

Converting Colors

RGB(20, 184, 152)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(20, 184, 152) contains.

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Color

RGB(20, 184, 152)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	14B898
RGB	20, 184, 152
RGB Percent	8%, 72%, 60%
CMY	0.9216, 0.2784, 0.4039
CMYK	0.89, 0.00, 0.17, 0.28
HSL	168°, 80%, 40%
HSV	168°, 89%, 72%
XYZ	23.0965, 36.6967, 35.5716
YIQ	131.3160, -87.4720, -44.7200

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

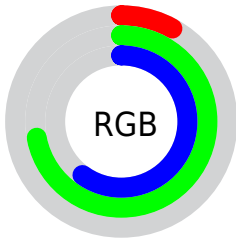
Format	Color
RYB	20, 111, 184
Decimal	1357976
CIELab	67.05, -45.96, 5.44
CIElCh	67, 46.277, 173.247
Yxy	36.6967, 0.2422, 0.3848
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279548056 (0xFF14B898)
YUV	131.3160, 10.1972, -97.6241
Hunter-Lab	60.5778, -37.9545, 7.5890

Details

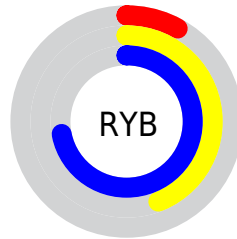
The RGB color **20, 184, 152** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **33CC99**. A complement of this color would be **184, 20, 52**, and the grayscale version is **131, 131, 131**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **102, 241, 206**, and **0, 130, 101** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **2, 184, 148**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **38, 184, 156**.

Distribution



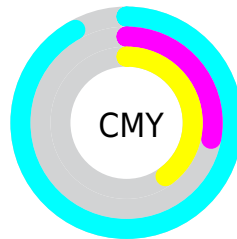
- Red (8%)
- Green (72%)
- Blue (60%)



- Red (8%)
- Yellow (44%)
- Blue (72%)



- Cyan (89%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (17%)
- Black (28%)



- Cyan (92%)
- Magenta (28%)
- Yellow (40%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 20, 184, 152 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 20, 184, 152 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



20, 184, 152



20, 184, 152

255, 255, 255



0, 157, 126



102, 241, 206



0, 130, 101



133, 255, 234



0, 104, 77



163, 255, 255



0, 79, 54



193, 255, 255



0, 55, 33



224, 255, 255



0, 33, 11

254, 255, 255



0, 0, 0



20, 184, 152



20, 184, 152



2, 184, 148



38, 184, 156

■ 0, 184, 148

■ 57, 184, 159

■ 75, 184, 163

■ 94, 184, 166

■ 112, 184, 170

■ 130, 184, 174

■ 149, 184, 177

■ 167, 184, 181

■ 186, 184, 184

Harmonies

Analogous

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



106, 180, 112



20, 184, 152



0, 184, 195

Triad

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



20, 184, 152



152, 156, 240



227, 142, 98

Complementary

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



20, 184, 152



184, 20, 52

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.



242, 131, 133



20, 184, 152



206, 140, 214

Square

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



20, 184, 152



67, 170, 245



236, 130, 174



197, 158, 79

Rectangle

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



20, 184, 152



0, 182, 219



236, 130, 174



234, 138, 108

Sweetspot

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



20, 184, 152



175, 240, 227



53, 184, 20



81, 120, 112



247, 247, 247



120, 120, 120

Same Dimension

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



20, 184, 152



0, 240, 193



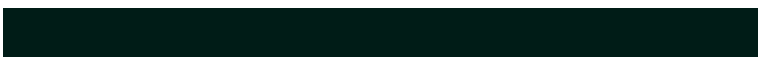
20, 135, 184



83, 92, 90



0, 156, 125



0, 28, 23

Inverse Universe

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



184, 20, 52



240, 0, 47



184, 69, 20



92, 83, 84



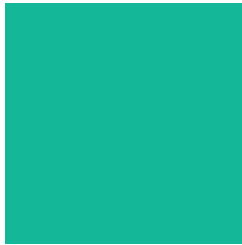
156, 0, 30



28, 0, 5

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 20, 184, 152 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 20, 184, 152 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 20, 184, 152 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 20, 184, 152.



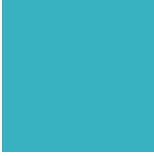
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 20, 184, 152.

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
56, 178, 193

Trichromacy



Original Color

20, 184, 152



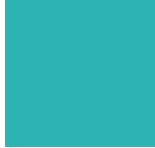
Protanomaly

115, 169, 144



Deuteranomaly

121, 167, 156



Tritanomaly

43, 180, 178

Monochromacy



Original Color

20, 184, 152



Achromatopsia

131, 131, 131



Achromatomaly

91, 150, 139

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 20, 184, 152 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(20, 184, 152)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(20, 184, 152)  
}
```

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(20, 184, 152) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(20, 184, 152) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 20, 184, 152 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(20, 184, 152) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(20, 184, 152) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(20, 184, 152) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(20, 184, 152); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(20, 184, 152);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(20, 184,  
152) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 20, 184, 152 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(20, 184, 152) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(20, 184,  
152) }
```

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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