMYK	0.56, 0.00, 0.16, 0.43
HSL	162°, 39%, 41%
HSV	162°, 56%, 57%
XYZ	15.9061, 23.0529, 22.0237
YIQ	118.7460, -41.1680, -24.8480

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

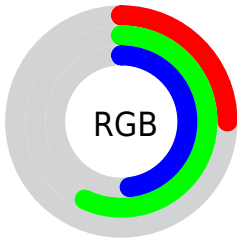
Format	Color
RYB	64, 112, 146
Decimal	4231802
CIELab	55.13, -31.04, 5.23
CIElCh	55, 31.483, 170.436
Yxy	23.0529, 0.2608, 0.3780
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282421882 (0xFF40927A)
YUV	118.7460, 1.6042, -48.0122
Hunter-Lab	48.0134, -24.8893, 6.4132




Details

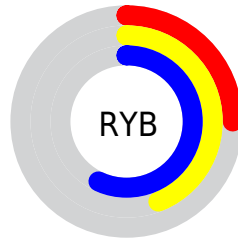
The RGB color **64, 146, 122** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **339999**. A complement of this color would be **146, 64, 88**, and the grayscale version is **119, 119, 119**.




A 20% lighter version of the original color is **119, 200, 174**, and **0, 95, 73** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **49, 146, 118**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **79, 146, 126**.

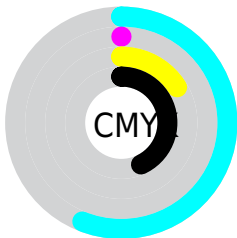
Distribution







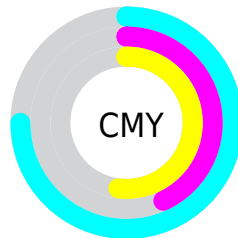
-  Red (25%)
-  Green (57%)
-  Blue (48%)






-  Red (25%)
-  Yellow (44%)
-  Blue (57%)



-  Cyan (56%)
-  Magenta (0%)
-  Yellow (16%)
-  Black (43%)



-  Cyan (75%)
-  Magenta (43%)
-  Yellow (52%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 64, 146, 122 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 64, 146, 122 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



64, 146, 122



64, 146, 122

255, 255, 255



34, 120, 97



119, 200, 174



0, 95, 73



146, 229, 202



0, 71, 51



174, 255, 230



0, 47, 30



203, 255, 255



0, 27, 5



232, 255, 255



0, 0, 0



64, 146, 122



64, 146, 122



49, 146, 118



79, 146, 126



35, 146, 113



93, 146, 131

■ 20, 146, 109

■ 108, 146, 135

■ 6, 146, 105

■ 122, 146, 139

■ 0, 146, 103

■ 137, 146, 143

■ 152, 146, 148

■ 166, 146, 152

■ 181, 146, 156

■ 195, 146, 160

Harmonies

Analogous

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



100, 143, 96



64, 146, 122



22, 146, 150

Triad

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



64, 146, 122



122, 128, 183



177, 118, 91

Complementary

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



64, 146, 122



146, 64, 88

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.



185, 112, 114



64, 146, 122



158, 118, 167

Square

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



64, 146, 122



77, 137, 185



179, 112, 142



158, 127, 78

Rectangle

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



64, 146, 122



11, 145, 166



179, 112, 142



181, 115, 98

Sweetspot

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



64, 146, 122



157, 189, 179



89, 146, 64



75, 94, 89



222, 222, 222



94, 94, 94

Same Dimension

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



64, 146, 122



62, 189, 152



64, 130, 146



67, 74, 72



0, 138, 97



0, 10, 7

Inverse Universe

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



146, 64, 88



189, 62, 99



146, 80, 64



74, 67, 69



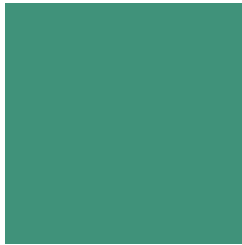
138, 0, 40



10, 0, 3

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 64, 146, 122 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 64, 146, 122 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

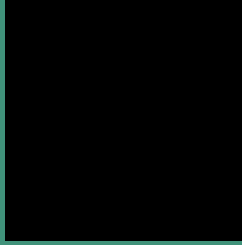
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 64, 146, 122 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 64, 146, 122.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 64, 146, 122.

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



Original Color
64, 146, 122

Protanopia
137, 131, 114

Deuteranopia
146, 127, 126



Tritanopia

74, 142, 153

Trichromacy



Original Color

64, 146, 122



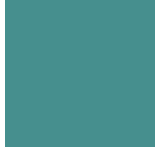
Protanomaly

110, 136, 117



Deuteranomaly

116, 134, 125



Tritanomaly

70, 143, 142

Monochromacy



Original Color

64, 146, 122



Achromatopsia

119, 119, 119



Achromatomaly

99, 129, 120

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 64, 146, 122 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(64, 146, 122)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(64, 146, 122)  
}
```

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(64, 146, 122) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(64, 146, 122) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 64, 146, 122 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(64, 146, 122) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(64, 146, 122) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(64, 146, 122) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(64, 146, 122); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(64, 146, 122);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(64, 146,  
122) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 64, 146, 122 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(64, 146, 122) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(64, 146,  
122) }
```

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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