

Converting Colors

RGB(49, 207, 176)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(49, 207, 176) contains.

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Color

RGB(49, 207, 176)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	31CFB0
RGB	49, 207, 176
RGB Percent	19%, 81%, 69%
CMY	0.8078, 0.1882, 0.3098
CMYK	0.76, 0.00, 0.15, 0.19
HSL	168°, 62%, 50%
HSV	168°, 76%, 81%
XYZ	31.4159, 48.4132, 48.7632
YIQ	156.2240, -84.2170, -43.1370

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

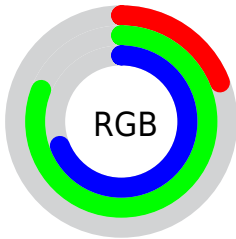
Format	Color
RYB	49, 137, 207
Decimal	3264432
CIELab	75.08, -46.90, 4.03
CIELCh	75, 47.073, 175.094
Yxy	48.4132, 0.2443, 0.3765
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281454512 (0xFF31CFB0)
YUV	156.2240, 9.7496, -94.0354
Hunter-Lab	69.5796, -41.1697, 7.1537

Details

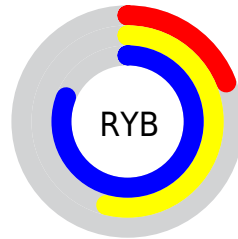
The RGB color **49, 207, 176** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **33CC99**. The color can be described as middle muted spring green. A complement of this color would be **207, 49, 80**, and the grayscale version is **156, 156, 156**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **120, 255, 232**, and **0, 152, 124** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **28, 207, 172**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **70, 207, 180**.

Distribution



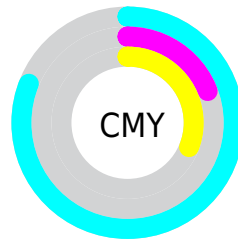
- Red (19%)
- Green (81%)
- Blue (69%)



- Red (19%)
- Yellow (54%)
- Blue (81%)



- Cyan (76%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (15%)
- Black (19%)



- Cyan (81%)
- Magenta (19%)
- Yellow (31%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 49, 207, 176 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 49, 207, 176 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



49, 207, 176



49, 207, 176

255, 255, 255



0, 179, 149



120, 255, 232



0, 152, 124



151, 255, 255



0, 125, 99



182, 255, 255



0, 99, 75



212, 255, 255



0, 74, 52



243, 255, 255



0, 51, 31



0, 27, 8



0, 0, 0



49, 207, 176



49, 207, 176

■ 28, 207, 172

■ 70, 207, 180

■ 8, 207, 168

■ 90, 207, 184

■ 0, 207, 166

■ 111, 207, 188

■ 132, 207, 192

■ 153, 207, 196

■ 173, 207, 200

■ 194, 207, 204

■ 215, 207, 208

■ 235, 207, 213

Harmonies

Analogous

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



123, 202, 134



49, 207, 176



0, 207, 220

Triad

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



49, 207, 176



178, 176, 255



251, 164, 115

Complementary

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



49, 207, 176



207, 49, 80

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, 152, 150



49, 207, 176



232, 160, 235

Square

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



49, 207, 176



99, 191, 255



255, 150, 194



218, 180, 97

Rectangle

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



49, 207, 176



0, 204, 245



255, 150, 194



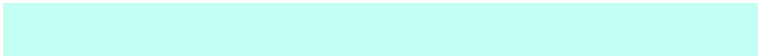
255, 160, 125

Sweetspot

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



49, 207, 176



196, 255, 243



81, 207, 49



92, 128, 120



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



49, 207, 176



20, 255, 209



49, 160, 207



94, 105, 102



0, 168, 135



0, 41, 33

Inverse Universe

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



207, 49, 80



255, 20, 66



207, 96, 49



105, 94, 96



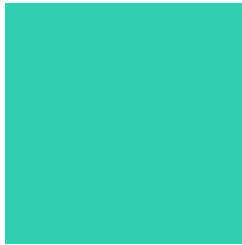
168, 0, 33



41, 0, 8

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 49, 207, 176 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

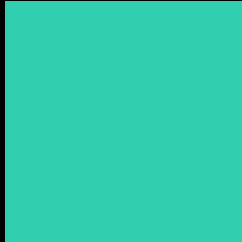
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 49, 207, 176 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

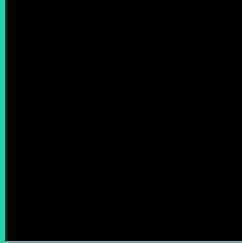
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

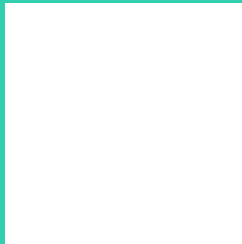
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 49, 207, 176 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 49, 207, 176.

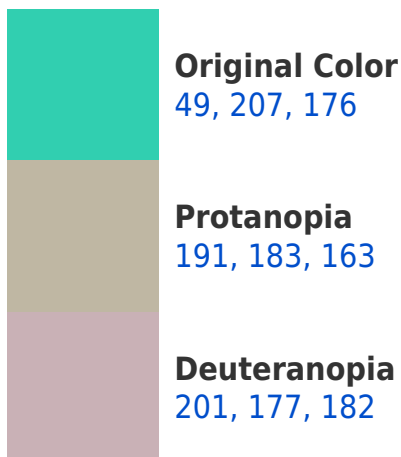


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 49, 207, 176.

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, 201, 217

Trichromacy



Original Color

49, 207, 176



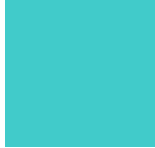
Protanomaly

139, 192, 168



Deuteranomaly

146, 188, 180



Tritanomaly

65, 203, 202

Monochromacy



Original Color

49, 207, 176



Achromatopsia

156, 156, 156



Achromatomaly

117, 175, 163

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 49, 207, 176 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(49, 207, 176)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(49, 207, 176)  
}
```

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(49, 207, 176) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(49, 207, 176) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 49, 207, 176 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(49, 207, 176) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(49, 207, 176) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(49, 207, 176)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(49, 207, 176); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(49, 207, 176);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(49, 207,  
176) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 49, 207, 176 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(49, 207, 176) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(49, 207,  
176) }
```

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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