

Converting Colors

RGB(17, 185, 157)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(17, 185, 157) contains.

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Color

RGB(17, 185, 157)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	11B99D
RGB	17, 185, 157
RGB Percent	7%, 73%, 62%
CMY	0.9333, 0.2745, 0.3843
CMYK	0.91, 0.00, 0.15, 0.27
HSL	170°, 83%, 40%
HSV	170°, 91%, 73%
XYZ	23.6659, 37.2514, 37.8412
YIQ	131.5760, -91.1400, -44.3240

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

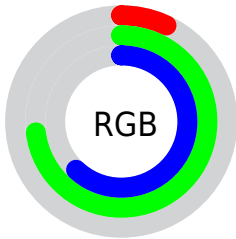
Format	Color
RYB	17, 109, 185
Decimal	1161629
CIELab	67.47, -45.21, 3.29
CIELCh	67, 45.327, 175.837
Yxy	37.2514, 0.2396, 0.3772
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279351709 (0xFF11B99D)
YUV	131.5760, 12.5340, -100.4832
Hunter-Lab	61.0339, -37.5960, 5.9638

Details

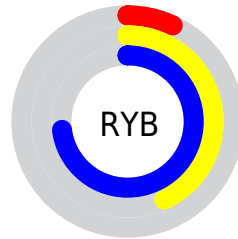
The RGB color **17, 185, 157** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **33CC99**. A complement of this color would be **185, 17, 45**, and the grayscale version is **132, 132, 132**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **101, 242, 211**, and **0, 131, 106** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **0, 185, 154**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **35, 185, 160**.

Distribution



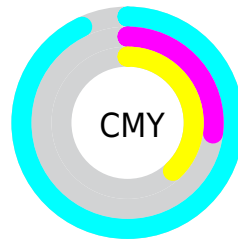
- Red (7%)
- Green (73%)
- Blue (62%)



- Red (7%)
- Yellow (43%)
- Blue (73%)



- Cyan (91%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (15%)
- Black (27%)



- Cyan (93%)
- Magenta (27%)
- Yellow (38%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 17, 185, 157 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 17, 185, 157 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



17, 185, 157



17, 185, 157

255, 255, 255



0, 158, 131



101, 242, 211



0, 131, 106



133, 255, 240



0, 105, 82



163, 255, 255



0, 80, 59



194, 255, 255



0, 55, 37



224, 255, 255



0, 34, 17

255, 255, 255



0, 0, 0



17, 185, 157



17, 185, 157



0, 185, 154



35, 185, 160

■ 54, 185, 163

■ 72, 185, 166

■ 91, 185, 169

■ 110, 185, 172

■ 128, 185, 175

■ 147, 185, 179

■ 165, 185, 182

■ 183, 185, 185

Harmonies

Analogous

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



104, 181, 117



17, 185, 157



0, 185, 199

Triad

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



17, 185, 157



159, 156, 238



225, 145, 98

Complementary

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



17, 185, 157



185, 17, 45

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, 133, 131



17, 185, 157



210, 140, 211

Square

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



17, 185, 157



82, 170, 245



237, 131, 172



194, 160, 81

Rectangle

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



17, 185, 157



0, 182, 222



237, 131, 172



232, 141, 107

Sweetspot

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



17, 185, 157



175, 240, 229



45, 185, 17



81, 120, 113



247, 247, 247



120, 120, 120

Same Dimension

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



17, 185, 157



0, 240, 200



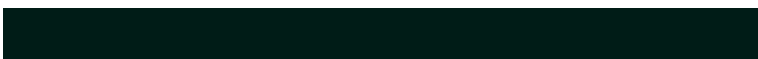
17, 129, 185



83, 92, 90



0, 156, 130



0, 28, 23

Inverse Universe

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



185, 17, 45



240, 0, 40



185, 73, 17



92, 83, 84



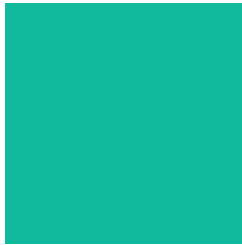
156, 0, 26



28, 0, 5

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 17, 185, 157 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

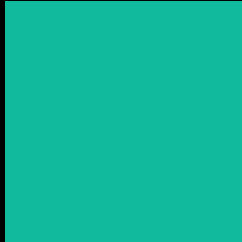
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 17, 185, 157 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

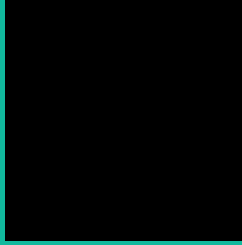
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 17, 185, 157 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 17, 185, 157.

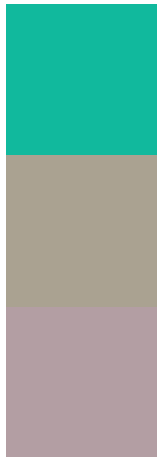


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 17, 185, 157.

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](#).

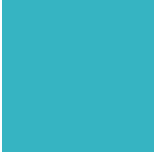
Dichromacy



Original Color
17, 185, 157

Protanopia
170, 162, 145

Deuteranopia
179, 158, 163



Tritanopia
54, 180, 194

Trichromacy



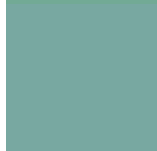
Original Color

17, 185, 157



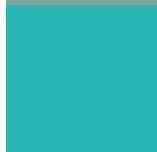
Protanomaly

114, 170, 149



Deuteranomaly

120, 168, 161



Tritanomaly

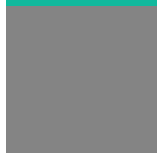
41, 182, 181

Monochromacy



Original Color

17, 185, 157



Achromatopsia

132, 132, 132



Achromatomaly

90, 151, 141

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 17, 185, 157 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(17, 185, 157)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(17, 185, 157)  
}
```

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(17, 185, 157) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(17, 185, 157) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 17, 185, 157 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(17, 185, 157) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(17, 185, 157) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(17, 185, 157) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(17, 185, 157); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(17, 185, 157);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(17, 185,  
157) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 17, 185, 157 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(17, 185, 157) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(17, 185,  
157) }
```

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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