

Converting Colors

RGB(43, 213, 153)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(43, 213, 153) contains.

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Color

RGB(43, 213, 153)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	2BD599
RGB	43, 213, 153
RGB Percent	17%, 84%, 60%
CMY	0.8314, 0.1647, 0.4000
CMYK	0.80, 0.00, 0.28, 0.16
HSL	159°, 67%, 50%
HSV	159°, 80%, 84%
XYZ	30.5403, 50.4020, 38.2559
YIQ	155.3300, -82.0600, -54.7000

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

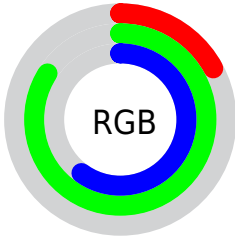
Format	Color
RYB	43, 146, 213
Decimal	2872729
CIELab	76.32, -55.45, 18.04
CIELCh	76, 58.307, 161.980
Yxy	50.4020, 0.2562, 0.4228
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281062809 (0xFF2BD599)
YUV	155.3300, -1.1487, -98.5134
Hunter-Lab	70.9944, -47.4532, 17.7471

Details

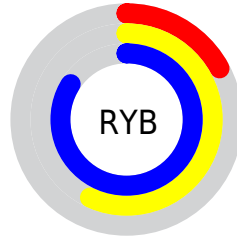
The RGB color **43, 213, 153** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **00CC99**. The color can be described as middle washed spring green. A complement of this color would be **213, 43, 103**, and the grayscale version is **155, 155, 155**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **117, 255, 207**, and **0, 157, 102** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **22, 213, 145**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **64, 213, 161**.

Distribution



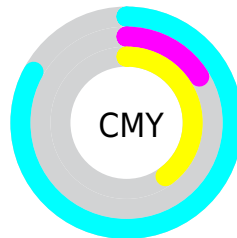
- Red (17%)
- Green (84%)
- Blue (60%)



- Red (17%)
- Yellow (57%)
- Blue (84%)



- Cyan (80%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (28%)
- Black (16%)



- Cyan (83%)
- Magenta (16%)
- Yellow (40%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 43, 213, 153 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, 213, 153 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



43, 213, 153



43, 213, 153

255, 255, 255



0, 185, 127



117, 255, 207



0, 157, 102



149, 255, 236



0, 130, 78



179, 255, 255



0, 104, 54



210, 255, 255



0, 78, 32



241, 255, 255



0, 54, 11



0, 30, 0



0, 0, 0



43, 213, 153



43, 213, 153

■ 22, 213, 145

■ 64, 213, 161

■ 0, 213, 138

■ 86, 213, 168

■ 0, 213, 138

■ 107, 213, 176

■ 128, 213, 183

■ 149, 213, 191

■ 171, 213, 198

■ 192, 213, 206

■ 213, 213, 213

■ 235, 213, 221

Harmonies

Analogous

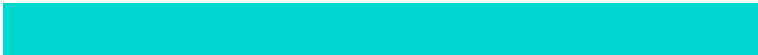
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



139, 205, 105



43, 213, 153



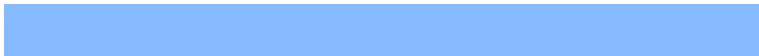
0, 215, 209

Triad

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



43, 213, 153



134, 187, 255



255, 154, 119

Complementary

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



43, 213, 153



213, 43, 103

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, 142, 169



43, 213, 153



220, 165, 255

Square

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



43, 213, 153



0, 203, 255



255, 147, 223



246, 174, 84

Rectangle

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



43, 213, 153



0, 214, 244



255, 147, 223



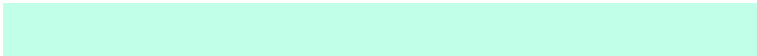
255, 148, 134

Sweetspot

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



43, 213, 153



194, 255, 233



105, 213, 43



91, 128, 114



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



43, 213, 153



10, 255, 169



43, 190, 213



96, 107, 103



0, 171, 111



0, 43, 28

Inverse Universe

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



213, 43, 103



255, 10, 97



213, 66, 43



107, 96, 100



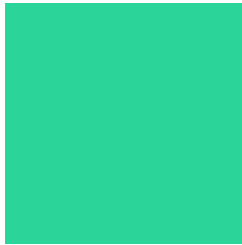
171, 0, 60



43, 0, 15

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 43, 213, 153 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, 213, 153 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, 213, 153 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 43, 213, 153.

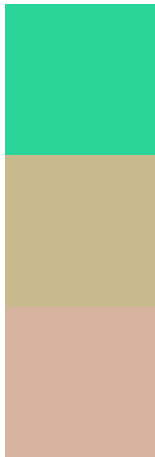


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 43, 213, 153.

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](#).

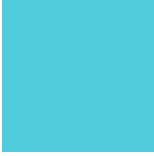
Dichromacy



Original Color
43, 213, 153

Protanopia
200, 186, 141

Deuteranopia
214, 180, 160



Tritanopia
80, 204, 221

Trichromacy



Original Color

43, 213, 153



Protanomaly

143, 196, 145



Deuteranomaly

152, 192, 157



Tritanomaly

67, 207, 196

Monochromacy



Original Color

43, 213, 153



Achromatopsia

155, 155, 155



Achromatomaly

114, 176, 154

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 43, 213, 153 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, 213, 153)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(43, 213, 153)  
}
```

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, 213, 153) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(43, 213, 153) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 43, 213, 153 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, 213, 153) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(43, 213, 153) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(43, 213, 153)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(43, 213, 153); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(43, 213, 153);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(43, 213,  
153) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 43, 213, 153 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(43, 213, 153) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(43, 213,  
153) }
```

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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