

Converting Colors

RGB(43, 198, 192)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(43, 198, 192) contains.

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Color

RGB(43, 198, 192)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	2BC6C0
RGB	43, 198, 192
RGB Percent	17%, 78%, 75%
CMY	0.8314, 0.2235, 0.2471
CMYK	0.78, 0.00, 0.03, 0.22
HSL	178°, 64%, 47%
HSV	178°, 78%, 78%
XYZ	30.7048, 44.7075, 56.8803
YIQ	150.9710, -90.4540, -34.7260

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

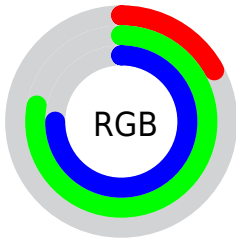
Format	Color
RYB	43, 122, 198
Decimal	2868928
CIELab	72.70, -39.25, -8.15
CIELCh	73, 40.082, 191.727
Yxy	44.7075, 0.2321, 0.3379
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281059008 (0xFF2BC6C0)
YUV	150.9710, 20.2273, -94.6906
Hunter-Lab	66.8637, -35.0417, -3.6328

Details

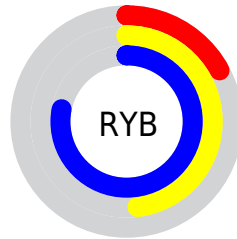
The RGB color **43, 198, 192** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **33CCCC**. The color can be described as middle muted cyan. A complement of this color would be **198, 43, 49**, and the grayscale version is **151, 151, 151**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **117, 255, 248**, and **0, 143, 139** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **23, 198, 191**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **63, 198, 193**.

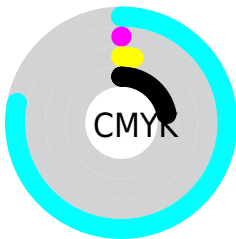
Distribution



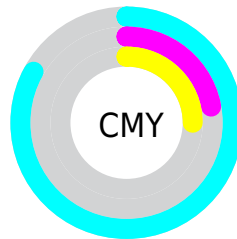
- Red (17%)
- Green (78%)
- Blue (75%)



- Red (17%)
- Yellow (48%)
- Blue (78%)



- Cyan (78%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (3%)
- Black (22%)



- Cyan (83%)
- Magenta (22%)
- Yellow (25%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 43, 198, 192 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 43, 198, 192 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



43, 198, 192



43, 198, 192

255, 255, 255



0, 170, 165



117, 255, 248



0, 143, 139



148, 255, 255



0, 117, 113



179, 255, 255



0, 92, 89



209, 255, 255



0, 67, 66



240, 255, 255



0, 45, 43



0, 18, 24



0, 0, 0



43, 198, 192



43, 198, 192

■ 23, 198, 191

■ 63, 198, 193

■ 3, 198, 190

■ 83, 198, 194

■ 0, 198, 190

■ 102, 198, 194

■ 122, 198, 195

■ 142, 198, 196

■ 162, 198, 197

■ 182, 198, 197

■ 201, 198, 198

■ 221, 198, 199

Harmonies

Analogous

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



101, 196, 154



43, 198, 192



0, 196, 226

Triad

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



43, 198, 192



201, 164, 233



222, 168, 109

Complementary

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



43, 198, 192



198, 43, 49

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.



244, 156, 131



43, 198, 192



236, 153, 202

Square

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



43, 198, 192



148, 177, 250



250, 150, 165



188, 181, 105

Rectangle

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



43, 198, 192



58, 191, 242



250, 150, 165



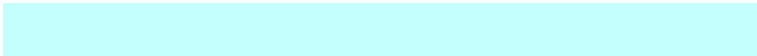
230, 164, 115

Sweetspot

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



43, 198, 192



196, 255, 253



51, 198, 43



92, 128, 126



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



43, 198, 192



15, 255, 246



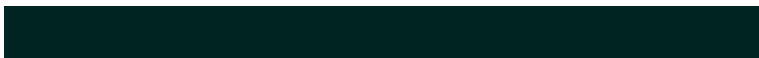
43, 128, 198



90, 99, 99



0, 163, 157



0, 36, 34

Inverse Universe

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



198, 43, 49



255, 15, 25



198, 113, 43



99, 90, 90



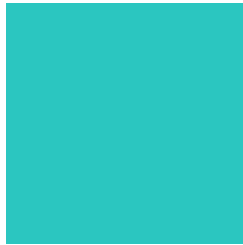
163, 0, 6



36, 0, 1

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 43, 198, 192 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 43, 198, 192 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

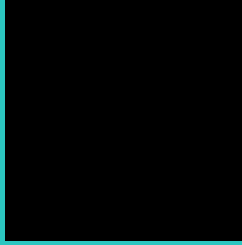
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

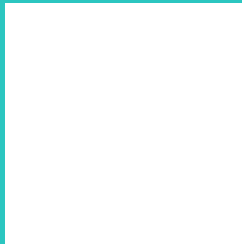
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 43, 198, 192 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 43, 198, 192.

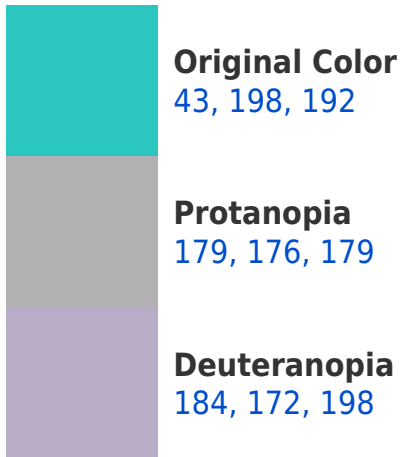


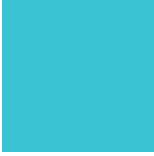
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 43, 198, 192.

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
58, 195, 211

Trichromacy



Original Color
43, 198, 192



Protanomaly
130, 184, 184



Deuteranomaly
133, 181, 196



Tritanomaly
53, 196, 204

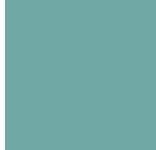
Monochromacy



Original Color
43, 198, 192



Achromatopsia
151, 151, 151



Achromatomaly
112, 168, 166

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 43, 198, 192 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(43, 198, 192)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(43, 198, 192)  
}
```

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(43, 198, 192) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(43, 198, 192) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 43, 198, 192 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(43, 198, 192) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(43, 198, 192) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(43, 198, 192) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(43, 198, 192); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(43, 198, 192);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(43, 198,  
192) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 43, 198, 192 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(43, 198, 192) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(43, 198,  
192) }
```

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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