

Converting Colors

RGB(67, 108, 161)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(67, 108, 161) contains.

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Color

RGB(67, 108, 161)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	436CA1
RGB	67, 108, 161
RGB Percent	26%, 42%, 63%
CMY	0.7373, 0.5765, 0.3686
CMYK	0.58, 0.33, 0.00, 0.37
HSL	214°, 41%, 45%
HSV	214°, 58%, 63%
XYZ	14.1103, 14.4916, 35.7717
YIQ	101.7830, -41.4490, 7.7910

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

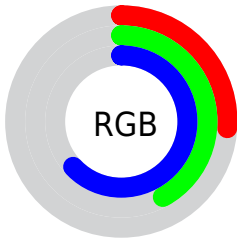
Format	Color
R _{YB}	67, 96, 161
Decimal	4418721
CIE Lab	44.93, 2.12, -32.95
CIE LCh	45, 33.020, 273.683
Yxy	14.4916, 0.2192, 0.2251
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282608801 (0xFF436CA1)
YUV	101.7830, 29.1940, -30.5047
Hunter-Lab	38.0679, -0.4555, -29.0662

Details

The RGB color **67, 108, 161** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336699**. A complement of this color would be **161, 120, 67**, and the grayscale version is **102, 102, 102**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **122, 159, 216**, and **0, 61, 109** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **51, 99, 161**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **83, 117, 161**.

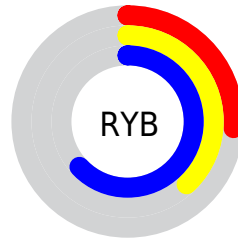
Distribution



Red (26%)

Green (42%)

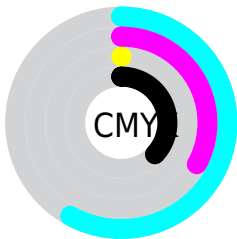
Blue (63%)



Red (26%)

Yellow (38%)

Blue (63%)

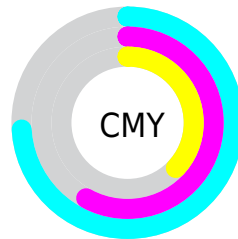


Cyan (58%)

Magenta (33%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (37%)



Cyan (74%)

Magenta (58%)

Yellow (37%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 67, 108, 161 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 67, 108, 161 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 67, 108, 161

255, 255, 255

■ 122, 159, 216

■ 150, 186, 245

■ 178, 214, 255

■ 206, 242, 255

■ 236, 255, 255

■ 67, 108, 161

■ 37, 84, 135

■ 0, 61, 109

■ 0, 40, 84

■ 0, 19, 61

■ 0, 3, 39

■ 0, 1, 16

■ 0, 0, 0

■ 67, 108, 161

■ 51, 99, 161

■ 67, 108, 161

■ 83, 117, 161

■ 35, 90, 161

■ 99, 126, 161

■ 19, 81, 161

■ 115, 135, 161

■ 3, 72, 161

■ 131, 144, 161

■ 0, 70, 161

■ 147, 153, 161

■ 164, 162, 161

■ 180, 172, 161

■ 196, 181, 161

■ 212, 190, 161

Harmonies

Analogous

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



0, 116, 155



67, 108, 161



113, 98, 152

Triad

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



67, 108, 161



156, 87, 77



56, 118, 81

Complementary

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



67, 108, 161



161, 120, 67

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.



91, 114, 59



67, 108, 161



143, 96, 57

Square

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



67, 108, 161



158, 84, 104



120, 106, 50



0, 121, 109

Rectangle

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



67, 108, 161



135, 91, 139



120, 106, 50



69, 117, 73

Sweetspot

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



67, 108, 161



171, 188, 209



67, 161, 119



82, 92, 105



232, 232, 232



105, 105, 105

Same Dimension

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



67, 108, 161



63, 127, 209



72, 67, 161



73, 77, 82



0, 63, 145



0, 8, 18

Inverse Universe

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



161, 67, 108



209, 63, 127



156, 161, 67



82, 73, 77



145, 0, 63



18, 0, 8

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 67, 108, 161 looks on a white 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

Black Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 67, 108, 161 looks on a black 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

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

RGB 67, 108, 161 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 67, 108, 161.

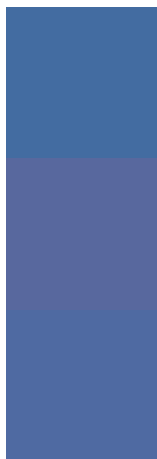


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 67, 108, 161.

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



Original Color

67, 108, 161

Protanopia

88, 104, 158

Deuteranopia

79, 106, 162



Tritanopia
52, 115, 125

Trichromacy



Original Color
67, 108, 161

Protanomaly
80, 105, 159

Deuteranomaly
75, 107, 162

Tritanomaly
57, 112, 138

Monochromacy



Original Color
67, 108, 161

Achromatopsia
102, 102, 102

Achromatomaly
89, 104, 123

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 67, 108, 161 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(67, 108, 161)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(67, 108, 161)  
}
```

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(67, 108, 161) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(67, 108, 161) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 67, 108, 161 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(67, 108, 161) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(67, 108, 161) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(67, 108, 161)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(67, 108, 161); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(67, 108, 161);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(67, 108,  
161) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 67, 108, 161 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(67, 108, 161) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(67, 108,  
161) }
```

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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