

Converting Colors

RGB(67, 90, 149)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(67, 90, 149) contains.

RGB(67, 90, 149)	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(67, 90, 149)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	435A95
RGB	67, 90, 149
RGB Percent	26%, 35%, 58%
CMY	0.7373, 0.6471, 0.4157
CMYK	0.55, 0.40, 0.00, 0.42
HSL	223°, 38%, 42%
HSV	223°, 55%, 58%
XYZ	11.3957, 10.6755, 29.8937
YIQ	89.8490, -32.6470, 13.4730

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

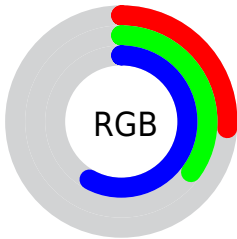
Format	Color
R _{YB}	67, 85, 149
Decimal	4414101
CIE _{Lab}	39.03, 9.36, -35.11
CIE _{LCh}	39, 36.337, 284.923
Yxy	10.6755, 0.2193, 0.2054
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282604181 (0xFF435A95)
YUV	89.8490, 29.1614, -20.0386
Hunter-Lab	32.6735, 5.0780, -31.3744

Details

The RGB color **67, 90, 149** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666699**. A complement of this color would be **149, 126, 67**, and the grayscale version is **90, 90, 90**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **121, 140, 203**, and **0, 45, 98** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **52, 79, 149**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **82, 101, 149**.

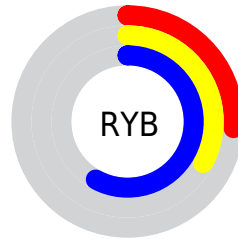
Distribution



Red (26%)

Green (35%)

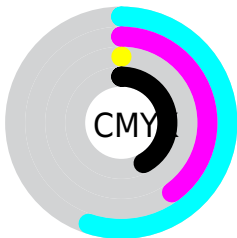
Blue (58%)



Red (26%)

Yellow (33%)

Blue (58%)

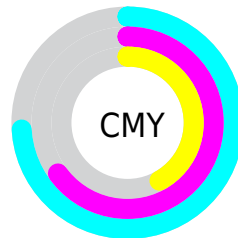


Cyan (55%)

Magenta (40%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (42%)



Cyan (74%)















Magenta (65%)




Yellow (42%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 67, 90, 149 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, 90, 149 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 67, 90, 149	 67, 90, 149
 255, 255, 255	 39, 67, 123
 121, 140, 203	 0, 45, 98
 148, 166, 232	 0, 25, 74
 176, 193, 255	 0, 0, 51
 204, 221, 255	 0, 2, 29
 233, 249, 255	 0, 0, 0

 67, 90, 149	 67, 90, 149
 52, 79, 149	 82, 101, 149
 37, 69, 149	 97, 111, 149

■ 22, 58, 149

■ 112, 122, 149

■ 7, 47, 149

■ 127, 133, 149

■ 0, 42, 149

■ 142, 144, 149

■ 156, 154, 149

■ 171, 165, 149

■ 186, 176, 149

■ 201, 186, 149

Harmonies

Analogous

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



0, 99, 149



67, 90, 149



113, 78, 134

Triad

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



67, 90, 149



140, 74, 51



0, 106, 76

Complementary

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



67, 90, 149



149, 126, 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.



61, 102, 48



67, 90, 149



121, 85, 33

Square

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



67, 90, 149



147, 66, 78



94, 95, 31



0, 107, 106

Rectangle

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



67, 90, 149



132, 71, 117



94, 95, 31



28, 105, 66

Sweetspot

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



67, 90, 149



161, 170, 194



67, 149, 126



78, 83, 97



224, 224, 224



97, 97, 97

Same Dimension

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



67, 90, 149



66, 102, 194



85, 67, 149



67, 69, 74



0, 39, 138



0, 3, 10

Inverse Universe

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



149, 67, 90



194, 66, 102



131, 149, 67



74, 67, 69



138, 0, 39



10, 0, 3

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 67, 90, 149 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, 90, 149 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

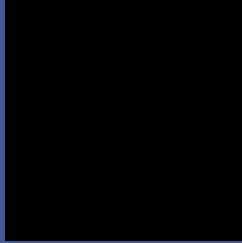
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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, 90, 149 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 67, 90, 149.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 67, 90, 149.

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, 90, 149

Protanopia

68, 90, 149

Deuteranopia

57, 92, 149



Tritanopia
51, 99, 107

Trichromacy



Original Color

67, 90, 149

Protanomaly

68, 90, 149

Deuteranomaly

61, 91, 149

Tritanomaly

57, 96, 122

Monochromacy



Original Color

67, 90, 149

Achromatopsia

90, 90, 90

Achromatomaly

82, 90, 111

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 67, 90, 149 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, 90, 149)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(67, 90, 149)  
}
```

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, 90, 149) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(67, 90, 149) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 67, 90, 149 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, 90, 149) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(67, 90, 149) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(67, 90, 149)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(67, 90, 149); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(67, 90, 149);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(67, 90,  
149) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 67, 90, 149 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(67, 90, 149) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(67, 90,  
149) }
```

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