

Converting Colors

RGB(20, 190, 188)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(20, 190, 188) contains.

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Color

RGB(20, 190, 188)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	14BEBC
RGB	20, 190, 188
RGB Percent	8%, 75%, 74%
CMY	0.9216, 0.2549, 0.2627
CMYK	0.89, 0.00, 0.01, 0.25
HSL	179°, 81%, 41%
HSV	179°, 89%, 75%
XYZ	27.7790, 40.6065, 53.9507
YIQ	138.9420, -100.6780, -36.6620

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

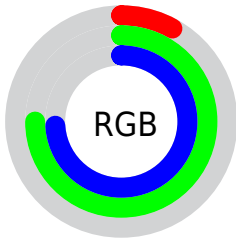
Format	Color
RYB	20, 106, 190
Decimal	1359548
CIELab	69.90, -38.44, -10.16
CIELCh	70, 39.760, 194.804
Yxy	40.6065, 0.2271, 0.3319
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279549628 (0xFF14BEB3)
YUV	138.9420, 24.1856, -104.3121
Hunter-Lab	63.7232, -33.7016, -5.5911

Details

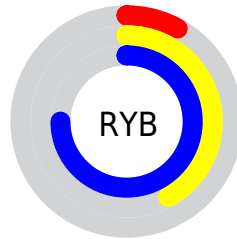
The RGB color **20, 190, 188** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **33CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **190, 20, 22**, and the grayscale version is **139, 139, 139**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **106, 247, 244**, and **0, 136, 135** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **1, 190, 188**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **39, 190, 188**.

Distribution



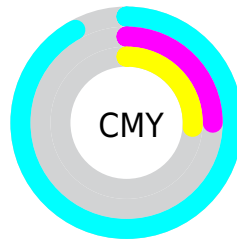
- Red (8%)
- Green (75%)
- Blue (74%)



- Red (8%)
- Yellow (42%)
- Blue (75%)



- Cyan (89%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (1%)
- Black (25%)





- Cyan (92%)
- Magenta (25%)
- Yellow (26%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RGB color 20, 190, 188 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, 190, 188 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 20, 190, 188

 20, 190, 188


255, 255, 255

 0, 163, 161


 106, 247, 244

 0, 136, 135

 138, 255, 255

 0, 110, 110

 169, 255, 255

 0, 85, 85

 200, 255, 255


 0, 61, 62


 231, 255, 255

 0, 40, 40

 0, 1, 21

 0, 0, 0

 20, 190, 188

 20, 190, 188

■ 1, 190, 188

■ 39, 190, 188

■ 0, 190, 188

■ 58, 190, 188

■ 77, 190, 189

■ 96, 190, 189

■ 115, 190, 189

■ 134, 190, 189

■ 153, 190, 190

■ 172, 190, 190

■ 191, 190, 190

Harmonies

Analogous

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



89, 189, 151



20, 190, 188



0, 187, 221

Triad

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



20, 190, 188



197, 155, 222



210, 162, 101

Complementary

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



20, 190, 188



190, 20, 22

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.



233, 150, 122



20, 190, 188



229, 145, 191

Square

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



20, 190, 188



147, 168, 240



241, 143, 154



176, 174, 100

Rectangle

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



20, 190, 188



56, 183, 235



241, 143, 154



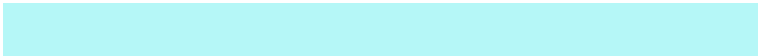
219, 158, 106

Sweetspot

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



20, 190, 188



181, 247, 247



23, 190, 20



85, 125, 124



252, 252, 252



125, 125, 125

Same Dimension

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



20, 190, 188



0, 247, 244



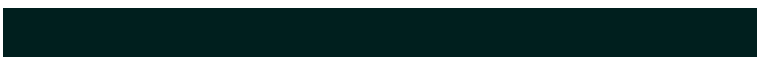
20, 108, 190



85, 94, 94



0, 158, 156



0, 31, 30

Inverse Universe

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



190, 20, 22



247, 0, 3



190, 102, 20



94, 85, 85



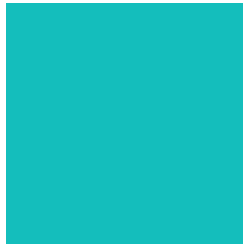
158, 0, 2



31, 0, 0

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 20, 190, 188 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

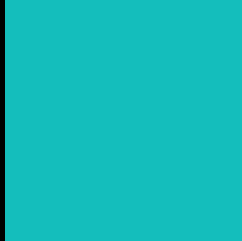
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 190, 188 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

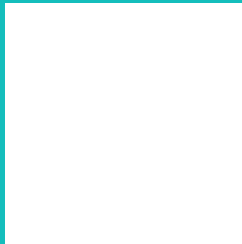
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

RGB 20, 190, 188 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 20, 190, 188.

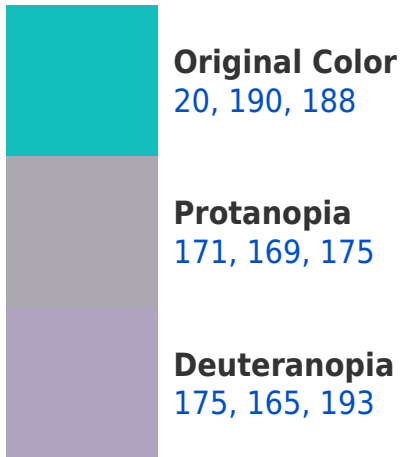


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 20, 190, 188.

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
40, 188, 203

Trichromacy



Original Color

20, 190, 188



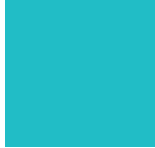
Protanomaly

116, 177, 180



Deuteranomaly

119, 174, 191



Tritanomaly

33, 189, 198

Monochromacy



Original Color

20, 190, 188



Achromatopsia

139, 139, 139



Achromatomaly

96, 158, 157

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 20, 190, 188 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, 190, 188)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(20, 190, 188)  
}
```

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, 190, 188) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(20, 190, 188) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 20, 190, 188 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, 190, 188) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(20, 190, 188) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(20, 190, 188)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(20, 190, 188); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(20, 190, 188);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(20, 190,  
188) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 20, 190, 188 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(20, 190, 188) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(20, 190,  
188) }
```

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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