

Converting Colors

RGB(99, 162, 146)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(99, 162, 146) contains.

RGB(99, 162, 146)	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(99, 162, 146)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	63A292
RGB	99, 162, 146
RGB Percent	39%, 64%, 57%
CMY	0.6118, 0.3647, 0.4275
CMYK	0.39, 0.00, 0.10, 0.36
HSL	165°, 25%, 51%
HSV	165°, 39%, 64%
XYZ	23.2542, 30.5686, 31.8688
YIQ	141.3390, -32.4120, -18.3320

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

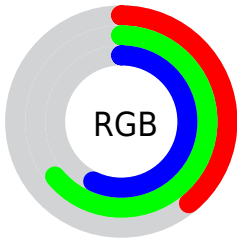
Format	Color
RYB	99, 135, 162
Decimal	6529682
CIELab	62.14, -24.10, 1.94
CIELCh	62, 24.174, 175.404
Yxy	30.5686, 0.2714, 0.3567
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284719762 (0xFF63A292)
YUV	141.3390, 2.2979, -37.1313
Hunter-Lab	55.2889, -21.6794, 4.5271

Details

The RGB color **99, 162, 146** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669999**. A complement of this color would be **162, 99, 115**, and the grayscale version is **141, 141, 141**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **152, 217, 200**, and **47, 110, 96** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **83, 162, 142**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **115, 162, 150**.

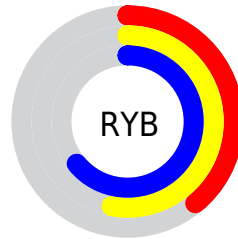
Distribution



Red (39%)

Green (64%)

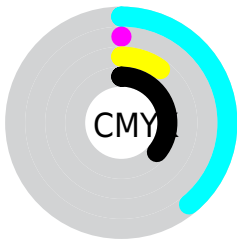
Blue (57%)



Red (39%)

Yellow (53%)

Blue (64%)

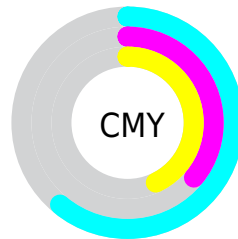


Cyan (39%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (10%)

Black (36%)



Cyan (61%)

Magenta (36%)

Yellow (43%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 99, 162, 146 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, 146 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



99, 162, 146



99, 162, 146

255, 255, 255



73, 136, 120



152, 217, 200



47, 110, 96



180, 246, 228



18, 85, 72



208, 255, 255



0, 62, 50



237, 255, 255



0, 39, 29



0, 14, 3



0, 0, 0



99, 162, 146



99, 162, 146



83, 162, 142



115, 162, 150

■ 67, 162, 138

■ 131, 162, 154

■ 50, 162, 134

■ 148, 162, 158

■ 34, 162, 130

■ 164, 162, 162

■ 18, 162, 125

■ 180, 162, 167

■ 2, 162, 121

■ 196, 162, 171

■ 0, 162, 121

■ 212, 162, 175

■ 229, 162, 179

■ 245, 162, 183

Harmonies

Analogous

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



122, 159, 125



99, 162, 146



86, 162, 168

Triad

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



99, 162, 146



149, 146, 189



186, 141, 116

Complementary

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



99, 162, 146



162, 99, 115

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.



194, 136, 133



99, 162, 146



175, 139, 175

Square

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



99, 162, 146



119, 153, 192



190, 135, 154



169, 148, 108

Rectangle

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



99, 162, 146



88, 160, 180



190, 135, 154



189, 139, 121

Sweetspot

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



99, 162, 146



186, 212, 205



116, 162, 99



92, 107, 103



235, 235, 235



107, 107, 107

Same Dimension

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



99, 162, 146



112, 212, 186



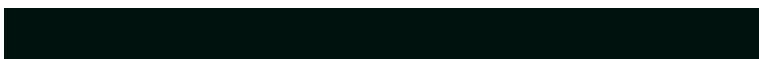
99, 147, 162



73, 82, 80



0, 145, 108



0, 18, 13

Inverse Universe

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



162, 99, 115



212, 112, 137



162, 114, 99



82, 73, 76



145, 0, 37



18, 0, 5

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 99, 162, 146 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

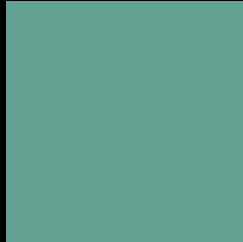
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 146 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

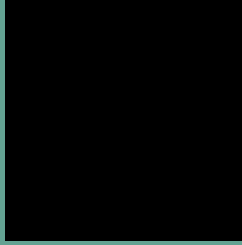
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 146 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 99, 162, 146.

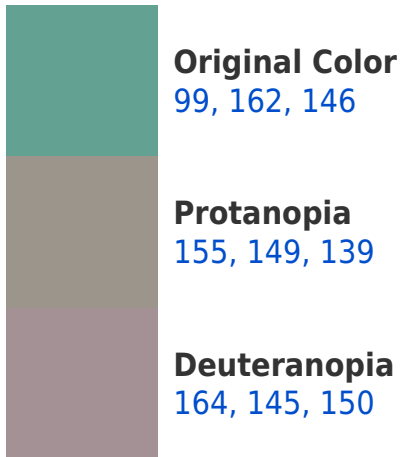



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 99, 162, 146.

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
105, 158, 171

Trichromacy



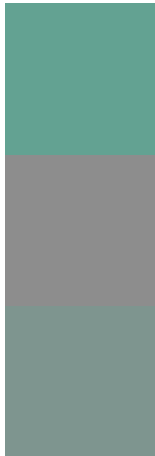
Original Color
99, 162, 146

Protanomaly
135, 154, 142

Deuteranomaly
140, 151, 149

Tritanomaly
103, 159, 162

Monochromacy



Original Color
99, 162, 146

Achromatopsia
141, 141, 141

Achromatomaly
126, 149, 143

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 99, 162, 146 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, 146)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(99, 162, 146)  
}
```

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, 146) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(99, 162, 146) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 99, 162, 146 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, 146) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(99, 162, 146) }
```

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, 146) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(99, 162, 146); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(99, 162, 146);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(99, 162,  
146) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 99, 162, 146 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, 146) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(99, 162,  
146) }
```

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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