

Converting Colors

RGB(43, 212, 172)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(43, 212, 172) contains.

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Color

RGB(43, 212, 172)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	2BD4AC
RGB	43, 212, 172
RGB Percent	17%, 83%, 67%
CMY	0.8314, 0.1686, 0.3255
CMYK	0.80, 0.00, 0.19, 0.17
HSL	166°, 66%, 50%
HSV	166°, 80%, 83%
XYZ	31.9861, 50.5791, 47.1066
YIQ	156.9090, -87.8840, -48.2680

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

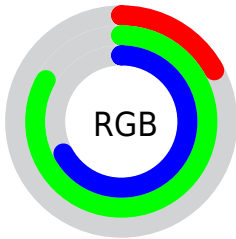
Format	Color
R _Y B	43, 139, 212
Decimal	2872492
CIE Lab	76.42, -50.59, 8.09
CIE LCh	76, 51.233, 170.919
Yxy	50.5791, 0.2467, 0.3901
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281062572 (0xFF2BD4AC)
YUV	156.9090, 7.4399, -99.8982
Hunter-Lab	71.1190, -44.1769, 10.5118

Details

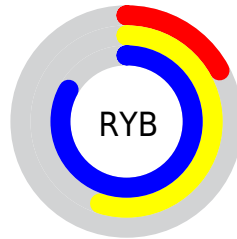
The RGB color **43, 212, 172** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **33CC99**. The color can be described as middle washed spring green. A complement of this color would be **212, 43, 83**, and the grayscale version is **157, 157, 157**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **118, 255, 227**, and **0, 156, 120** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **22, 212, 167**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **64, 212, 177**.

Distribution



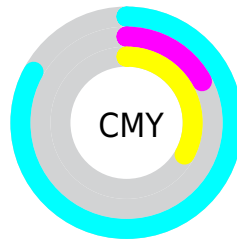
- Red (17%)
- Green (83%)
- Blue (67%)



- Red (17%)
- Yellow (55%)
- Blue (83%)



- Cyan (80%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (19%)
- Black (17%)



- Cyan (83%)
- Magenta (17%)
- Yellow (33%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 43, 212, 172 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, 212, 172 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



43, 212, 172



43, 212, 172

255, 255, 255



0, 184, 145



118, 255, 227



0, 156, 120



149, 255, 255



0, 129, 95



180, 255, 255



0, 103, 71



211, 255, 255



0, 78, 49



242, 255, 255



0, 54, 28



0, 31, 2



0, 0, 0



43, 212, 172



43, 212, 172

■ 22, 212, 167

■ 64, 212, 177

■ 1, 212, 162

■ 85, 212, 182

■ 0, 212, 162

■ 107, 212, 187

■ 128, 212, 192

■ 149, 212, 197

■ 170, 212, 202

■ 191, 212, 207

■ 213, 212, 212

■ 234, 212, 217

Harmonies

Analogous

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



129, 207, 127



43, 212, 172



0, 213, 221

Triad

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



43, 212, 172



170, 182, 255



255, 164, 117

Complementary

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



43, 212, 172



212, 43, 83

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, 151, 157



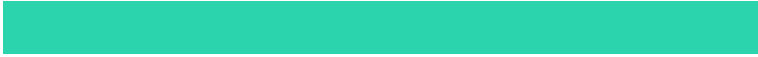
43, 212, 172



233, 164, 249

Square

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



43, 212, 172



69, 198, 255



255, 151, 205



230, 181, 93

Rectangle

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



43, 212, 172



0, 210, 249



255, 151, 205



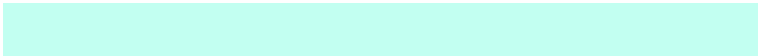
255, 159, 129

Sweetspot

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



43, 212, 172



194, 255, 241



85, 212, 43



91, 128, 119



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



43, 212, 172



10, 255, 197



43, 170, 212



96, 107, 105



0, 171, 130



0, 43, 33

Inverse Universe

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



212, 43, 83



255, 10, 68



212, 85, 43



107, 96, 99



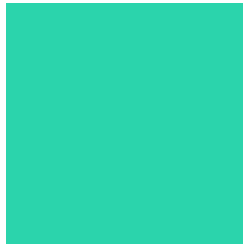
171, 0, 40



43, 0, 10

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 43, 212, 172 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

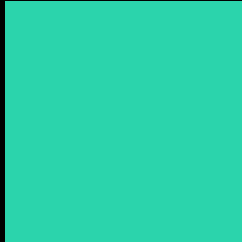
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 212, 172 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

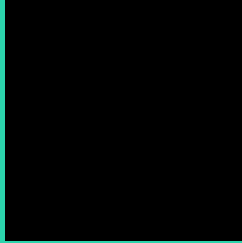
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

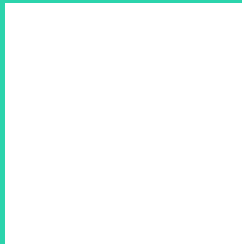
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 43, 212, 172 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 43, 212, 172.

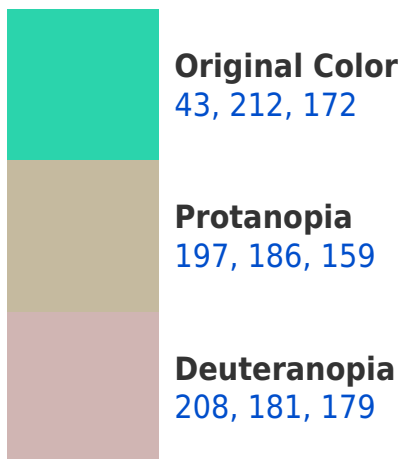


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 43, 212, 172.

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
74, 205, 222

Trichromacy



Original Color

43, 212, 172



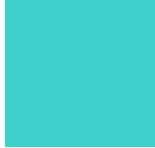
Protanomaly

141, 195, 164



Deuteranomaly

148, 192, 176



Tritanomaly

63, 208, 204

Monochromacy



Original Color

43, 212, 172



Achromatopsia

157, 157, 157



Achromatomaly

116, 177, 162

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 43, 212, 172 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, 212, 172)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(43, 212, 172)  
}
```

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, 212, 172) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(43, 212, 172) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 43, 212, 172 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, 212, 172) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(43, 212, 172) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(43, 212, 172)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(43, 212, 172); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(43, 212, 172);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(43, 212,  
172) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 43, 212, 172 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(43, 212, 172) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(43, 212,  
172) }
```

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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