

Converting Colors

RGB(76, 156, 153)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(76, 156, 153) contains.

RGB(76, 156, 153)	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(76, 156, 153)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	4C9C99
RGB	76, 156, 153
RGB Percent	30%, 61%, 60%
CMY	0.7020, 0.3882, 0.4000
CMYK	0.51, 0.00, 0.02, 0.39
HSL	178°, 34%, 45%
HSV	178°, 51%, 61%
XYZ	20.6187, 27.6133, 34.3802
YIQ	131.7380, -46.7170, -17.8930

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

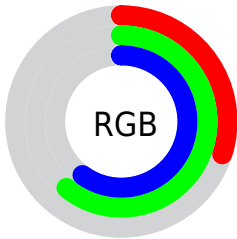
Format	Color
RYB	76, 117, 156
Decimal	5020825
CIELab	59.54, -25.16, -5.95
CIELCh	60, 25.858, 193.309
Yxy	27.6133, 0.2496, 0.3343
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283210905 (0xFF4C9C99)
YUV	131.7380, 10.4822, -48.8822
Hunter-Lab	52.5484, -21.9206, -2.0070

Details

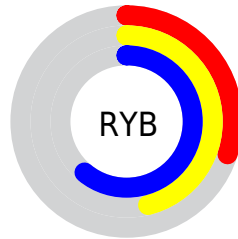
The RGB color `76, 156, 153` is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex `339999`. A complement of this color would be `156, 76, 79`, and the grayscale version is `132, 132, 132`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `131, 211, 207`, and `7, 104, 102` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `60, 156, 152`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `92, 156, 154`.

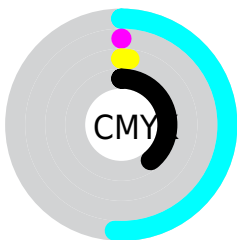
Distribution



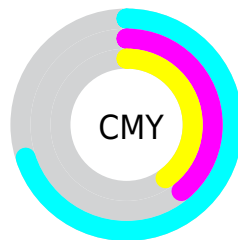
- Red (30%)
- Green (61%)
- Blue (60%)



- Red (30%)
- Yellow (46%)
- Blue (61%)



- Cyan (51%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (2%)
- Black (39%)




- Cyan (70%)
- Magenta (39%)
- Yellow (40%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 76, 156, 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, 156, 153 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 76, 156, 153

255, 255, 255


 131, 211, 207


 159, 239, 235


 188, 255, 255


 216, 255, 255

 246, 255, 255

 76, 156, 153

 47, 130, 127

 7, 104, 102


 0, 80, 78


 0, 56, 55


 0, 35, 34


 0, 0, 12

 0, 0, 0

 76, 156, 153

 60, 156, 152

 76, 156, 153

 92, 156, 154

■ 45, 156, 152

■ 107, 156, 154

■ 29, 156, 151

■ 123, 156, 155

■ 14, 156, 151

■ 138, 156, 155

■ 0, 156, 150

■ 154, 156, 156

■ 170, 156, 157

■ 185, 156, 157

■ 201, 156, 158

■ 216, 156, 158

Harmonies

Analogous

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



97, 155, 130



76, 156, 153



73, 154, 174

Triad

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



76, 156, 153



159, 134, 177



171, 138, 100

Complementary

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



76, 156, 153



156, 76, 79

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.



185, 130, 113



76, 156, 153



180, 128, 157

Square

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



76, 156, 153



129, 142, 187



189, 127, 134



149, 145, 99

Rectangle

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



76, 156, 153



86, 151, 183



189, 127, 134



176, 135, 103

Sweetspot

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



76, 156, 153



173, 204, 203



80, 156, 76



84, 102, 101



230, 230, 230



102, 102, 102

Same Dimension

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



76, 156, 153



78, 204, 199



76, 120, 156



71, 79, 79



0, 143, 137



0, 15, 15

Inverse Universe

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



156, 76, 79



204, 78, 82



156, 112, 76



79, 71, 71



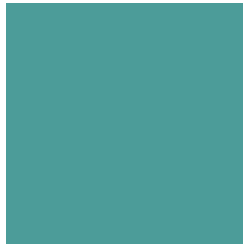
143, 0, 5



15, 0, 1

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 76, 156, 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, 156, 153 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

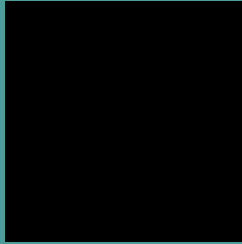
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 156, 153 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 76, 156, 153.

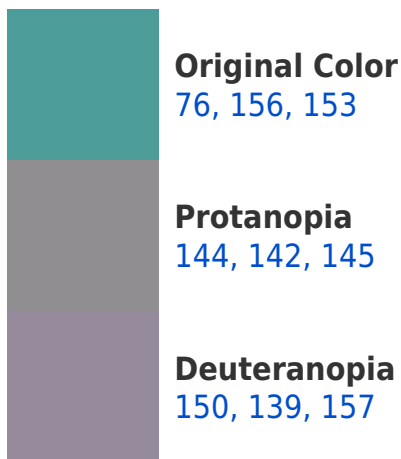


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 76, 156, 153.

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





Tritanopia
81, 154, 166

Trichromacy



Original Color

76, 156, 153



Protanomaly

119, 147, 148



Deuteranomaly

123, 145, 156



Tritanomaly

79, 155, 161

Monochromacy



Original Color

76, 156, 153



Achromatopsia

132, 132, 132



Achromatomaly

112, 141, 140

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 76, 156, 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, 156, 153)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(76, 156, 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, 156, 153) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(76, 156, 153) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 76, 156, 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, 156, 153) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(76, 156, 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, 156, 153)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(76, 156, 153); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(76, 156, 153);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(76, 156,  
153) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 76, 156, 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, 156, 153) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(76, 156,  
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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