

Converting Colors

RGB(66, 155, 183)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(66, 155, 183) contains.

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Color

RGB(66, 155, 183)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	429BB7
RGB	66, 155, 183
RGB Percent	26%, 61%, 72%
CMY	0.7412, 0.3922, 0.2824
CMYK	0.64, 0.15, 0.00, 0.28
HSL	194°, 47%, 49%
HSV	194°, 64%, 72%
XYZ	22.5154, 28.0198, 49.0214
YIQ	131.5810, -62.0320, -10.1600

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

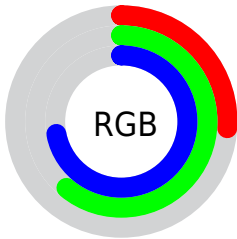
Format	Color
R_{YB}	66, 117, 183
Decimal	4365239
CIE _{Lab}	59.91, -17.81, -22.41
CIE _{LCh}	60, 28.628, 231.529
Yxy	28.0198, 0.2262, 0.2814
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282555319 (0xFF429BB7)
YUV	131.5810, 25.3496, -57.5145
Hunter-Lab	52.9338, -16.7092, -17.8542

Details

The RGB color `66, 155, 183` is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex `0099CC`. A complement of this color would be `183, 94, 66`, and the grayscale version is `131, 131, 131`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `126, 210, 239`, and `0, 104, 130` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `48, 151, 183`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `84, 159, 183`.

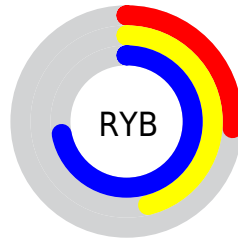
Distribution



Red (26%)

Green (61%)

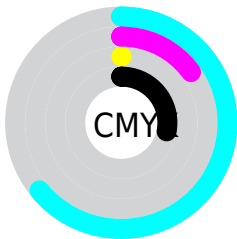
Blue (72%)



Red (26%)

Yellow (46%)

Blue (72%)

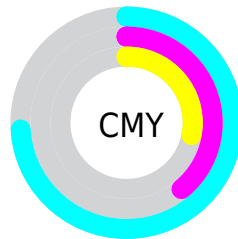


Cyan (64%)

Magenta (15%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (28%)



Cyan (74%)


Magenta (39%)


Yellow (28%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RGB color 66, 155, 183 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, 155, 183 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 66, 155, 183

 66, 155, 183

255, 255, 255

 29, 129, 156

 126, 210, 239

 0, 104, 130

 155, 238, 255

 0, 79, 105

 184, 255, 255

 0, 56, 81

 213, 255, 255


 0, 35, 57


 243, 255, 255

 0, 2, 36

 0, 0, 12

 0, 0, 0

 66, 155, 183

 66, 155, 183

■ 48, 151, 183

■ 84, 159, 183

■ 29, 146, 183

■ 103, 164, 183

■ 11, 142, 183

■ 121, 168, 183

■ 0, 139, 183

■ 139, 173, 183

■ 158, 177, 183

■ 176, 181, 183

■ 194, 186, 183

■ 212, 190, 183

■ 231, 194, 183

Harmonies

Analogous

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



61, 158, 162



66, 155, 183



99, 149, 194

Triad

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



66, 155, 183



189, 126, 153



143, 148, 97

Complementary

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



66, 155, 183



183, 94, 66

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.



168, 140, 95



66, 155, 183



194, 126, 127

Square

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



66, 155, 183



169, 132, 176



187, 132, 106



114, 154, 112

Rectangle

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



66, 155, 183



125, 143, 193



187, 132, 106



152, 146, 95

Sweetspot

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



66, 155, 183



192, 226, 237



66, 183, 93



92, 113, 120



247, 247, 247



120, 120, 120

Same Dimension

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



66, 155, 183



55, 193, 237



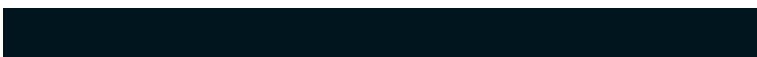
66, 97, 183



83, 90, 92



0, 118, 156



0, 21, 28

Inverse Universe

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



183, 66, 155



237, 55, 193



183, 152, 66



92, 83, 90



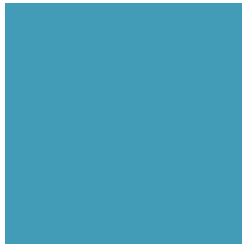
156, 0, 118



28, 0, 21

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 66, 155, 183 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

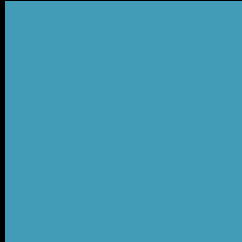
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 155, 183 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

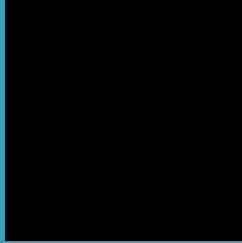
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 155, 183 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 66, 155, 183.

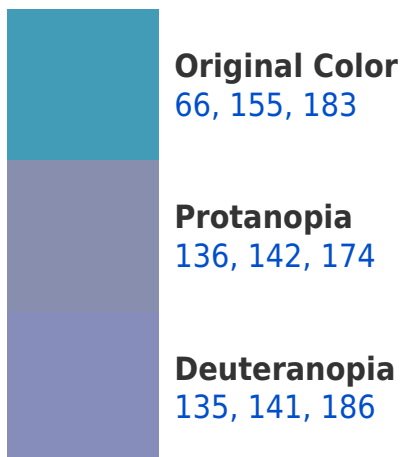


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 66, 155, 183.

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
59, 157, 170

Trichromacy



Original Color
66, 155, 183

Protanomaly
111, 147, 177

Deuteranomaly
110, 146, 185

Tritanomaly
62, 156, 175

Monochromacy



Original Color
66, 155, 183

Achromatopsia
132, 132, 132

Achromatomaly
108, 140, 151

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 66, 155, 183 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, 155, 183)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(66, 155, 183)  
}
```

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, 155, 183) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(66, 155, 183) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 66, 155, 183 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, 155, 183) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(66, 155, 183) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(66, 155, 183)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(66, 155, 183); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(66, 155, 183); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(66, 155, 183) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 66, 155, 183 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(66, 155, 183) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(66, 155,  
183) }
```

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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