

Converting Colors

RGB(69, 153, 139)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(69, 153, 139) contains.

RGB(69, 153, 139)	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(69, 153, 139)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	45998B
RGB	69, 153, 139
RGB Percent	27%, 60%, 55%
CMY	0.7294, 0.4000, 0.4549
CMYK	0.55, 0.00, 0.09, 0.40
HSL	170°, 38%, 44%
HSV	170°, 55%, 60%
XYZ	18.5057, 25.9118, 28.4522
YIQ	126.2880, -45.5700, -22.1620

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

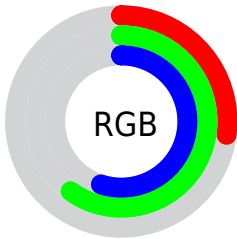
Format	Color
RYB	69, 115, 153
Decimal	4561291
CIELab	57.95, -28.97, -0.36
CIELCh	58, 28.970, 180.709
Yxy	25.9118, 0.2540, 0.3556
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282751371 (0xFF45998B)
YUV	126.2880, 6.2670, -50.2416
Hunter-Lab	50.9036, -24.1887, 2.4928

Details

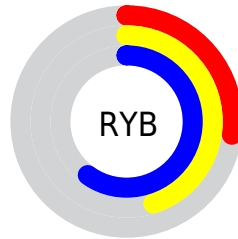
The RGB color **69, 153, 139** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **339999**. A complement of this color would be **153, 69, 83**, and the grayscale version is **126, 126, 126**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **124, 208, 192**, and **0, 101, 89** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **54, 153, 136**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **84, 153, 142**.

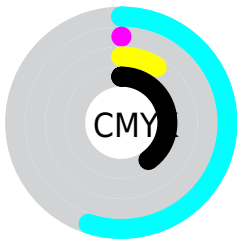
Distribution



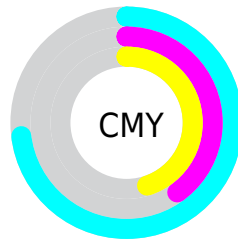
- Red (27%)
- Green (60%)
- Blue (55%)



- Red (27%)
- Yellow (45%)
- Blue (60%)



- Cyan (55%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (9%)
- Black (40%)



- Cyan (73%)
- Magenta (40%)
- Yellow (45%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 69, 153, 139 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 69, 153, 139 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



69, 153, 139



69, 153, 139

255, 255, 255



39, 127, 114



124, 208, 192



0, 101, 89



152, 236, 220



0, 77, 66



180, 255, 249



0, 54, 44



209, 255, 255



0, 34, 23



238, 255, 255



0, 0, 0



69, 153, 139



69, 153, 139



54, 153, 136



84, 153, 142



38, 153, 134



100, 153, 144

■ 23, 153, 131

■ 115, 153, 147

■ 8, 153, 129

■ 130, 153, 149

■ 0, 153, 127

■ 146, 153, 152

■ 161, 153, 154

■ 176, 153, 157

■ 191, 153, 159

■ 207, 153, 162

Harmonies

Analogous

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



99, 151, 114



69, 153, 139



50, 152, 164

Triad

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



69, 153, 139



143, 132, 183



177, 129, 96

Complementary

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



69, 153, 139



153, 69, 83

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.



188, 122, 115



69, 153, 139



172, 124, 164

Square

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



69, 153, 139



105, 141, 190



187, 120, 140



156, 138, 88

Rectangle

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



69, 153, 139



57, 150, 178



187, 120, 140



182, 126, 101

Sweetspot

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



69, 153, 139



167, 199, 194



83, 153, 69



81, 99, 96



227, 227, 227



99, 99, 99

Same Dimension

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



69, 153, 139



68, 199, 177



69, 126, 153



69, 77, 75



0, 140, 117



0, 13, 11

Inverse Universe

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



153, 69, 83



199, 68, 90



153, 97, 69



77, 69, 70



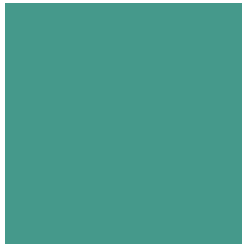
140, 0, 23



13, 0, 2

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 69, 153, 139 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 69, 153, 139 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

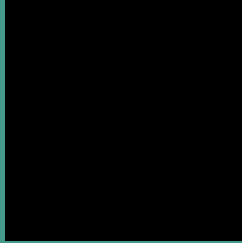
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 69, 153, 139 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 69, 153, 139.

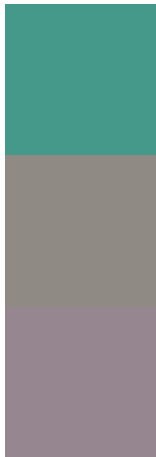


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 69, 153, 139.

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
69, 153, 139

Protanopia
143, 138, 131

Deuteranopia
150, 134, 143



Tritanopia
77, 150, 162

Trichromacy



Original Color
69, 153, 139



Protanomaly
116, 143, 134



Deuteranomaly
121, 141, 142



Tritanomaly
74, 151, 154

Monochromacy



Original Color
69, 153, 139



Achromatopsia
126, 126, 126



Achromatomaly
105, 136, 131

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 69, 153, 139 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(69, 153, 139)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(69, 153, 139)  
}
```

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(69, 153, 139) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(69, 153, 139) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 69, 153, 139 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(69, 153, 139) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(69, 153, 139) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(69, 153, 139)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(69, 153, 139); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(69, 153, 139);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(69, 153,  
139) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 69, 153, 139 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(69, 153, 139) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(69, 153,  
139) }
```

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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