

Converting Colors

RGB(38, 190, 72)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(38, 190, 72) contains.

RGB(38, 190, 72)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	11
<i>Previews</i>	23
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	26
<i>CSS Examples</i>	29

Color

RGB(38, 190, 72)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	26BE48
RGB	38, 190, 72
RGB Percent	15%, 75%, 28%
CMY	0.8510, 0.2549, 0.7176
CMYK	0.80, 0.00, 0.62, 0.25
HSL	133°, 67%, 45%
HSV	133°, 80%, 75%
XYZ	20.3825, 37.7069, 12.3348
YIQ	131.1000, -52.7140, -68.9220

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

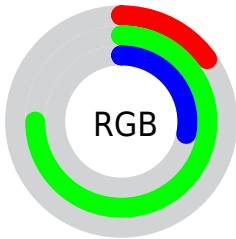
Format	Color
RYB	38, 162, 190
Decimal	2539080
CIELab	67.80, -61.95, 47.72
CIElCh	68, 78.193, 142.393
Yxy	37.7069, 0.2894, 0.5354
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280729160 (0xFF26BE48)
YUV	131.1000, -29.1363, -81.6487
Hunter-Lab	61.4059, -48.2108, 31.0744

Details

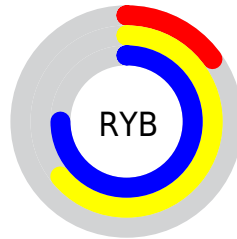
The RGB color **38, 190, 72** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **33CC66**. A complement of this color would be **190, 38, 156**, and the grayscale version is **131, 131, 131**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **110, 248, 125**, and **0, 135, 15** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **19, 190, 57**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **57, 190, 87**.

Distribution



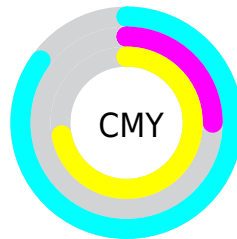
- Red (15%)
- Green (75%)
- Blue (28%)



- Red (15%)
- Yellow (64%)
- Blue (75%)



- Cyan (80%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (62%)
- Black (25%)



- Cyan (85%)
- Magenta (25%)
- Yellow (72%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 38, 190, 72 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 38, 190, 72 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 38, 190, 72  38, 190, 72

255, 255, 255  0, 162, 46

 110, 248, 125  0, 135, 15

 141, 255, 152  0, 109, 0

 171, 255, 179  0, 83, 0


 201, 255, 207  0, 58, 0


 232, 255, 236  0, 34, 0


 0, 0, 0

 38, 190, 72  38, 190, 72


 19, 190, 57  57, 190, 87


 0, 190, 43


 76, 190, 102


 95, 190, 116

 114, 190, 131

 133, 190, 146

 152, 190, 161

 171, 190, 175

 190, 190, 190

 209, 190, 205

Harmonies

Analogous

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



147, 177, 0



38, 190, 72



0, 196, 144

Triad

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



38, 190, 72



0, 179, 255



255, 95, 116

Complementary

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



38, 190, 72



190, 38, 156

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.



255, 92, 186



38, 190, 72



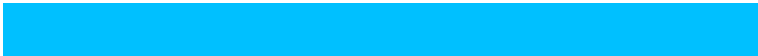
124, 154, 255

Square

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



38, 190, 72



0, 192, 255



232, 120, 252



255, 125, 51

Rectangle

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



38, 190, 72



0, 197, 193



232, 120, 252



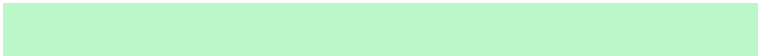
255, 90, 139

Sweetspot

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



38, 190, 72



188, 247, 201



157, 190, 38



89, 125, 97



252, 252, 252



125, 125, 125

Same Dimension

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



38, 190, 72



10, 247, 63



38, 190, 147



85, 94, 87



0, 158, 35



0, 31, 7

Inverse Universe

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



190, 38, 156



247, 10, 194



190, 38, 81



94, 85, 92



158, 0, 123



31, 0, 24

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 38, 190, 72 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 38, 190, 72 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

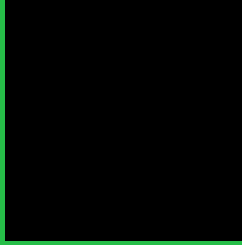
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 38, 190, 72 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 38, 190, 72.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 38, 190, 72.

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
38, 190, 72

Protanopia
183, 164, 64

Deuteranopia
201, 156, 82



Tritanopia
83, 178, 192

Trichromacy



Original Color

38, 190, 72



Protanomaly

130, 173, 67



Deuteranomaly

142, 168, 78



Tritanomaly

67, 182, 148

Monochromacy



Original Color

38, 190, 72



Achromatopsia

131, 131, 131



Achromatomaly

97, 152, 110

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 38, 190, 72 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(38, 190, 72)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(38, 190, 72)  
}
```

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(38, 190, 72) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(38, 190, 72) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 38, 190, 72 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(38, 190, 72) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(38, 190, 72) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(38, 190, 72) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(38, 190, 72); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(38, 190, 72);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(38, 190,  
72) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 38, 190, 72 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(38, 190, 72) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(38, 190,  
72) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)

**Follow me
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor