

Converting Colors

RGB(66, 168, 172)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(66, 168, 172) contains.

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Color

RGB(66, 168, 172)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	42A8AC
RGB	66, 168, 172
RGB Percent	26%, 66%, 67%
CMY	0.7412, 0.3412, 0.3255
CMYK	0.62, 0.02, 0.00, 0.33
HSL	182°, 45%, 47%
HSV	182°, 62%, 67%
XYZ	23.6958, 32.1421, 43.9849
YIQ	137.9580, -62.0760, -20.3800

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

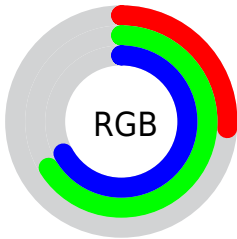
Format	Color
RYB	66, 118, 172
Decimal	4368556
CIELab	63.46, -27.81, -10.85
CIELCh	63, 29.852, 201.305
Yxy	32.1421, 0.2374, 0.3220
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282558636 (0xFF42A8AC)
YUV	137.9580, 16.7827, -63.1072
Hunter-Lab	56.6940, -24.6087, -6.3132

Details

The RGB color **66, 168, 172** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **339999**. A complement of this color would be **172, 70, 66**, and the grayscale version is **138, 138, 138**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **126, 224, 227**, and **0, 115, 120** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **49, 167, 172**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **83, 169, 172**.

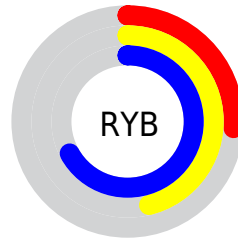
Distribution



Red (26%)

Green (66%)

Blue (67%)



Red (26%)

Yellow (46%)

Blue (67%)

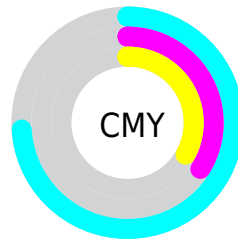


Cyan (62%)

Magenta (2%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (33%)



Cyan (74%)




















Magenta (34%)

Yellow (33%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 66, 168, 172 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, 168, 172 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 66, 168, 172	 66, 168, 172
 255, 255, 255	 29, 141, 145
 126, 224, 227	 0, 115, 120
 155, 252, 255	 0, 91, 95
 184, 255, 255	 0, 67, 71
 213, 255, 255	 0, 44, 49
 243, 255, 255	 0, 21, 28
	 0, 0, 0
 66, 168, 172	 66, 168, 172
 49, 167, 172	 83, 169, 172

■ 32, 167, 172

■ 100, 169, 172

■ 14, 166, 172

■ 118, 170, 172

■ 0, 166, 172

■ 135, 171, 172

■ 152, 171, 172

■ 169, 172, 172

■ 186, 173, 172

■ 204, 173, 172

■ 221, 174, 172

Harmonies

Analogous

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



91, 168, 145



66, 168, 172



71, 165, 194

Triad

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



66, 168, 172



180, 140, 187



179, 149, 101

Complementary

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



66, 168, 172



172, 70, 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.



198, 140, 113



66, 168, 172



201, 134, 163

Square

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



66, 168, 172



146, 150, 203



207, 134, 136



153, 158, 104

Rectangle

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



66, 168, 172



93, 161, 203



207, 134, 136



187, 146, 104

Sweetspot

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



66, 168, 172



184, 223, 224



66, 172, 70



88, 111, 112



240, 240, 240



112, 112, 112

Same Dimension

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



66, 168, 172



58, 218, 224



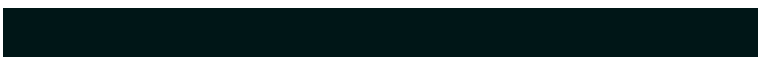
66, 115, 172



78, 86, 87



0, 145, 150



0, 22, 23

Inverse Universe

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



172, 66, 168



224, 58, 218



172, 123, 66



87, 78, 86



150, 0, 145



23, 0, 22

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 66, 168, 172 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

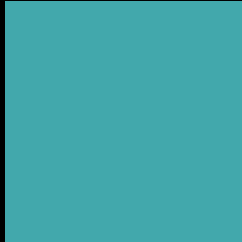
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 66, 168, 172 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

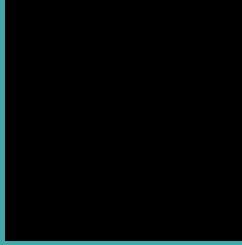
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 66, 168, 172 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 66, 168, 172.

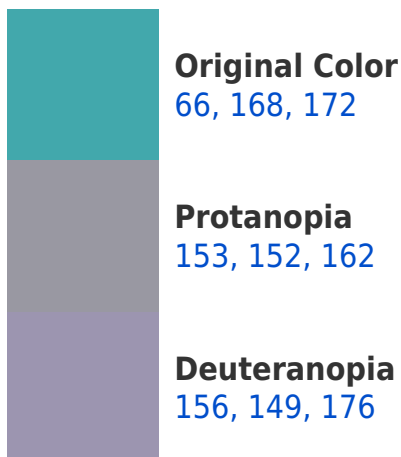


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 66, 168, 172.

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
70, 167, 180

Trichromacy



Original Color

66, 168, 172



Protanomaly

121, 158, 166



Deuteranomaly

123, 156, 175



Tritanomaly

69, 167, 177

Monochromacy



Original Color

66, 168, 172



Achromatopsia

138, 138, 138



Achromatomaly

112, 149, 150

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 66, 168, 172 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, 168, 172)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(66, 168, 172)  
}
```

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, 168, 172) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(66, 168, 172) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 66, 168, 172 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, 168, 172) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(66, 168, 172) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(66, 168, 172)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(66, 168, 172); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(66, 168, 172);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(66, 168,  
172) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 66, 168, 172 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(66, 168, 172) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(66, 168,  
172) }
```

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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