

Converting Colors

RGB(66, 171, 143)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(66, 171, 143) contains.

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Color

RGB(66, 171, 143)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	42AB8F
RGB	66, 171, 143
RGB Percent	26%, 67%, 56%
CMY	0.7412, 0.3294, 0.4392
CMYK	0.61, 0.00, 0.16, 0.33
HSL	164°, 44%, 46%
HSV	164°, 61%, 67%
XYZ	21.7676, 32.2672, 31.0675
YIQ	136.4130, -53.5920, -30.9680

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

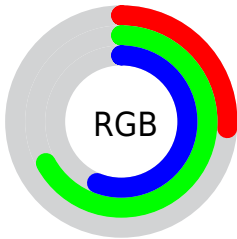
Format	Color
RYB	66, 127, 171
Decimal	4369295
CIELab	63.56, -37.03, 5.51
CIElCh	64, 37.442, 171.537
Yxy	32.2672, 0.2558, 0.3792
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282559375 (0xFF42AB8F)
YUV	136.4130, 3.2474, -61.7522
Hunter-Lab	56.8043, -31.0056, 7.3359

Details

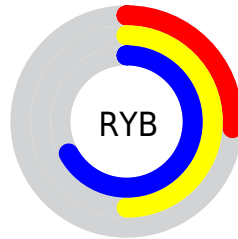
The RGB color **66, 171, 143** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **339966**. A complement of this color would be **171, 66, 94**, and the grayscale version is **136, 136, 136**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **124, 227, 197**, and **0, 118, 93** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **49, 171, 138**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **83, 171, 148**.

Distribution



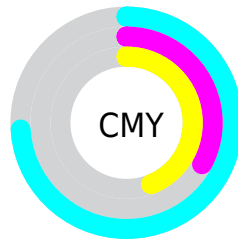
- Red (26%)
- Green (67%)
- Blue (56%)



- Red (26%)
- Yellow (50%)
- Blue (67%)



- Cyan (61%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (16%)
- Black (33%)



- Cyan (74%)
- Magenta (33%)
- Yellow (44%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 66, 171, 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, 171, 143 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



66, 171, 143



66, 171, 143

255, 255, 255



32, 144, 117



124, 227, 197



0, 118, 93



153, 255, 225



0, 93, 69



182, 255, 253



0, 68, 47



211, 255, 255



0, 45, 26



240, 255, 255



0, 21, 0



0, 0, 0



66, 171, 143



66, 171, 143



49, 171, 138



83, 171, 148

■ 32, 171, 134

■ 100, 171, 152

■ 15, 171, 129

■ 117, 171, 157

■ 0, 171, 125

■ 134, 171, 161

■ 151, 171, 166

■ 169, 171, 170

■ 186, 171, 175

■ 203, 171, 179

■ 220, 171, 184

Harmonies

Analogous

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



113, 167, 111



66, 171, 143



0, 171, 177

Triad

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



66, 171, 143



144, 149, 216



208, 137, 103

Complementary

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



66, 171, 143



171, 66, 94

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.



219, 129, 131



66, 171, 143



187, 137, 196

Square

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



66, 171, 143



85, 160, 219



212, 128, 165



184, 149, 88

Rectangle

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



66, 171, 143



0, 169, 197



212, 128, 165



213, 134, 111

Sweetspot

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



66, 171, 143



182, 222, 211



94, 171, 66



88, 112, 106



240, 240, 240



112, 112, 112

Same Dimension

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



66, 171, 143



58, 222, 178



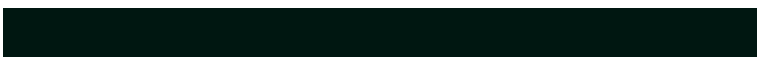
66, 146, 171



78, 87, 84



0, 150, 110



0, 23, 17

Inverse Universe

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



171, 66, 94



222, 58, 101



171, 91, 66



87, 78, 80



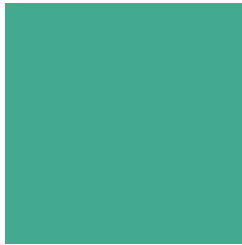
150, 0, 40



23, 0, 6

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 66, 171, 143 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, 171, 143 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

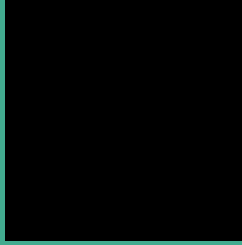
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 66, 171, 143 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 66, 171, 143.

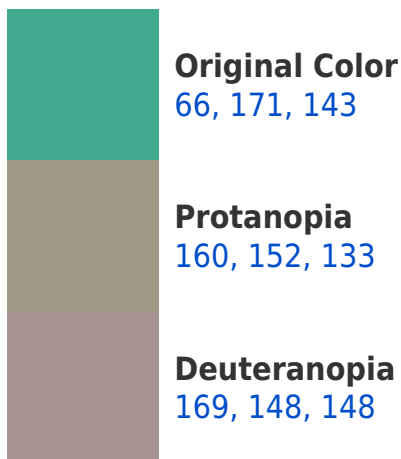


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 66, 171, 143.

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





Tritanopia
80, 166, 179

Trichromacy



Original Color

66, 171, 143



Protanomaly

126, 159, 137



Deuteranomaly

132, 156, 146



Tritanomaly

75, 168, 166

Monochromacy



Original Color

66, 171, 143



Achromatopsia

136, 136, 136



Achromatomaly

111, 149, 139

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 66, 171, 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, 171, 143)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(66, 171, 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, 171, 143) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(66, 171, 143) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 66, 171, 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, 171, 143) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(66, 171, 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, 171, 143) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(66, 171, 143); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(66, 171, 143);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(66, 171,  
143) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 66, 171, 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, 171, 143) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(66, 171,  
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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