Converting Colors

RGB(66, 147, 143)

Have a look what the booklet for RGB(66, 147, 143) contains.

Color

RGB(66, 147, 143)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	42938F
RGB	66, 147, 143
RGB Percent	26%, 58%, 56%
CMY	0.7412, 0.4235, 0.4392
CMYK	0.55, 0.00, 0.03, 0.42
HSL	177°, 38%, 42%
HSV	177°, 55%, 58%
XYZ	17.6384, 24.0089, 29.6911
YIQ	122.3250, -46.9920, -18.4160

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

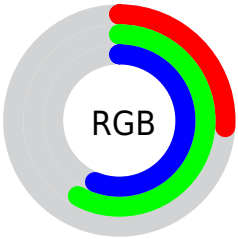
Format	Color
RYB	66, 108, 147
Decimal	4363151
CIELab	56.10, -25.57, -5.39
CIELCh	56, 26.127, 191.904
Yxy	24.0089, 0.2472, 0.3365
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282553231 (0xFF42938F)
YUV	122.3250, 10.1928, -49.3970
Hunter-Lab	48.9988, -21.4922, -1.6279

Details

The RGB color 66, 147, 143 is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex 339999. A complement of this color would be 147, 66, 70, and the grayscale version is 122, 122, 122.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is 121, 201, 197, and 0, 96, 93 is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get 51, 147, 142, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is 81, 147, 144.

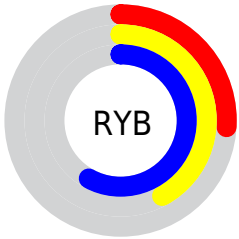
Distribution



Red (26%)

Green (58%)

Blue (56%)



Red (26%)

Yellow (42%)

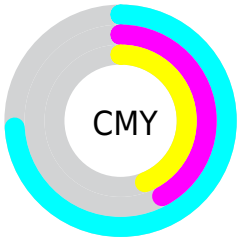
Blue (58%)

Cyan (55%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (3%)

Black (42%)



Cyan (74%)

Magenta (42%)

Yellow (44%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 66, 147, 143 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 66, 147, 143 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

66, 147, 143	66, 147, 143
255, 255, 255	36, 121, 117
121, 201, 197	0, 96, 93
149, 230, 225	0, 72, 69
177, 255, 253	0, 49, 47
206, 255, 255	0, 30, 26
235, 255, 255	0, 0, 0

66, 147, 143	66, 147, 143
51, 147, 142	81, 147, 144
37, 147, 142	95, 147, 144

22, 147, 141

7, 147, 140

0, 147, 140

110, 147, 145

125, 147, 146

139, 147, 147

154, 147, 147

169, 147, 148

184, 147, 149

198, 147, 150

Harmonies

Analogous

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

89, 146, 120

66, 147, 143

61, 145, 164

Triad

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

66, 147, 143

149, 125, 168

162, 128, 92

Complementary

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

66, 147, 143

147, 66, 70

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.

176, 121, 105

66, 147, 143

171, 119, 149

Square

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

66, 147, 143

118, 134, 179

180, 118, 126

141, 136, 90

Rectangle

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

66, 147, 143

74, 142, 174

180, 118, 126

168, 126, 95

Sweetspot

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

66, 147, 143

159, 191, 190

70, 147, 66

78, 97, 96

224, 224, 224

97, 97, 97

Same Dimension

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

66, 147, 143

65, 191, 185

66, 111, 147

67, 74, 74

0, 138, 131

0, 10, 10

Inverse Universe

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

147, 66, 70

191, 65, 71

147, 102, 66

74, 67, 67

138, 0, 7

10, 0, 1

Previews

White Background

This preview shows how the RGB color 66, 147, 143 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

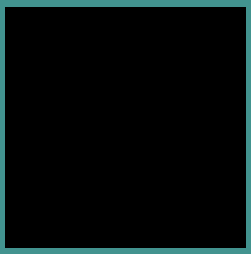
This preview shows how the RGB color 66, 147, 143 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

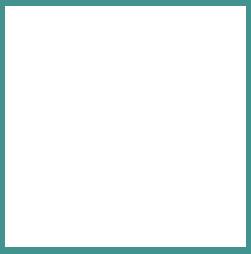
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass
Any Text WCAG AAA ✕ Fail

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the Color Contrast Checker.

RGB 66, 147, 143 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 66, 147, 143.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 66, 147, 143.

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
66, 147, 143

Protanopia
136, 133, 135

Deuteranopia
141, 130, 147

Tritanopia
71, 145, 157

Trichromacy

Original Color
66, 147, 143

Protanomaly
111, 138, 138

Deuteranomaly
114, 136, 146

Tritanomaly
69, 146, 152

Monochromacy

Original Color
66, 147, 143

Achromatopsia
122, 122, 122

Achromatomaly
102, 131, 130

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 66, 147, 143 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(66, 147, 143) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{
    color:rgb(66, 147, 143)
}
```

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(66, 147, 143) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(66, 147, 143) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 66, 147, 143 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(66, 147, 143) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(66, 147, 143) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(66, 147, 143) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(66, 147, 143); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(66, 147, 143); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(66, 147, 143) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 66, 147, 143 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{
background:rgb(66, 147, 143) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:rgb(66, 147,
143) }
```

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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