

Converting Colors

RGB(38, 192, 148)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(38, 192, 148) contains.

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Color

RGB(38, 192, 148)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	26C094
RGB	38, 192, 148
RGB Percent	15%, 75%, 58%
CMY	0.8510, 0.2471, 0.4196
CMYK	0.80, 0.00, 0.23, 0.25
HSL	163°, 67%, 45%
HSV	163°, 80%, 75%
XYZ	24.9943, 40.2495, 34.4686
YIQ	140.9380, -77.6600, -46.3320

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

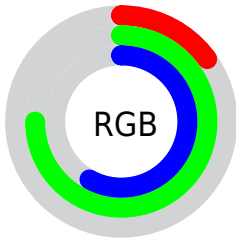
Format	Color
RYB	38, 128, 192
Decimal	2539668
CIELab	69.65, -48.83, 11.36
CIELCh	70, 50.137, 166.904
Yxy	40.2495, 0.2507, 0.4037
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280729748 (0xFF26C094)
YUV	140.9380, 3.4816, -90.2766
Hunter-Lab	63.4425, -40.7011, 12.1972

Details

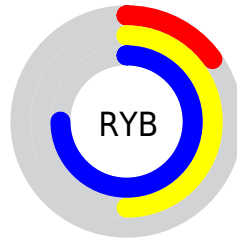
The RGB color **38, 192, 148** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **33CC99**. The color can be described as dark muted spring green. A complement of this color would be **192, 38, 82**, and the grayscale version is **141, 141, 141**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **110, 249, 202**, and **0, 137, 97** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **19, 192, 143**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **57, 192, 153**.

Distribution



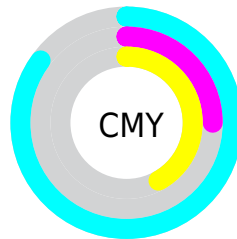
- Red (15%)
- Green (75%)
- Blue (58%)



- Red (15%)
- Yellow (50%)
- Blue (75%)



- Cyan (80%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (23%)
- Black (25%)



- Cyan (85%)
- Magenta (25%)
- Yellow (42%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 38, 192, 148 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, 192, 148 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



38, 192, 148



38, 192, 148

255, 255, 255



0, 164, 122



110, 249, 202



0, 137, 97



141, 255, 230



0, 111, 73



171, 255, 255



0, 86, 51



201, 255, 255



0, 61, 30



232, 255, 255



0, 39, 6



0, 0, 0



38, 192, 148



38, 192, 148



19, 192, 143



57, 192, 153

■ 0, 192, 137

■ 76, 192, 159

■ 96, 192, 164

■ 115, 192, 170

■ 134, 192, 175

■ 153, 192, 181

■ 172, 192, 186

■ 192, 192, 192

■ 211, 192, 197

Harmonies

Analogous

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



120, 186, 106



38, 192, 148



0, 193, 195

Triad

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



38, 192, 148



141, 166, 255



244, 144, 106

Complementary

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



38, 192, 148



192, 38, 82

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, 133, 146



38, 192, 148



206, 148, 233

Square

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



38, 192, 148



0, 181, 255



244, 134, 192



214, 161, 80

Rectangle

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



38, 192, 148



0, 192, 223



244, 134, 192



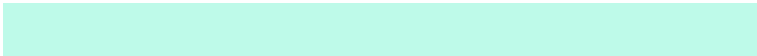
250, 139, 118

Sweetspot

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



38, 192, 148



190, 250, 233



84, 192, 38



89, 125, 115



252, 252, 252



125, 125, 125

Same Dimension

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



38, 192, 148



10, 250, 181



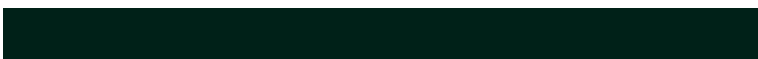
38, 161, 192



87, 97, 94



0, 161, 115



0, 33, 24

Inverse Universe

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



192, 38, 82



250, 10, 79



192, 69, 38



97, 87, 90



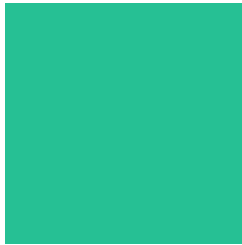
161, 0, 46



33, 0, 9

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 38, 192, 148 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

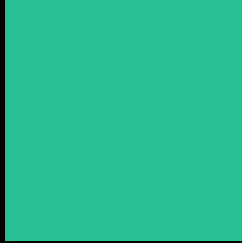
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 192, 148 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

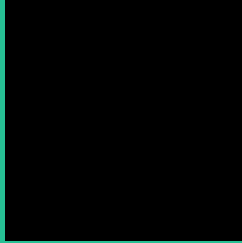
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 192, 148 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 38, 192, 148.

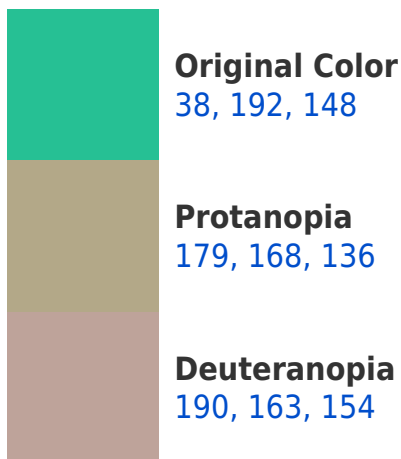


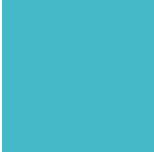
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 38, 192, 148.

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
69, 185, 200

Trichromacy



Original Color

38, 192, 148



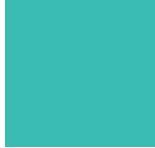
Protanomaly

128, 177, 140



Deuteranomaly

135, 174, 152



Tritanomaly

58, 188, 181

Monochromacy



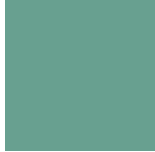
Original Color

38, 192, 148



Achromatopsia

141, 141, 141



Achromatomaly

104, 160, 144

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 38, 192, 148 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, 192, 148)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(38, 192, 148)  
}
```

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, 192, 148) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(38, 192, 148) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 38, 192, 148 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

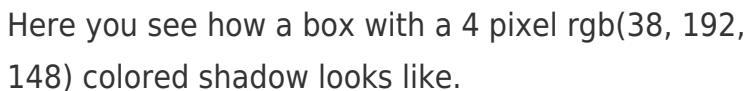
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(38, 192, 148) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(38, 192, 148) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(38, 192, 148) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(38, 192, 148); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(38, 192, 148);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(38, 192,  
148) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 38, 192, 148 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(38, 192, 148) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(38, 192,  
148) }
```

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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