

Converting Colors

RGB(76, 143, 153)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(76, 143, 153) contains.

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Color

RGB(76, 143, 153)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	4C8F99
RGB	76, 143, 153
RGB Percent	30%, 56%, 60%
CMY	0.7020, 0.4392, 0.4000
CMYK	0.50, 0.07, 0.00, 0.40
HSL	188°, 34%, 45%
HSV	188°, 50%, 60%
XYZ	18.5527, 23.4813, 33.6915
YIQ	124.1070, -43.1420, -11.0940

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

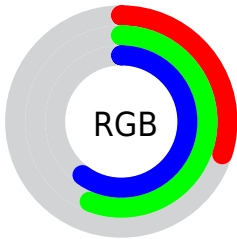
Format	Color
RYB	76, 112, 153
Decimal	5017497
CIELab	55.56, -18.43, -11.89
CIElCh	56, 21.929, 212.826
Yxy	23.4813, 0.2450, 0.3101
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283207577 (0xFF4C8F99)
YUV	124.1070, 14.2442, -42.1898
Hunter-Lab	48.4575, -16.4592, -7.3028

Details

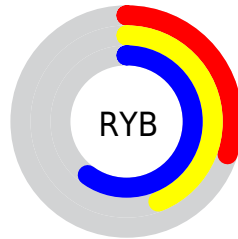
The RGB color **76, 143, 153** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669999**. A complement of this color would be **153, 86, 76**, and the grayscale version is **124, 124, 124**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **130, 197, 207**, and **13, 92, 102** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **61, 141, 153**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **91, 145, 153**.

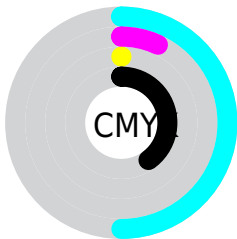
Distribution



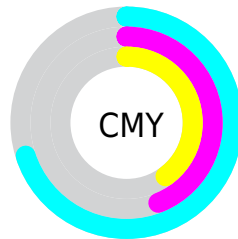
- Red (30%)
- Green (56%)
- Blue (60%)



- Red (30%)
- Yellow (44%)
- Blue (60%)



- Cyan (50%)
- Magenta (7%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (40%)



- Cyan (70%)
- Magenta (44%)
- Yellow (40%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 76, 143, 153 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 76, 143, 153 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



76, 143, 153



76, 143, 153

255, 255, 255



48, 117, 127



130, 197, 207



13, 92, 102



158, 225, 236



0, 69, 78



186, 254, 255



0, 46, 55



215, 255, 255



0, 27, 34



244, 255, 255



0, 0, 10



0, 0, 0



76, 143, 153



76, 143, 153



61, 141, 153



91, 145, 153

■ 45, 139, 153

■ 107, 147, 153

■ 30, 137, 153

■ 122, 149, 153

■ 15, 135, 153

■ 137, 151, 153

■ 0, 133, 153

■ 153, 153, 153

■ 168, 155, 153

■ 183, 157, 153

■ 198, 159, 153

■ 214, 161, 153

Harmonies

Analogous

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



84, 144, 134



76, 143, 153



87, 140, 166

Triad

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



76, 143, 153



159, 122, 151



145, 132, 95

Complementary

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



76, 143, 153



153, 86, 76

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.



162, 126, 100



76, 143, 153



170, 119, 132

Square

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



76, 143, 153



138, 128, 165



171, 121, 113



125, 138, 101

Rectangle

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



76, 143, 153



103, 136, 170



171, 121, 113



151, 130, 96

Sweetspot

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



76, 143, 153



169, 195, 199



76, 153, 85



82, 97, 99



227, 227, 227



99, 99, 99

Same Dimension

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



76, 143, 153



80, 183, 199



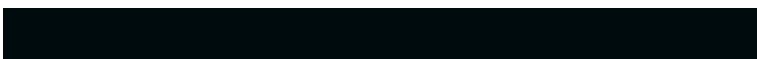
76, 106, 153



69, 76, 77



0, 122, 140



0, 11, 13

Inverse Universe

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



153, 76, 143



199, 80, 183



153, 123, 76



77, 69, 76



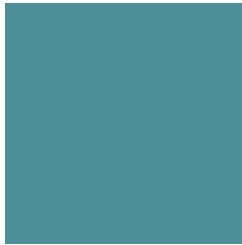
140, 0, 122



13, 0, 11

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 76, 143, 153 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 76, 143, 153 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

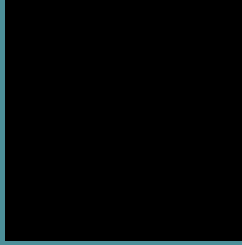
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 76, 143, 153 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 76, 143, 153.

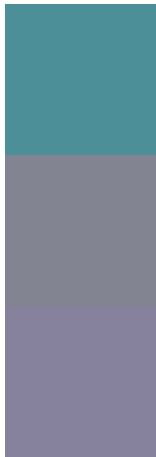


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 76, 143, 153.

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
76, 143, 153

Protanopia
131, 132, 146

Deuteranopia
134, 129, 156



Tritanopia
76, 143, 154

Trichromacy



Original Color
76, 143, 153

Protanomaly
111, 136, 149

Deuteranomaly
113, 134, 155

Tritanomaly
76, 143, 154

Monochromacy



Original Color
76, 143, 153

Achromatopsia
124, 124, 124

Achromatomaly
107, 131, 135

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 76, 143, 153 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(76, 143, 153)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(76, 143, 153)  
}
```

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(76, 143, 153) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(76, 143, 153) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 76, 143, 153 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(76, 143, 153) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(76, 143, 153) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(76, 143, 153)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(76, 143, 153); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(76, 143, 153);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(76, 143,  
153) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 76, 143, 153 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(76, 143, 153) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(76, 143,  
153) }
```

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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