

Converting Colors

RGB(66, 163, 145)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(66, 163, 145) contains.

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Color

RGB(66, 163, 145)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	42A391
RGB	66, 163, 145
RGB Percent	26%, 64%, 57%
CMY	0.7412, 0.3608, 0.4314
CMYK	0.60, 0.00, 0.11, 0.36
HSL	169°, 42%, 45%
HSV	169°, 60%, 64%
XYZ	20.4548, 29.3970, 31.3842
YIQ	131.9450, -52.0340, -26.1620

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

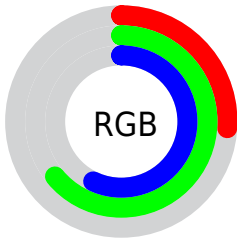
Format	Color
RYB	66, 119, 163
Decimal	4367249
CIELab	61.13, -32.83, 0.87
CIELCh	61, 32.838, 178.482
Yxy	29.3970, 0.2518, 0.3619
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282557329 (0xFF42A391)
YUV	131.9450, 6.4361, -57.8338
Hunter-Lab	54.2190, -27.5418, 3.6338

Details

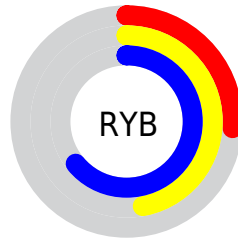
The RGB color `66, 163, 145` is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex `339999`. A complement of this color would be `163, 66, 84`, and the grayscale version is `132, 132, 132`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `123, 218, 199`, and `0, 111, 95` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `50, 163, 142`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `82, 163, 148`.

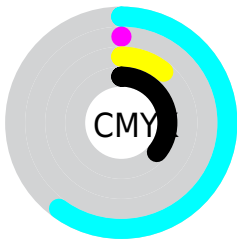
Distribution



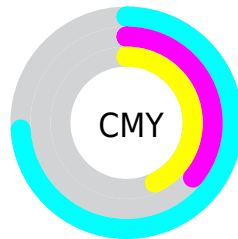
- Red (26%)
- Green (64%)
- Blue (57%)



- Red (26%)
- Yellow (47%)
- Blue (64%)



- Cyan (60%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (11%)
- Black (36%)



- Cyan (74%)
- Magenta (36%)
- Yellow (43%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 66, 163, 145 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, 163, 145 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



66, 163, 145



66, 163, 145

255, 255, 255



33, 136, 119



123, 218, 199



0, 111, 95



152, 247, 227



0, 86, 71



180, 255, 255



0, 62, 49



209, 255, 255



0, 40, 28



239, 255, 255



0, 8, 2



0, 0, 0



66, 163, 145



66, 163, 145



50, 163, 142



82, 163, 148

■ 33, 163, 139

■ 99, 163, 151

■ 17, 163, 136

■ 115, 163, 154

■ 1, 163, 133

■ 131, 163, 157

■ 0, 163, 133

■ 148, 163, 160

■ 164, 163, 163

■ 180, 163, 166

■ 196, 163, 169

■ 213, 163, 172

Harmonies

Analogous

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



104, 160, 116



66, 163, 145



32, 163, 174

Triad

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



66, 163, 145



149, 141, 198



191, 135, 99

Complementary

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



66, 163, 145



163, 66, 84

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.



204, 127, 121



66, 163, 145



183, 131, 178

Square

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



66, 163, 145



104, 151, 205



201, 125, 150



168, 145, 89

Rectangle

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



66, 163, 145



40, 160, 190



201, 125, 150



197, 132, 105

Sweetspot

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



66, 163, 145



174, 212, 205



85, 163, 66



84, 107, 103



235, 235, 235



107, 107, 107

Same Dimension

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



66, 163, 145



61, 212, 184



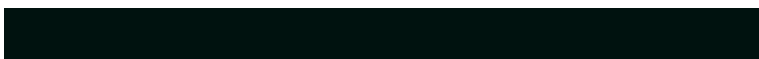
66, 134, 163



73, 82, 80



0, 145, 118



0, 18, 15

Inverse Universe

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



163, 66, 84



212, 61, 89



163, 95, 66



82, 73, 75



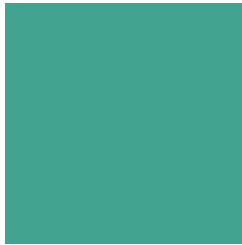
145, 0, 27



18, 0, 3

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 66, 163, 145 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

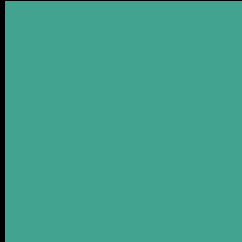
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 163, 145 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, 163, 145 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 66, 163, 145.

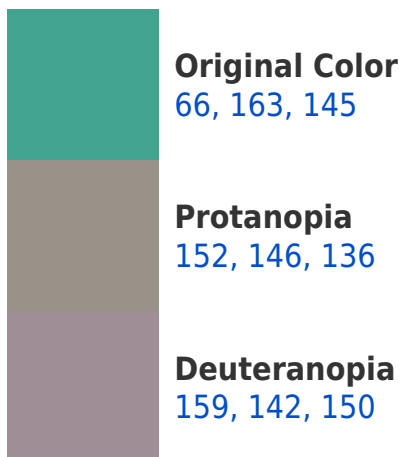


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 66, 163, 145.

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
76, 159, 172

Trichromacy



Original Color

66, 163, 145



Protanomaly

121, 152, 139



Deuteranomaly

125, 150, 148



Tritanomaly

72, 160, 162

Monochromacy



Original Color

66, 163, 145



Achromatopsia

132, 132, 132



Achromatomaly

108, 143, 137

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 66, 163, 145 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, 163, 145)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(66, 163, 145)  
}
```

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, 163, 145) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(66, 163, 145) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 66, 163, 145 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, 163, 145) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(66, 163, 145) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(66, 163, 145)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(66, 163, 145); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(66, 163, 145);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(66, 163,  
145) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 66, 163, 145 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(66, 163, 145) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(66, 163,  
145) }
```

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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