

Converting Colors

RGB(38, 200, 176)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(38, 200, 176) contains.

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Color

RGB(38, 200, 176)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	26C8B0
RGB	38, 200, 176
RGB Percent	15%, 78%, 69%
CMY	0.8510, 0.2157, 0.3098
CMYK	0.81, 0.00, 0.12, 0.22
HSL	171°, 68%, 47%
HSV	171°, 81%, 78%
XYZ	29.2901, 44.8552, 48.1885
YIQ	148.8260, -88.8480, -41.8080

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

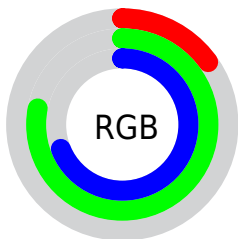
Format	Color
RYB	38, 125, 200
Decimal	2541744
CIELab	72.80, -45.02, 0.68
CIElCh	73, 45.023, 179.130
Yxy	44.8552, 0.2394, 0.3667
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280731824 (0xFF26C8B0)
YUV	148.8260, 13.3968, -97.1944
Hunter-Lab	66.9740, -39.1403, 4.2221

Details

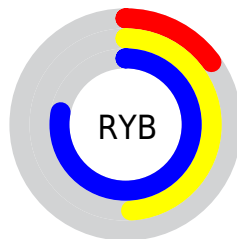
The RGB color **38, 200, 176** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **00CCCC**. The color can be described as middle muted spring green. A complement of this color would be **200, 38, 62**, and the grayscale version is **149, 149, 149**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **113, 255, 232**, and **0, 145, 124** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **18, 200, 173**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **58, 200, 179**.

Distribution



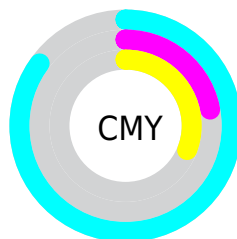
- Red (15%)
- Green (78%)
- Blue (69%)



- Red (15%)
- Yellow (49%)
- Blue (78%)



- Cyan (81%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (12%)
- Black (22%)



- Cyan (85%)
- Magenta (22%)
- Yellow (31%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 38, 200, 176 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, 200, 176 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



38, 200, 176



38, 200, 176

255, 255, 255



0, 172, 149



113, 255, 232



0, 145, 124



145, 255, 255



0, 119, 99



175, 255, 255



0, 93, 75



206, 255, 255



0, 68, 52



237, 255, 255



0, 46, 31



0, 18, 8



0, 0, 0



38, 200, 176



38, 200, 176

■ 18, 200, 173

■ 58, 200, 179

■ 0, 200, 170

■ 78, 200, 182

■ 98, 200, 185

■ 118, 200, 188

■ 138, 200, 191

■ 158, 200, 194

■ 178, 200, 197

■ 198, 200, 200

■ 218, 200, 203

Harmonies

Analogous

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



113, 196, 135



38, 200, 176



0, 199, 217

Triad

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



38, 200, 176



181, 168, 251



238, 161, 109

Complementary

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



38, 200, 176



200, 38, 62

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, 149, 141



38, 200, 176



229, 154, 222

Square

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



38, 200, 176



110, 183, 255



254, 145, 181



205, 176, 95

Rectangle

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



38, 200, 176



0, 196, 240



254, 145, 181



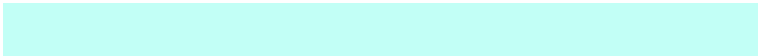
246, 157, 118

Sweetspot

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



38, 200, 176



194, 255, 246



62, 200, 38



91, 128, 122



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



38, 200, 176



8, 255, 218



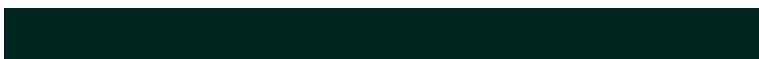
38, 143, 200



90, 99, 98



0, 163, 139



0, 36, 30

Inverse Universe

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



200, 38, 62



255, 8, 44



200, 95, 38



99, 90, 91



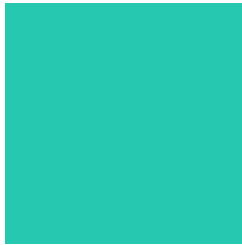
163, 0, 24



36, 0, 5

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 38, 200, 176 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, 200, 176 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

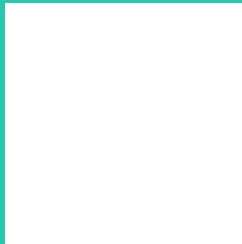
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 38, 200, 176 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 38, 200, 176.

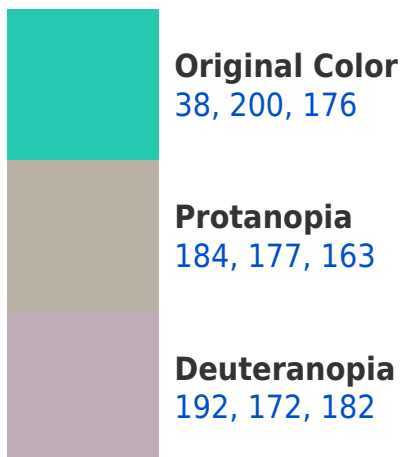


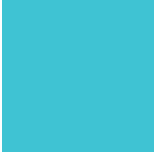
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 38, 200, 176.

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
63, 195, 211

Trichromacy



Original Color

38, 200, 176



Protanomaly

131, 185, 168



Deuteranomaly

136, 182, 180



Tritanomaly

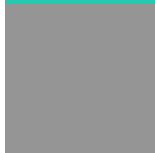
54, 197, 198

Monochromacy



Original Color

38, 200, 176



Achromatopsia

149, 149, 149



Achromatomaly

109, 168, 159

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 38, 200, 176 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, 200, 176)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(38, 200, 176)  
}
```

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, 200, 176) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(38, 200, 176) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 38, 200, 176 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, 200, 176) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(38, 200, 176) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(38, 200, 176)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(38, 200, 176); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(38, 200, 176);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(38, 200,  
176) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 38, 200, 176 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(38, 200, 176) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(38, 200,  
176) }
```

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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