

Converting Colors

RGB(99, 162, 134)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(99, 162, 134) contains.

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Color

RGB(99, 162, 134)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	63A286
RGB	99, 162, 134
RGB Percent	39%, 64%, 53%
CMY	0.6118, 0.3647, 0.4745
CMYK	0.39, 0.00, 0.17, 0.36
HSL	153°, 25%, 51%
HSV	153°, 39%, 64%
XYZ	22.3690, 30.2145, 27.2073
YIQ	139.9710, -28.5600, -22.0640

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

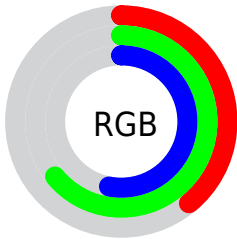
Format	Color
RYB	99, 140, 162
Decimal	6529670
CIELab	61.84, -26.81, 8.23
CIELCh	62, 28.046, 162.928
Yxy	30.2145, 0.2803, 0.3787
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284719750 (0xFF63A286)
YUV	139.9710, -2.9437, -35.9316
Hunter-Lab	54.9678, -23.5534, 9.1308

Details

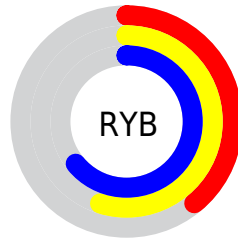
The RGB color **99, 162, 134** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669966**. A complement of this color would be **162, 99, 127**, and the grayscale version is **140, 140, 140**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **152, 217, 187**, and **47, 110, 84** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **83, 162, 127**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **115, 162, 141**.

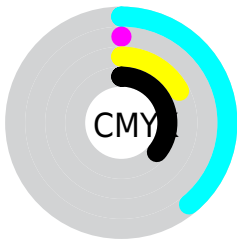
Distribution



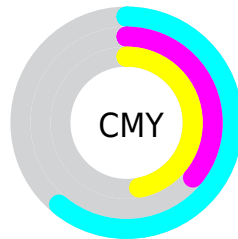
- Red (39%)
- Green (64%)
- Blue (53%)



- Red (39%)
- Yellow (55%)
- Blue (64%)



- Cyan (39%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (17%)
- Black (36%)



- Cyan (61%)
- Magenta (36%)
- Yellow (47%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 99, 162, 134 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 99, 162, 134 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



99, 162, 134



99, 162, 134

255, 255, 255



73, 136, 109



152, 217, 187



47, 110, 84



180, 246, 215



19, 85, 61



208, 255, 243



0, 62, 39



237, 255, 255



0, 39, 19



0, 12, 0



0, 0, 0



99, 162, 134



99, 162, 134



83, 162, 127



115, 162, 141

■ 67, 162, 120

■ 131, 162, 148

■ 50, 162, 112

■ 148, 162, 156

■ 34, 162, 105

■ 164, 162, 163

■ 18, 162, 98

■ 180, 162, 170

■ 2, 162, 91

■ 196, 162, 177

■ 0, 162, 90

■ 212, 162, 184

■ 229, 162, 192

■ 245, 162, 199

Harmonies

Analogous

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



128, 158, 112



99, 162, 134



74, 163, 160

Triad

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



99, 162, 134



133, 148, 198



195, 135, 117

Complementary

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



99, 162, 134



162, 99, 127

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.



199, 131, 139



99, 162, 134



166, 139, 186

Square

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



99, 162, 134



96, 156, 196



189, 133, 165



179, 143, 102

Rectangle

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



99, 162, 134



68, 162, 176



189, 133, 165



198, 133, 124

Sweetspot

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



99, 162, 134



186, 212, 200



127, 162, 99



92, 107, 100



235, 235, 235



107, 107, 107

Same Dimension

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



99, 162, 134



112, 212, 167



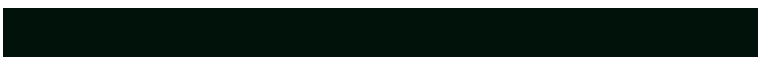
99, 159, 162



73, 82, 78



0, 145, 81



0, 18, 10

Inverse Universe

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



162, 99, 127



212, 112, 156



162, 102, 99



82, 73, 77



145, 0, 65



18, 0, 8

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 99, 162, 134 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

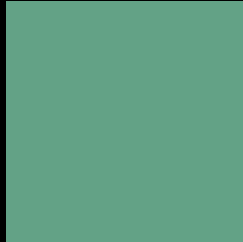
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 99, 162, 134 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

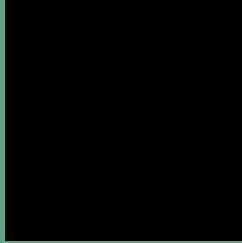
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 99, 162, 134 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 99, 162, 134.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 99, 162, 134.

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
107, 157, 170

Trichromacy



Original Color
99, 162, 134

Protanomaly
135, 153, 130

Deuteranomaly
142, 151, 137

Tritanomaly
104, 159, 157

Monochromacy



Original Color
99, 162, 134

Achromatopsia
140, 140, 140

Achromatomaly
125, 148, 138

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 99, 162, 134 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(99, 162, 134)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(99, 162, 134)  
}
```

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(99, 162, 134) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(99, 162, 134) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 99, 162, 134 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

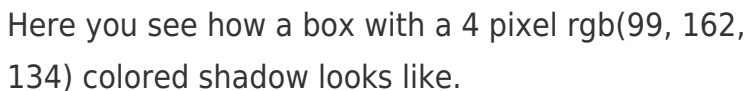
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(99, 162, 134) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(99, 162, 134) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(99, 162, 134)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(99, 162, 134); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(99, 162, 134); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(99, 162, 134) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 99, 162, 134 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(99, 162, 134) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(99, 162,  
134) }
```

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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