

Converting Colors

RGB(23, 188, 168)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(23, 188, 168) contains.

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Color

RGB(23, 188, 168)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	17BCA8
RGB	23, 188, 168
RGB Percent	9%, 74%, 66%
CMY	0.9098, 0.2627, 0.3412
CMYK	0.88, 0.00, 0.11, 0.26
HSL	173°, 78%, 41%
HSV	173°, 88%, 74%
XYZ	25.4045, 38.9758, 43.2299
YIQ	136.3850, -91.9200, -41.2000

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

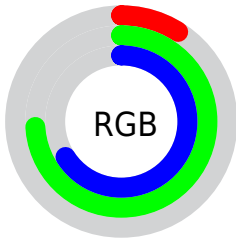
Format	Color
R_YB	23, 111, 188
Decimal	1555624
CIE Lab	68.73, -43.15, -0.90
CIE LCh	69, 43.163, 181.199
Yxy	38.9758, 0.2361, 0.3622
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279745704 (0xFF17BCA8)
YUV	136.3850, 15.5862, -99.4386
Hunter-Lab	62.4306, -36.6177, 2.6462

Details

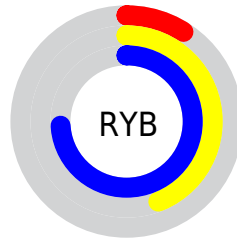
The RGB color **23, 188, 168** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **00CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **188, 23, 43**, and the grayscale version is **136, 136, 136**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **105, 245, 223**, and **0, 134, 116** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **4, 188, 166**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **42, 188, 170**.

Distribution



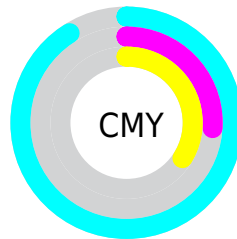
- Red (9%)
- Green (74%)
- Blue (66%)



- Red (9%)
- Yellow (44%)
- Blue (74%)



- Cyan (88%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (11%)
- Black (26%)



- Cyan (91%)
- Magenta (26%)
- Yellow (34%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 23, 188, 168 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 23, 188, 168 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



23, 188, 168



23, 188, 168

255, 255, 255



0, 161, 142



105, 245, 223



0, 134, 116



136, 255, 252



0, 108, 92



167, 255, 255



0, 83, 68



197, 255, 255



0, 58, 46



228, 255, 255



0, 37, 25



0, 0, 0



23, 188, 168



23, 188, 168



4, 188, 166



42, 188, 170

■ 0, 188, 165

■ 61, 188, 173

■ 79, 188, 175

■ 98, 188, 177

■ 117, 188, 179

■ 136, 188, 182

■ 155, 188, 184

■ 173, 188, 186

■ 192, 188, 189

Harmonies

Analogous

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



102, 185, 129



23, 188, 168



0, 187, 207

Triad

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



23, 188, 168



173, 157, 235



222, 152, 100

Complementary

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



23, 188, 168



188, 23, 43

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.



240, 140, 129



23, 188, 168



218, 143, 206

Square

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



23, 188, 168



108, 171, 245



240, 136, 168



191, 166, 88

Rectangle

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



23, 188, 168



0, 184, 228



240, 136, 168



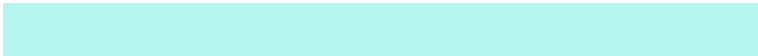
230, 148, 108

Sweetspot

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



23, 188, 168



181, 245, 237



45, 188, 23



84, 122, 118



250, 250, 250



122, 122, 122

Same Dimension

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



23, 188, 168



0, 245, 215



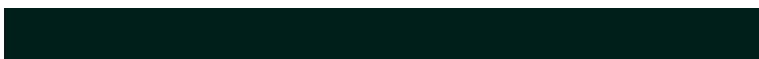
23, 128, 188



85, 94, 93



0, 158, 139



0, 31, 27

Inverse Universe

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



188, 23, 43



245, 0, 30



188, 84, 23



94, 85, 86



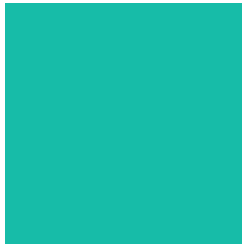
158, 0, 19



31, 0, 4

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 23, 188, 168 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

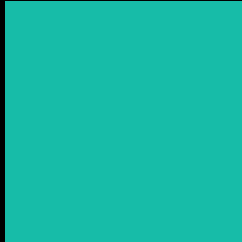
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 23, 188, 168 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

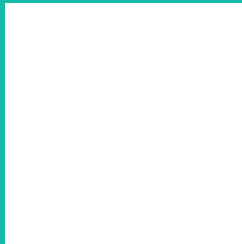
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 23, 188, 168 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 23, 188, 168.



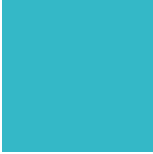
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 23, 188, 168.

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
52, 184, 199

Trichromacy



Original Color

23, 188, 168



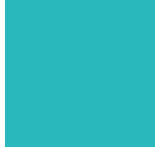
Protanomaly

118, 174, 160



Deuteranomaly

122, 171, 172



Tritanomaly

41, 185, 188

Monochromacy



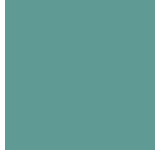
Original Color

23, 188, 168



Achromatopsia

136, 136, 136



Achromatomaly

95, 155, 148

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 23, 188, 168 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(23, 188, 168)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(23, 188, 168)  
}
```

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(23, 188, 168) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(23, 188, 168) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 23, 188, 168 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(23, 188, 168) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(23, 188, 168) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(23, 188, 168) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(23, 188, 168); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(23, 188, 168);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(23, 188,  
168) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 23, 188, 168 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(23, 188, 168) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(23, 188,  
168) }
```

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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