

Converting Colors

RGB(50, 155, 138)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(50, 155, 138) contains.

RGB(50, 155, 138)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	11
<i>Previews</i>	23
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	26
<i>CSS Examples</i>	29

Color

RGB(50, 155, 138)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	329B8A
RGB	50, 155, 138
RGB Percent	20%, 61%, 54%
CMY	0.8039, 0.3922, 0.4588
CMYK	0.68, 0.00, 0.11, 0.39
HSL	170°, 51%, 40%
HSV	170°, 68%, 61%
XYZ	17.6242, 25.9558, 28.1258
YIQ	121.6670, -57.1230, -27.5470

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

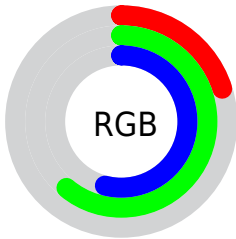
Format	Color
RYB	50, 107, 155
Decimal	3316618
CIELab	58.00, -33.82, 0.20
CIELCh	58, 33.825, 179.654
Yxy	25.9558, 0.2458, 0.3620
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281506698 (0xFF329B8A)
YUV	121.6670, 8.0522, -62.8520
Hunter-Lab	50.9468, -27.4079, 2.9310

Details

The RGB color **50, 155, 138** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **009999**. A complement of this color would be **155, 50, 67**, and the grayscale version is **122, 122, 122**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **110, 210, 191**, and **0, 103, 88** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **34, 155, 135**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **65, 155, 141**.

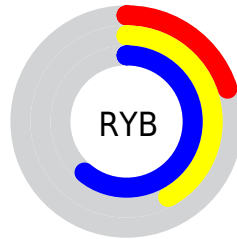
Distribution



Red (20%)

Green (61%)

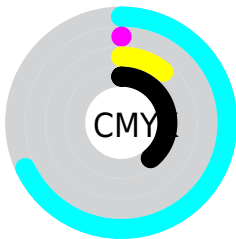
Blue (54%)



Red (20%)

Yellow (42%)

Blue (61%)

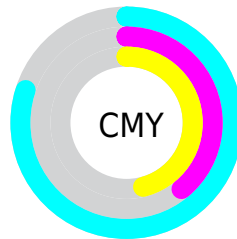


Cyan (68%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (11%)

Black (39%)



Cyan (80%)

Magenta (39%)

Yellow (46%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 50, 155, 138 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 50, 155, 138 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



50, 155, 138



50, 155, 138

255, 255, 255



2, 129, 113



110, 210, 191



0, 103, 88



139, 239, 219



0, 78, 65



167, 255, 248



0, 55, 43



196, 255, 255



0, 35, 22



226, 255, 255



0, 0, 0



50, 155, 138



50, 155, 138



34, 155, 135



65, 155, 141



19, 155, 133



81, 155, 143

■ 3, 155, 130

■ 96, 155, 146

■ 0, 155, 130

■ 112, 155, 148

■ 127, 155, 151

■ 143, 155, 153

■ 158, 155, 156

■ 174, 155, 158

■ 189, 155, 161

Harmonies

Analogous

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



93, 152, 108



50, 155, 138



0, 154, 168

Triad

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



50, 155, 138



142, 132, 191



183, 127, 89

Complementary

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



50, 155, 138



155, 50, 67

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.



196, 119, 112



50, 155, 138



176, 122, 170

Square

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



50, 155, 138



95, 142, 198



194, 116, 141



159, 137, 80

Rectangle

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



50, 155, 138



7, 152, 184



194, 116, 141



188, 124, 95

Sweetspot

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



50, 155, 138



161, 201, 195



67, 155, 50



78, 102, 98



230, 230, 230



102, 102, 102

Same Dimension

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



50, 155, 138



38, 201, 175



50, 120, 155



69, 77, 75



0, 140, 118



0, 13, 11

Inverse Universe

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



155, 50, 67



201, 38, 65



155, 85, 50



77, 69, 70



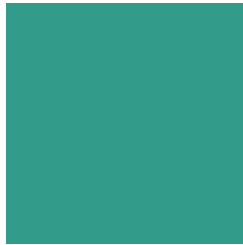
140, 0, 23



13, 0, 2

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 50, 155, 138 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 50, 155, 138 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

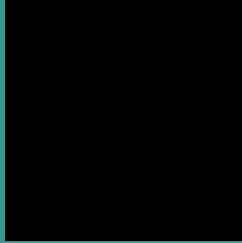
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 50, 155, 138 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 50, 155, 138.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 50, 155, 138.

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
62, 151, 164

Trichromacy



Original Color

50, 155, 138



Protanomaly

109, 144, 132



Deuteranomaly

114, 142, 141



Tritanomaly

58, 152, 155

Monochromacy



Original Color

50, 155, 138



Achromatopsia

122, 122, 122



Achromatomaly

96, 134, 128

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 50, 155, 138 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(50, 155, 138)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(50, 155, 138)  
}
```

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(50, 155, 138) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(50, 155, 138) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 50, 155, 138 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(50, 155, 138) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(50, 155, 138) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(50, 155, 138)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(50, 155, 138); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(50, 155, 138);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(50, 155,  
138) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 50, 155, 138 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(50, 155, 138) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(50, 155,  
138) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)

**Follow me
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor