

Converting Colors

RGB(69, 186, 174)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(69, 186, 174) contains.

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Color

RGB(69, 186, 174)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	45BAAE
RGB	69, 186, 174
RGB Percent	27%, 73%, 68%
CMY	0.7294, 0.2706, 0.3176
CMYK	0.63, 0.00, 0.06, 0.27
HSL	174°, 46%, 50%
HSV	174°, 63%, 73%
XYZ	27.6531, 39.4390, 46.1994
YIQ	149.6490, -65.8800, -28.5360

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

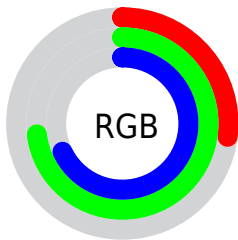
Format	Color
R _{YB}	69, 131, 186
Decimal	4569774
CIE Lab	69.07, -35.36, -3.62
CIE LCh	69, 35.544, 185.842
Yxy	39.4390, 0.2441, 0.3481
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282759854 (0xFF45BAAE)
YUV	149.6490, 12.0050, -70.7292
Hunter-Lab	62.8005, -31.3014, 0.3434

Details

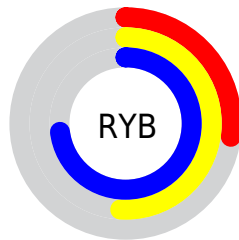
The RGB color **69, 186, 174** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **33CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **186, 69, 81**, and the grayscale version is **150, 150, 150**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **130, 243, 229**, and **0, 132, 122** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **50, 186, 172**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **88, 186, 176**.

Distribution



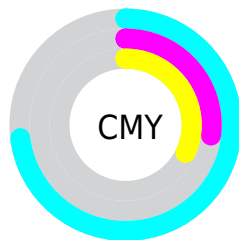
- Red (27%)
- Green (73%)
- Blue (68%)



- Red (27%)
- Yellow (51%)
- Blue (73%)



- Cyan (63%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (6%)
- Black (27%)



- Cyan (73%)
- Magenta (27%)
- Yellow (32%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 69, 186, 174 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, 186, 174 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



69, 186, 174



69, 186, 174

255, 255, 255



31, 159, 147



130, 243, 229



0, 132, 122



159, 255, 255



0, 106, 97



189, 255, 255



0, 82, 73



219, 255, 255



0, 58, 51



249, 255, 255



0, 37, 30



0, 0, 5



0, 0, 0



69, 186, 174



69, 186, 174

■ 50, 186, 172

■ 88, 186, 176

■ 32, 186, 170

■ 106, 186, 178

■ 13, 186, 168

■ 125, 186, 180

■ 0, 186, 167

■ 143, 186, 182

■ 162, 186, 184

■ 181, 186, 185

■ 199, 186, 187

■ 218, 186, 189

■ 236, 186, 191

Harmonies

Analogous

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



110, 184, 141



69, 186, 174



44, 184, 205

Triad

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



69, 186, 174



181, 158, 221



212, 158, 111

Complementary

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



69, 186, 174



186, 69, 81

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.



229, 148, 132



69, 186, 174



214, 148, 196

Square

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



69, 186, 174



133, 170, 232



231, 144, 163



184, 169, 104

Rectangle

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



69, 186, 174



63, 181, 221



231, 144, 163



219, 154, 116

Sweetspot

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



69, 186, 174



196, 242, 238



83, 186, 69



94, 122, 120



250, 250, 250



122, 122, 122

Same Dimension

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



69, 186, 174



61, 242, 224



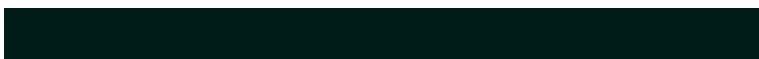
69, 141, 186



83, 92, 91



0, 156, 140



0, 28, 25

Inverse Universe

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



186, 69, 81



242, 61, 79



186, 114, 69



92, 83, 84



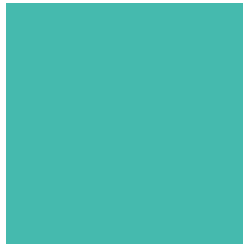
156, 0, 16



28, 0, 3

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 69, 186, 174 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 69, 186, 174 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

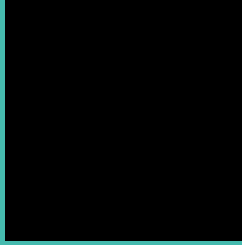
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

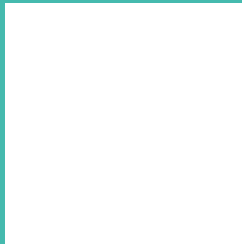
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 69, 186, 174 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 69, 186, 174.

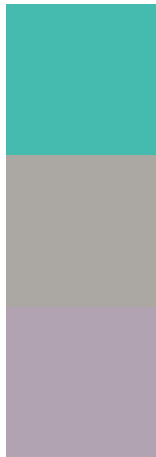


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 69, 186, 174.

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](#).

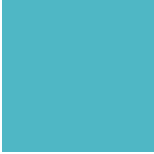
Dichromacy



Original Color
69, 186, 174

Protanopia
171, 167, 163

Deuteranopia
178, 163, 179



Tritanopia
79, 183, 197

Trichromacy



Original Color
69, 186, 174



Protanomaly
134, 174, 167



Deuteranomaly
138, 171, 177



Tritanomaly
75, 184, 189

Monochromacy



Original Color
69, 186, 174



Achromatopsia
150, 150, 150



Achromatomaly
121, 163, 159

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 69, 186, 174 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, 186, 174)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(69, 186, 174)  
}
```

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, 186, 174) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(69, 186, 174) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 69, 186, 174 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, 186, 174) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(69, 186, 174) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(69, 186, 174)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(69, 186, 174); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(69, 186, 174);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(69, 186,  
174) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 69, 186, 174 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(69, 186, 174) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(69, 186,  
174) }
```

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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