

Converting Colors

RGB(39, 216, 186)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(39, 216, 186) contains.

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Color

RGB(39, 216, 186)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	27D8BA
RGB	39, 216, 186
RGB Percent	15%, 85%, 73%
CMY	0.8471, 0.1529, 0.2706
CMYK	0.82, 0.00, 0.14, 0.15
HSL	170°, 69%, 50%
HSV	170°, 82%, 85%
XYZ	34.2555, 53.0882, 54.8960
YIQ	159.6570, -95.8620, -46.8540

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

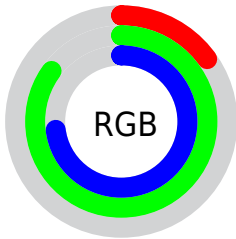
Format	Color
RYB	39, 136, 216
Decimal	2611386
CIELab	77.93, -49.04, 2.76
CIELCh	78, 49.113, 176.775
Yxy	53.0882, 0.2408, 0.3732
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280801466 (0xFF27D8BA)
YUV	159.6570, 12.9871, -105.8162
Hunter-Lab	72.8617, -43.5872, 6.3325

Details

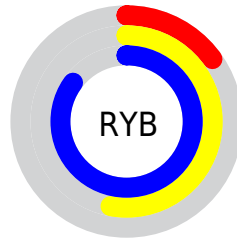
The RGB color **39, 216, 186** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **33CC99**. The color can be described as middle washed spring green. A complement of this color would be **216, 39, 69**, and the grayscale version is **160, 160, 160**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **117, 255, 242**, and **0, 160, 133** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **17, 216, 182**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **61, 216, 190**.

Distribution



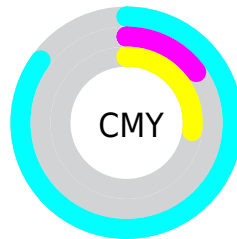
- Red (15%)
- Green (85%)
- Blue (73%)



- Red (15%)
- Yellow (53%)
- Blue (85%)



- Cyan (82%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (14%)
- Black (15%)



- Cyan (85%)
- Magenta (15%)
- Yellow (27%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 39, 216, 186 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 39, 216, 186 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



39, 216, 186



39, 216, 186

255, 255, 255



0, 188, 159



117, 255, 242



0, 160, 133



149, 255, 255



0, 133, 108



181, 255, 255



0, 107, 84



212, 255, 255



0, 82, 61



243, 255, 255



0, 57, 39



0, 35, 18



0, 0, 0



39, 216, 186



39, 216, 186

■ 17, 216, 182

■ 61, 216, 190

■ 0, 216, 179

■ 82, 216, 193

■ 104, 216, 197

■ 125, 216, 201

■ 147, 216, 204

■ 169, 216, 208

■ 190, 216, 212

■ 212, 216, 215

■ 233, 216, 219

Harmonies

Analogous

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



124, 212, 141



39, 216, 186



0, 216, 232

Triad

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



39, 216, 186



189, 183, 255



255, 172, 118

Complementary

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



39, 216, 186



216, 39, 69

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, 159, 154



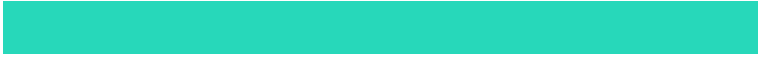
39, 216, 186



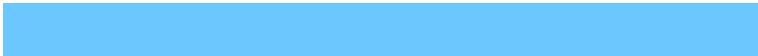
245, 166, 243

Square

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



39, 216, 186



108, 199, 255



255, 156, 199



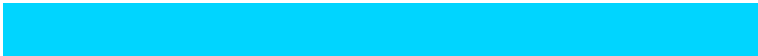
225, 188, 100

Rectangle

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



39, 216, 186



0, 213, 255



255, 156, 199



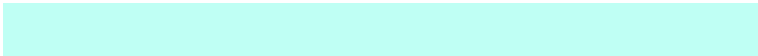
255, 167, 128

Sweetspot

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



39, 216, 186



191, 255, 244



71, 216, 39



89, 128, 121



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



39, 216, 186



5, 255, 213



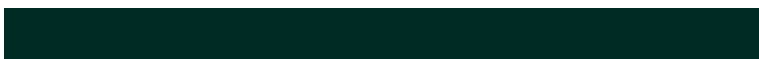
39, 160, 216



96, 107, 105



0, 171, 142



0, 43, 36

Inverse Universe

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



216, 39, 69



255, 5, 47



216, 95, 39



107, 96, 98



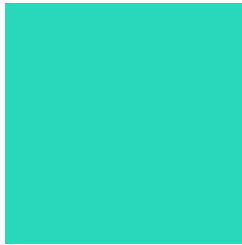
171, 0, 29



43, 0, 7

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 39, 216, 186 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 39, 216, 186 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

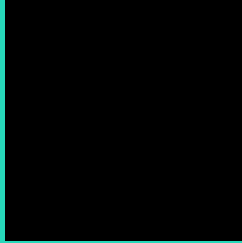
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

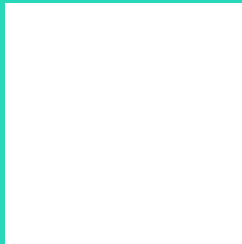
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 39, 216, 186 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 39, 216, 186.

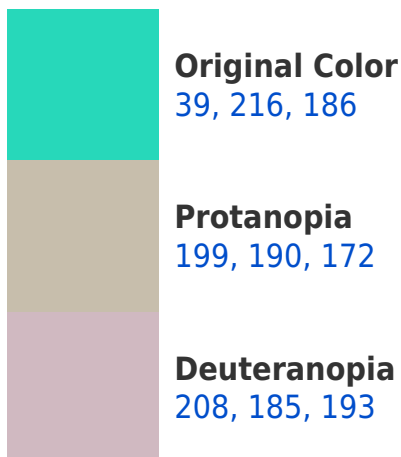


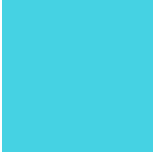
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 39, 216, 186.

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](#).

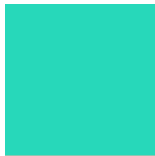
Dichromacy





Tritanopia
69, 210, 227

Trichromacy



Original Color

39, 216, 186



Protanomaly

141, 199, 177



Deuteranomaly

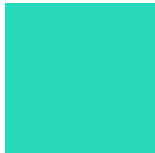
147, 196, 190



Tritanomaly

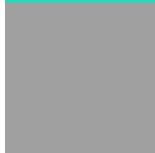
58, 212, 212

Monochromacy



Original Color

39, 216, 186



Achromatopsia

160, 160, 160



Achromatomaly

116, 180, 169

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 39, 216, 186 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(39, 216, 186)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(39, 216, 186)  
}
```

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(39, 216, 186) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(39, 216, 186) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 39, 216, 186 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(39, 216, 186) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(39, 216, 186) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(39, 216, 186) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(39, 216, 186); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(39, 216, 186);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(39, 216,  
186) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 39, 216, 186 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(39, 216, 186) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(39, 216,  
186) }
```

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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