

Converting Colors

RGB(67, 132, 142)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(67, 132, 142) contains.

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Color

RGB(67, 132, 142)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	43848E
RGB	67, 132, 142
RGB Percent	26%, 52%, 56%
CMY	0.7373, 0.4824, 0.4431
CMYK	0.53, 0.07, 0.00, 0.44
HSL	188°, 36%, 41%
HSV	188°, 53%, 56%
XYZ	15.4485, 19.6488, 28.5696
YIQ	113.7050, -41.9500, -10.6700

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

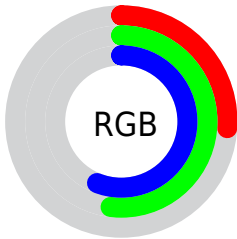
Format	Color
R _Y B	67, 102, 142
Decimal	4424846
CIE Lab	51.44, -17.81, -11.77
CIE LCh	51, 21.348, 213.451
Yxy	19.6488, 0.2426, 0.3086
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282614926 (0xFF43848E)
YUV	113.7050, 13.9494, -40.9603
Hunter-Lab	44.3270, -15.3628, -7.1846

Details

The RGB color **67, 132, 142** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669999**. A complement of this color would be **142, 77, 67**, and the grayscale version is **114, 114, 114**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **121, 185, 196**, and **0, 82, 92** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **53, 130, 142**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **81, 134, 142**.

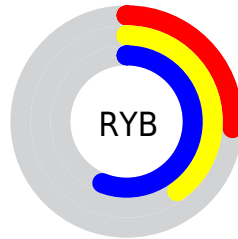
Distribution



Red (26%)

Green (52%)

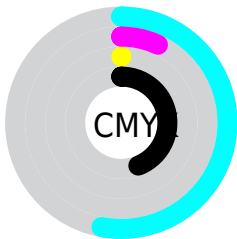
Blue (56%)



Red (26%)

Yellow (40%)

Blue (56%)

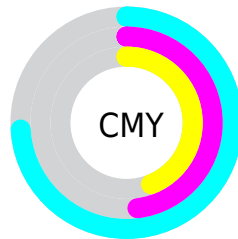


Cyan (53%)

Magenta (7%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (44%)



Cyan (74%)

Magenta (48%)

Yellow (44%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 67, 132, 142 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, 132, 142 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



67, 132, 142



67, 132, 142

255, 255, 255



39, 107, 116



121, 185, 196



0, 82, 92



148, 213, 224



0, 59, 68



176, 241, 252



0, 37, 46



205, 255, 255



0, 11, 26



234, 255, 255



0, 0, 0



67, 132, 142



67, 132, 142



53, 130, 142



81, 134, 142



39, 128, 142



95, 136, 142

■ 24, 126, 142

■ 110, 138, 142

■ 10, 124, 142

■ 124, 140, 142

■ 0, 123, 142

■ 138, 141, 142

■ 152, 143, 142

■ 166, 145, 142

■ 181, 147, 142

■ 195, 149, 142

Harmonies

Analogous

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



74, 133, 124



67, 132, 142



78, 129, 155

Triad

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



67, 132, 142



148, 112, 139



134, 122, 86

Complementary

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



67, 132, 142



142, 77, 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.



149, 116, 90



67, 132, 142



158, 109, 121

Square

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



67, 132, 142



128, 117, 153



158, 111, 103



114, 128, 92

Rectangle

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



67, 132, 142



94, 125, 158



158, 111, 103



139, 120, 86

Sweetspot

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



67, 132, 142



154, 180, 184



67, 142, 77



74, 89, 92



219, 219, 219



92, 92, 92

Same Dimension

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



67, 132, 142



68, 168, 184



67, 95, 142



64, 70, 71



0, 117, 135



0, 7, 8

Inverse Universe

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



142, 67, 132



184, 68, 168



142, 115, 67



71, 64, 70



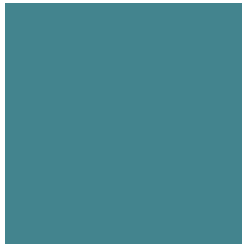
135, 0, 117



8, 0, 7

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 67, 132, 142 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 67, 132, 142 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

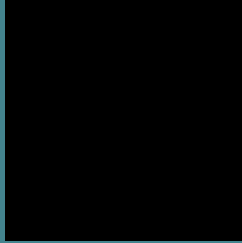
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 67, 132, 142 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 67, 132, 142.

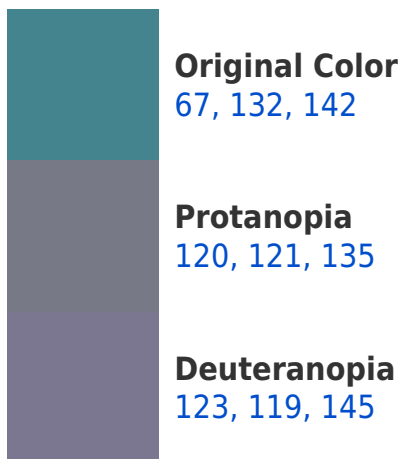


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 67, 132, 142.

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
67, 132, 143

Trichromacy



Original Color
67, 132, 142

Protanomaly
101, 125, 138

Deuteranomaly
103, 124, 144

Tritanomaly
67, 132, 143

Monochromacy



Original Color
67, 132, 142

Achromatopsia
114, 114, 114

Achromatomaly
97, 121, 124

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 67, 132, 142 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, 132, 142)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(67, 132, 142)  
}
```

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, 132, 142) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(67, 132, 142) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 67, 132, 142 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, 132, 142) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(67, 132, 142) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(67, 132, 142) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(67, 132, 142); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(67, 132, 142);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(67, 132,  
142) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 67, 132, 142 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(67, 132, 142) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(67, 132,  
142) }
```

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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