

Converting Colors

RGB(97, 143, 139)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(97, 143, 139) contains.

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Color

RGB(97, 143, 139)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	618F8B
RGB	97, 143, 139
RGB Percent	38%, 56%, 55%
CMY	0.6196, 0.4392, 0.4549
CMYK	0.32, 0.00, 0.03, 0.44
HSL	175°, 19%, 47%
HSV	175°, 32%, 56%
XYZ	19.4124, 24.0504, 28.0451
YIQ	128.7900, -26.1320, -10.9960

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

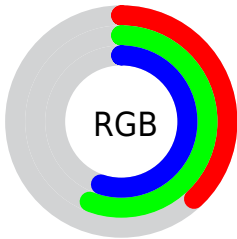
Format	Color
R_{YB}	97, 121, 143
Decimal	6393739
CIE _{Lab}	56.14, -16.49, -2.88
CIE _{LCh}	56, 16.736, 189.892
Yxy	24.0504, 0.2715, 0.3363
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284583819 (0xFF618F8B)
YUV	128.7900, 5.0335, -27.8798
Hunter-Lab	49.0412, -15.1648, 0.4227

Details

The RGB color **97, 143, 139** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669999**. A complement of this color would be **143, 97, 101**, and the grayscale version is **129, 129, 129**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **149, 197, 192**, and **47, 93, 89** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **83, 143, 138**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **111, 143, 140**.

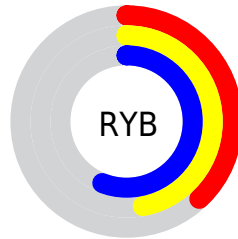
Distribution



Red (38%)

Green (56%)

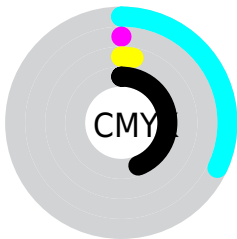
Blue (55%)



Red (38%)

Yellow (47%)

Blue (56%)

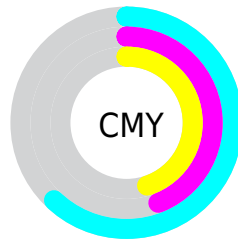


Cyan (32%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (3%)

Black (44%)



Cyan (62%)

Magenta (44%)

Yellow (45%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 97, 143, 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 97, 143, 139 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



97, 143, 139



97, 143, 139

255, 255, 255



72, 117, 114



149, 197, 192



47, 93, 89



176, 225, 220



22, 69, 66



204, 254, 249



0, 46, 44



233, 255, 255



0, 27, 23



0, 0, 0



97, 143, 139



97, 143, 139



83, 143, 138



111, 143, 140



68, 143, 137



126, 143, 141

■ 54, 143, 135

■ 140, 143, 143

■ 40, 143, 134

■ 154, 143, 144

■ 25, 143, 133

■ 169, 143, 145

■ 11, 143, 132

■ 183, 143, 146

■ 0, 143, 131

■ 197, 143, 148

■ 211, 143, 149

■ 226, 143, 150

Harmonies

Analogous

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



108, 142, 124



97, 143, 139



95, 142, 153

Triad

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



97, 143, 139



143, 129, 157



155, 130, 108

Complementary

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



97, 143, 139



143, 97, 101

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.



163, 126, 117



97, 143, 139



158, 125, 145

Square

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



97, 143, 139



124, 134, 163



164, 124, 130



141, 135, 106

Rectangle

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



97, 143, 139



101, 140, 159



164, 124, 130



158, 129, 110

Sweetspot

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



97, 143, 139



168, 186, 185



102, 143, 97



83, 94, 93



222, 222, 222



94, 94, 94

Same Dimension

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



97, 143, 139



114, 186, 180



97, 125, 143



64, 71, 71



0, 135, 123



0, 8, 7

Inverse Universe

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



143, 97, 101



186, 114, 120



143, 115, 97



71, 64, 65



135, 0, 12



8, 0, 1

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 97, 143, 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 97, 143, 139 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

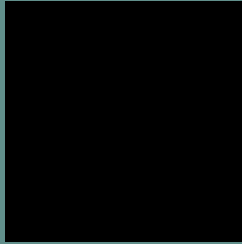
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 97, 143, 139 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 97, 143, 139.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 97, 143, 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
97, 143, 139

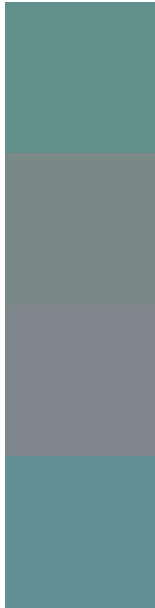
Protanopia
136, 133, 133

Deuteranopia
144, 130, 142



Tritanopia
100, 141, 152

Trichromacy



Original Color

97, 143, 139

Protanomaly

122, 137, 135

Deuteranomaly

127, 135, 141

Tritanomaly

99, 142, 147

Monochromacy



Original Color

97, 143, 139

Achromatopsia

129, 129, 129

Achromatomaly

117, 134, 133

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 97, 143, 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(97, 143, 139)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(97, 143, 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(97, 143, 139) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(97, 143, 139) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 97, 143, 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(97, 143, 139) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(97, 143, 139) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(97, 143, 139) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(97, 143, 139); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(97, 143, 139);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(97, 143,  
139) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 97, 143, 139 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(97, 143, 139) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(97, 143,  
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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