

Converting Colors

RGB(36, 140, 123)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(36, 140, 123) contains.

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Color

RGB(36, 140, 123)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	248C7B
RGB	36, 140, 123
RGB Percent	14%, 55%, 48%
CMY	0.8588, 0.4510, 0.5176
CMYK	0.74, 0.00, 0.12, 0.45
HSL	170°, 59%, 35%
HSV	170°, 74%, 55%
XYZ	13.6808, 20.5613, 21.9866
YIQ	106.9660, -56.5270, -27.3350

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

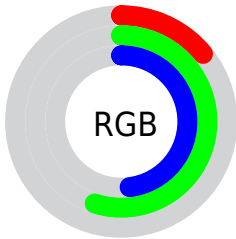
Format	Color
R_{YB}	36, 93, 140
Decimal	2395259
CIE _{Lab}	52.47, -33.08, 0.71
CIE _{LCh}	52, 33.084, 178.771
Yxy	20.5613, 0.2433, 0.3657
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280585339 (0xFF248C7B)
YUV	106.9660, 7.9048, -62.2372
Hunter-Lab	45.3446, -25.4982, 2.9928

Details

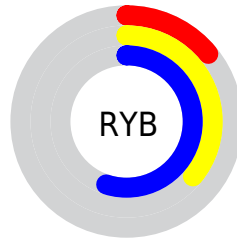
The RGB color **36, 140, 123** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **009999**. A complement of this color would be **140, 36, 53**, and the grayscale version is **107, 107, 107**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **98, 194, 175**, and **0, 89, 74** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **22, 140, 121**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **50, 140, 125**.

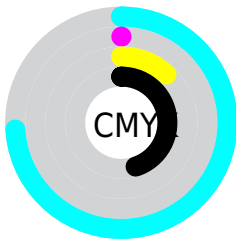
Distribution



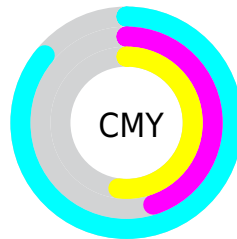
- Red (14%)
- Green (55%)
- Blue (48%)



- Red (14%)
- Yellow (36%)
- Blue (55%)



- Cyan (74%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (12%)
- Black (45%)





- Cyan (86%)
- Magenta (45%)
- Yellow (52%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RGB color 36, 140, 123 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 36, 140, 123 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 36, 140, 123

 36, 140, 123


255, 255, 255

 0, 114, 98

 98, 194, 175

 0, 89, 74

 126, 222, 203

 0, 65, 52

 154, 251, 231

 0, 42, 31


 183, 255, 255


 0, 16, 7


 212, 255, 255


 0, 0, 0

 242, 255, 255

 36, 140, 123

 36, 140, 123

 22, 140, 121

 50, 140, 125

■ 8, 140, 118

■ 64, 140, 128

■ 0, 140, 117

■ 78, 140, 130

■ 92, 140, 132

■ 106, 140, 134

■ 120, 140, 137

■ 134, 140, 139

■ 148, 140, 141

■ 162, 140, 144

Harmonies

Analogous

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



81, 137, 95



36, 140, 123



0, 140, 152

Triad

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



36, 140, 123



126, 118, 175



167, 113, 77

Complementary

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



36, 140, 123



140, 36, 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.



179, 105, 99



36, 140, 123



160, 108, 155

Square

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



36, 140, 123



79, 128, 182



177, 103, 127



144, 123, 68

Rectangle

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



36, 140, 123



0, 137, 167



177, 103, 127



172, 110, 84

Sweetspot

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



36, 140, 123



141, 181, 175



53, 140, 36



68, 92, 88



219, 219, 219



92, 92, 92

Same Dimension

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



36, 140, 123



20, 181, 155



36, 105, 140



62, 69, 68



0, 133, 111



0, 5, 4

Inverse Universe

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



140, 36, 53



181, 20, 46



140, 71, 36



69, 62, 63



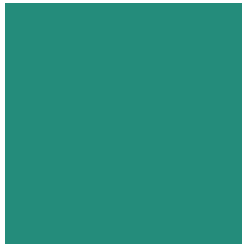
133, 0, 22



5, 0, 1

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 36, 140, 123 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 36, 140, 123 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

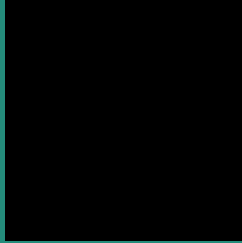
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

RGB 36, 140, 123 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 36, 140, 123.

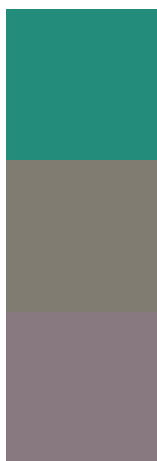


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 36, 140, 123.

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

36, 140, 123

Protanopia

129, 124, 114

Deuteranopia

135, 121, 127



Tritanopia
50, 136, 148

Trichromacy



Original Color

36, 140, 123

Protanomaly

95, 130, 117

Deuteranomaly

99, 128, 126

Tritanomaly

45, 137, 139

Monochromacy



Original Color

36, 140, 123

Achromatopsia

107, 107, 107

Achromatomaly

81, 119, 113

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 36, 140, 123 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(36, 140, 123)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(36, 140, 123)  
}
```

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(36, 140, 123) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(36, 140, 123) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 36, 140, 123 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(36, 140, 123) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(36, 140, 123) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(36, 140, 123)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(36, 140, 123); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(36, 140, 123);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(36, 140,  
123) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 36, 140, 123 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(36, 140, 123) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(36, 140,  
123) }
```

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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