

Converting Colors

RGB(47, 156, 132)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(47, 156, 132) contains.

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Color

RGB(47, 156, 132)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	2F9C84
RGB	47, 156, 132
RGB Percent	18%, 61%, 52%
CMY	0.8157, 0.3882, 0.4824
CMYK	0.70, 0.00, 0.15, 0.39
HSL	167°, 54%, 40%
HSV	167°, 70%, 61%
XYZ	17.2256, 26.0472, 25.9495
YIQ	120.6730, -57.2600, -30.5720

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

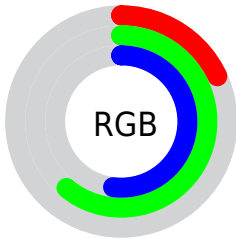
Format	Color
RYB	47, 108, 156
Decimal	3120260
CIELab	58.08, -36.36, 3.73
CIElCh	58, 36.555, 174.147
Yxy	26.0472, 0.2488, 0.3763
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281310340 (0xFF2F9C84)
YUV	120.6730, 5.5842, -64.6112
Hunter-Lab	51.0365, -29.0673, 5.5795

Details

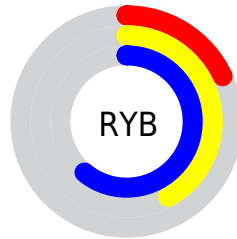
The RGB color **47, 156, 132** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **009999**. A complement of this color would be **156, 47, 71**, and the grayscale version is **121, 121, 121**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **108, 211, 185**, and **0, 104, 83** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **31, 156, 129**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **63, 156, 135**.

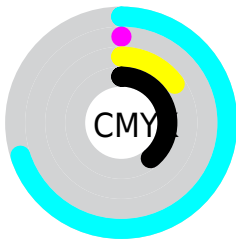
Distribution



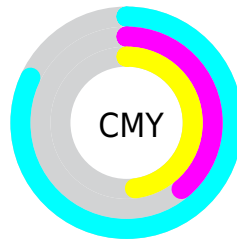
- Red (18%)
- Green (61%)
- Blue (52%)



- Red (18%)
- Yellow (42%)
- Blue (61%)



- Cyan (70%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (15%)
- Black (39%)



- Cyan (82%)
- Magenta (39%)
- Yellow (48%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 47, 156, 132 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 47, 156, 132 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



47, 156, 132



47, 156, 132

255, 255, 255



0, 130, 107



108, 211, 185



0, 104, 83



136, 240, 213



0, 79, 60



165, 255, 241



0, 55, 38



194, 255, 255



0, 35, 17



224, 255, 255



0, 0, 0

253, 255, 255



47, 156, 132



47, 156, 132



31, 156, 129



63, 156, 135

■ 16, 156, 125

■ 78, 156, 139

■ 0, 156, 122

■ 94, 156, 142

■ 0, 156, 122

■ 109, 156, 146

■ 125, 156, 149

■ 141, 156, 153

■ 156, 156, 156

■ 172, 156, 159

■ 187, 156, 163

Harmonies

Analogous

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



96, 153, 101



47, 156, 132



0, 156, 165

Triad

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



47, 156, 132



133, 134, 198



189, 124, 89

Complementary

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



47, 156, 132



156, 47, 71

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.



201, 116, 115



47, 156, 132



174, 122, 177

Square

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



47, 156, 132



77, 145, 203



196, 115, 147



165, 136, 75

Rectangle

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



47, 156, 132



0, 154, 183



196, 115, 147



195, 121, 96

Sweetspot

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



47, 156, 132



161, 204, 195



72, 156, 47



77, 102, 96



230, 230, 230



102, 102, 102

Same Dimension

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



47, 156, 132



33, 204, 166



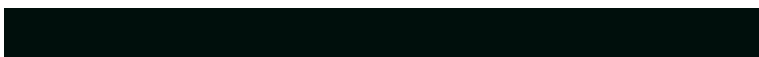
47, 127, 156



71, 79, 77



0, 143, 111



0, 15, 12

Inverse Universe

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



156, 47, 71



204, 33, 70



156, 76, 47



79, 71, 73



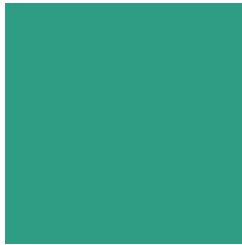
143, 0, 31



15, 0, 3

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 47, 156, 132 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 47, 156, 132 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

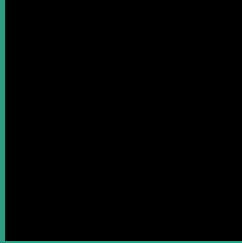
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

RGB 47, 156, 132 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 47, 156, 132.

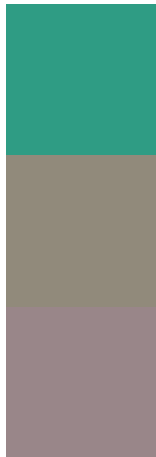


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 47, 156, 132.

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
47, 156, 132

Protanopia
145, 138, 123

Deuteranopia
153, 134, 137



Tritanopia
62, 152, 164

Trichromacy



Original Color

47, 156, 132



Protanomaly

109, 145, 126



Deuteranomaly

114, 142, 135



Tritanomaly

57, 153, 152

Monochromacy



Original Color

47, 156, 132



Achromatopsia

121, 121, 121



Achromatomaly

94, 134, 125

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 47, 156, 132 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(47, 156, 132)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(47, 156, 132)  
}
```

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(47, 156, 132) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(47, 156, 132) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 47, 156, 132 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(47, 156, 132) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(47, 156, 132) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(47, 156, 132)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(47, 156, 132); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(47, 156, 132);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(47, 156,  
132) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 47, 156, 132 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(47, 156, 132) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(47, 156,  
132) }
```

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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