

Converting Colors

RGB(15, 181, 143)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(15, 181, 143) contains.

RGB(15, 181, 143)	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(15, 181, 143)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	0FB58F
RGB	15, 181, 143
RGB Percent	6%, 71%, 56%
CMY	0.9412, 0.2902, 0.4392
CMYK	0.92, 0.00, 0.21, 0.29
HSL	166°, 85%, 38%
HSV	166°, 92%, 71%
XYZ	21.6788, 35.1325, 31.6253
YIQ	127.0340, -86.7380, -47.0100

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

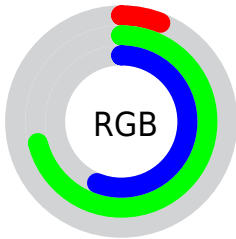
Format	Color
RYB	15, 109, 181
Decimal	1029519
CIELab	65.85, -47.32, 8.67
CIELCh	66, 48.104, 169.613
Yxy	35.1325, 0.2451, 0.3973
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279219599 (0xFF0FB58F)
YUV	127.0340, 7.8712, -98.2538
Hunter-Lab	59.2727, -38.4413, 9.8563

Details

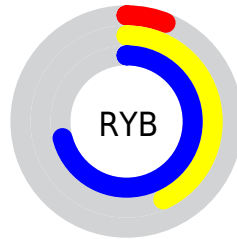
The RGB color **15, 181, 143** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **33CC99**. A complement of this color would be **181, 15, 53**, and the grayscale version is **127, 127, 127**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **99, 238, 197**, and **0, 127, 93** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **0, 181, 140**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **33, 181, 147**.

Distribution



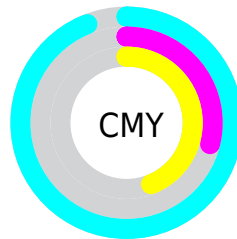
- Red (6%)
- Green (71%)
- Blue (56%)



- Red (6%)
- Yellow (43%)
- Blue (71%)



- Cyan (92%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (21%)
- Black (29%)



- Cyan (94%)
- Magenta (29%)
- Yellow (44%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 15, 181, 143 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 15, 181, 143 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



15, 181, 143



15, 181, 143

255, 255, 255



0, 154, 117



99, 238, 197



0, 127, 93



130, 255, 225



0, 101, 69



160, 255, 253



0, 76, 47



191, 255, 255



0, 52, 26



221, 255, 255



0, 29, 0



251, 255, 255



0, 0, 0



15, 181, 143



15, 181, 143



0, 181, 140



33, 181, 147

■ 51, 181, 151

■ 69, 181, 155

■ 87, 181, 160

■ 106, 181, 164

■ 124, 181, 168

■ 142, 181, 172

■ 160, 181, 176

■ 178, 181, 180

Harmonies

Analogous

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



108, 176, 102



15, 181, 143



0, 182, 188

Triad

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



15, 181, 143



139, 155, 241



228, 137, 96

Complementary

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



15, 181, 143



181, 15, 53

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.



241, 125, 133



15, 181, 143



199, 138, 216

Square

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



15, 181, 143



26, 169, 244



232, 125, 177



198, 152, 73

Rectangle

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



15, 181, 143



0, 180, 214



232, 125, 177



235, 132, 107

Sweetspot

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



15, 181, 143



169, 235, 220



54, 181, 15



77, 117, 108



245, 245, 245



117, 117, 117

Same Dimension

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



15, 181, 143



0, 235, 181



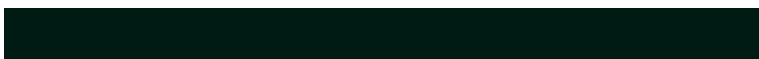
15, 137, 181



80, 89, 87



0, 153, 118



0, 26, 20

Inverse Universe

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



181, 15, 53



235, 0, 54



181, 59, 15



89, 80, 82



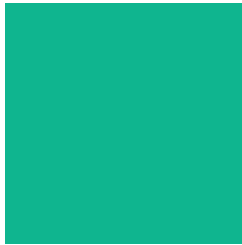
153, 0, 35



26, 0, 6

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 15, 181, 143 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

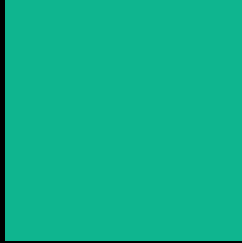
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 15, 181, 143 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 15, 181, 143 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 15, 181, 143.



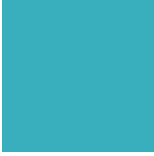
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 15, 181, 143.

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
57, 175, 189

Trichromacy



Original Color

15, 181, 143



Protanomaly

112, 166, 136



Deuteranomaly

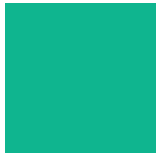
119, 163, 147



Tritanomaly

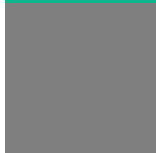
42, 177, 172

Monochromacy



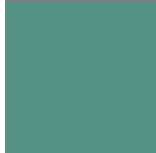
Original Color

15, 181, 143



Achromatopsia

127, 127, 127



Achromatomaly

86, 147, 133

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 15, 181, 143 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(15, 181, 143)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(15, 181, 143)  
}
```

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(15, 181, 143) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(15, 181, 143) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 15, 181, 143 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(15, 181, 143) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(15, 181, 143) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(15, 181, 143)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(15, 181, 143); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(15, 181, 143);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(15, 181,  
143) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 15, 181, 143 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(15, 181, 143) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(15, 181,  
143) }
```

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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