

Converting Colors

RGB(66, 172, 188)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(66, 172, 188) contains.

RGB(66, 172, 188)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	11
<i>Previews</i>	23
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	26
<i>CSS Examples</i>	29

Color

RGB(66, 172, 188)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	42ACBC
RGB	66, 172, 188
RGB Percent	26%, 67%, 74%
CMY	0.7412, 0.3255, 0.2627
CMYK	0.65, 0.09, 0.00, 0.26
HSL	188°, 48%, 50%
HSV	188°, 65%, 74%
XYZ	26.0764, 34.2941, 52.8220
YIQ	142.1300, -68.3120, -17.4960

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

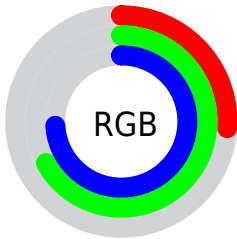
Format	Color
RYB	66, 123, 188
Decimal	4369596
CIELab	65.20, -25.09, -17.16
CIELCh	65, 30.394, 214.369
Yxy	34.2941, 0.2304, 0.3030
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282559676 (0xFF42ACBC)
YUV	142.1300, 22.6139, -66.7660
Hunter-Lab	58.5612, -22.9988, -12.4866

Details

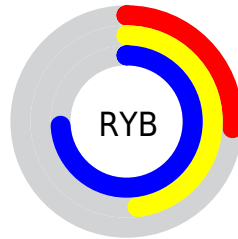
The RGB color **66, 172, 188** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **339999**. A complement of this color would be **188, 82, 66**, and the grayscale version is **142, 142, 142**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **127, 228, 244**, and **0, 119, 135** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **47, 170, 188**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **85, 174, 188**.

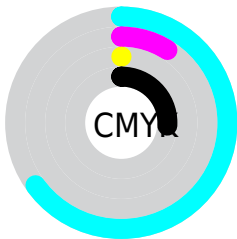
Distribution



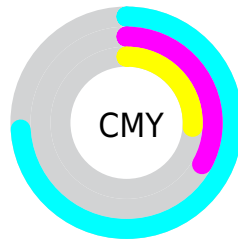
- Red (26%)
- Green (67%)
- Blue (74%)



- Red (26%)
- Yellow (48%)
- Blue (74%)



- Cyan (65%)
- Magenta (9%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (26%)





- Cyan (74%)
- Magenta (33%)
- Yellow (26%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RGB color 66, 172, 188 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, 172, 188 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 66, 172, 188

 66, 172, 188

255, 255, 255

 26, 145, 161

 127, 228, 244

 0, 119, 135

 157, 255, 255

 0, 94, 109

 186, 255, 255

 0, 70, 85

 216, 255, 255


 0, 47, 62


 246, 255, 255

 0, 28, 40

 0, 1, 19

 0, 0, 0

 66, 172, 188

 66, 172, 188

■ 47, 170, 188

■ 85, 174, 188

■ 28, 167, 188

■ 104, 177, 188

■ 10, 165, 188

■ 122, 179, 188

■ 0, 163, 188

■ 141, 182, 188

■ 160, 184, 188

■ 179, 187, 188

■ 198, 189, 188

■ 216, 192, 188

■ 235, 194, 188

Harmonies

Analogous

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



81, 173, 161



66, 172, 188



87, 167, 207

Triad

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



66, 172, 188



196, 141, 182



173, 158, 104

Complementary

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



66, 172, 188



188, 82, 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.



197, 149, 110



66, 172, 188



211, 138, 155

Square

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



66, 172, 188



167, 150, 203



210, 141, 129



144, 166, 113

Rectangle

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



66, 172, 188



114, 162, 212



210, 141, 129



182, 155, 104

Sweetspot

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



66, 172, 188



198, 239, 245



66, 188, 80



94, 119, 122



250, 250, 250



122, 122, 122

Same Dimension

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



66, 172, 188



54, 220, 245



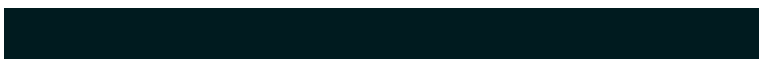
66, 113, 188



85, 93, 94



0, 137, 158



0, 27, 31

Inverse Universe

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



188, 66, 172



245, 54, 220



188, 141, 66



94, 85, 93



158, 0, 137



31, 0, 27

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 66, 172, 188 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

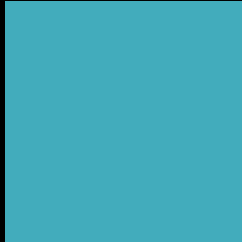
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 172, 188 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

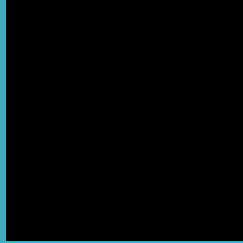
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 172, 188 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 66, 172, 188.

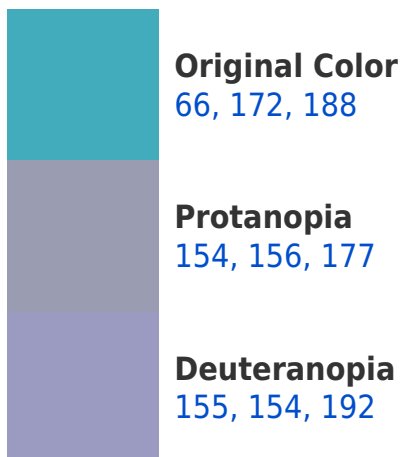


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 66, 172, 188.

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
65, 172, 186

Trichromacy



Original Color
66, 172, 188



Protanomaly
122, 162, 181



Deuteranomaly
123, 161, 191



Tritanomaly
65, 172, 187

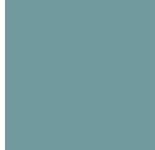
Monochromacy



Original Color
66, 172, 188



Achromatopsia
142, 142, 142



Achromatomaly
114, 153, 159

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 66, 172, 188 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, 172, 188)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(66, 172, 188)  
}
```

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, 172, 188) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(66, 172, 188) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 66, 172, 188 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

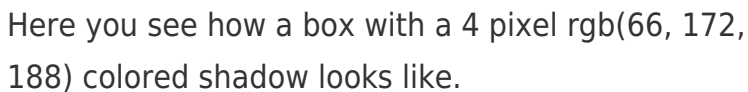
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(66, 172, 188) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(66, 172, 188) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(66, 172, 188)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(66, 172, 188); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(66, 172, 188);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(66, 172,  
188) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 66, 172, 188 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(66, 172, 188) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(66, 172,  
188) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)

**Follow me
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor