

Converting Colors

RGB(65, 176, 159)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(65, 176, 159) contains.

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Color

RGB(65, 176, 159)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	41B09F
RGB	65, 176, 159
RGB Percent	25%, 69%, 62%
CMY	0.7451, 0.3098, 0.3765
CMYK	0.63, 0.00, 0.10, 0.31
HSL	171°, 46%, 47%
HSV	171°, 63%, 69%
XYZ	23.9633, 34.6777, 38.2314
YIQ	140.8730, -60.6990, -28.8190

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

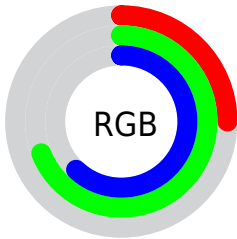
Format	Color
RYB	65, 125, 176
Decimal	4305055
CIELab	65.50, -35.41, -0.58
CIELCh	65, 35.416, 180.946
Yxy	34.6777, 0.2474, 0.3580
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282495135 (0xFF41B09F)
YUV	140.8730, 8.9366, -66.5406
Hunter-Lab	58.8878, -30.4162, 2.7289

Details

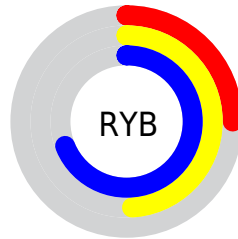
The RGB color **65, 176, 159** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **009999**. A complement of this color would be **176, 65, 82**, and the grayscale version is **141, 141, 141**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **125, 232, 214**, and **0, 123, 108** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **47, 176, 156**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **83, 176, 162**.

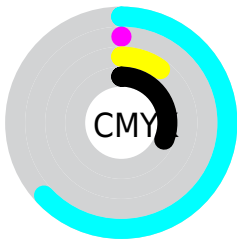
Distribution



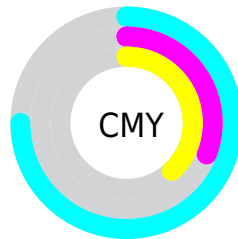
- Red (25%)
- Green (69%)
- Blue (62%)



- Red (25%)
- Yellow (49%)
- Blue (69%)



- Cyan (63%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (10%)
- Black (31%)




- Cyan (75%)
- Magenta (31%)
- Yellow (38%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 65, 176, 159 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 65, 176, 159 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 65, 176, 159

255, 255, 255


 125, 232, 214


 154, 255, 242

 183, 255, 255


 212, 255, 255

 242, 255, 255

 65, 176, 159

 27, 149, 133

 0, 123, 108


 0, 97, 84


 0, 73, 60


 0, 49, 39


 0, 28, 18

 0, 0, 0

 65, 176, 159

 47, 176, 156

 65, 176, 159

 83, 176, 162

■ 30, 176, 154

■ 100, 176, 164

■ 12, 176, 151

■ 118, 176, 167

■ 0, 176, 149

■ 135, 176, 170

■ 153, 176, 172

■ 171, 176, 175

■ 188, 176, 178

■ 206, 176, 181

■ 223, 176, 183

Harmonies

Analogous

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



108, 173, 127



65, 176, 159



25, 175, 191

Triad

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



65, 176, 159



164, 150, 213



205, 146, 104

Complementary

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



65, 176, 159



176, 65, 82

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.



220, 137, 128



65, 176, 159



200, 140, 190

Square

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



65, 176, 159



115, 162, 222



219, 134, 159



179, 157, 95

Rectangle

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



65, 176, 159



41, 172, 207



219, 134, 159



211, 143, 111

Sweetspot

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



65, 176, 159



186, 230, 223



83, 176, 65



88, 115, 111



242, 242, 242



115, 115, 115

Same Dimension

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



65, 176, 159



55, 230, 203



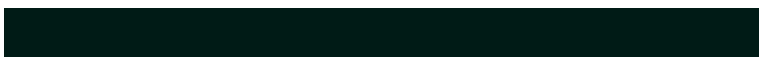
65, 139, 176



80, 89, 88



0, 153, 130



0, 26, 22

Inverse Universe

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



176, 65, 82



230, 55, 82



176, 102, 65



89, 80, 82



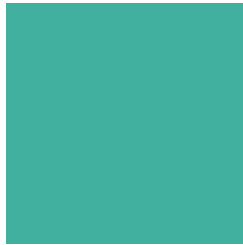
153, 0, 23



26, 0, 4

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 65, 176, 159 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 65, 176, 159 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

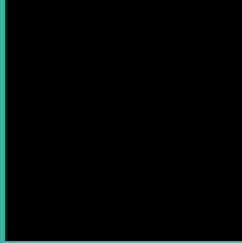
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

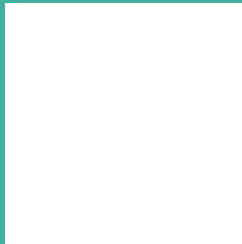
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 65, 176, 159 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 65, 176, 159.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 65, 176, 159.

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, 172, 186

Trichromacy



Original Color

65, 176, 159



Protanomaly

127, 164, 153



Deuteranomaly

132, 161, 162



Tritanomaly

73, 173, 176

Monochromacy



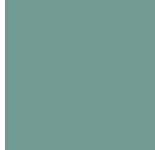
Original Color

65, 176, 159



Achromatopsia

141, 141, 141



Achromatomaly

113, 154, 148

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 65, 176, 159 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(65, 176, 159)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(65, 176, 159)  
}
```

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(65, 176, 159) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(65, 176, 159) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 65, 176, 159 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(65, 176, 159) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(65, 176, 159) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(65, 176, 159)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(65, 176, 159); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(65, 176, 159);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(65, 176,  
159) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 65, 176, 159 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(65, 176, 159) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(65, 176,  
159) }
```

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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