

Converting Colors

RGB(50, 166, 161)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(50, 166, 161) contains.

RGB(50, 166, 161)	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, 166, 161)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	32A6A1
RGB	50, 166, 161
RGB Percent	20%, 65%, 63%
CMY	0.8039, 0.3490, 0.3686
CMYK	0.70, 0.00, 0.03, 0.35
HSL	177°, 54%, 42%
HSV	177°, 70%, 65%
XYZ	21.3846, 30.5238, 38.4828
YIQ	130.7460, -67.5310, -26.1470

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

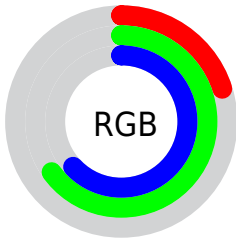
Format	Color
RYB	50, 109, 166
Decimal	3319457
CIELab	62.10, -32.55, -6.74
CIELCh	62, 33.239, 191.706
Yxy	30.5238, 0.2366, 0.3377
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281509537 (0xFF32A6A1)
YUV	130.7460, 14.9152, -70.8142
Hunter-Lab	55.2483, -27.5936, -2.6242

Details

The RGB color **50, 166, 161** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **009999**. A complement of this color would be **166, 50, 55**, and the grayscale version is **131, 131, 131**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **113, 222, 216**, and **0, 113, 110** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **33, 166, 160**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **67, 166, 162**.

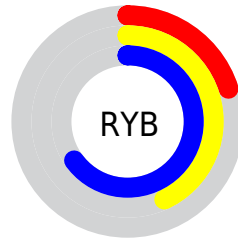
Distribution



Red (20%)

Green (65%)

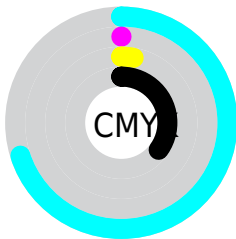
Blue (63%)



Red (20%)

Yellow (43%)

Blue (65%)

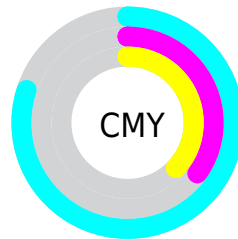


Cyan (70%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (3%)

Black (35%)



Cyan (80%)


Magenta (35%)

Yellow (37%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 50, 166, 161 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, 166, 161 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 50, 166, 161

255, 255, 255


 113, 222, 216

 143, 250, 244


 172, 255, 255

 201, 255, 255

 231, 255, 255

 50, 166, 161


 0, 139, 135

 0, 113, 110


 0, 88, 85


 0, 64, 62


 0, 42, 40

 0, 15, 20

 0, 0, 0

 50, 166, 161

 33, 166, 160

 50, 166, 161

 67, 166, 162

■ 17, 166, 160

■ 83, 166, 162

■ 0, 166, 159

■ 100, 166, 163

■ 0, 166, 159

■ 116, 166, 164

■ 133, 166, 165

■ 150, 166, 165

■ 166, 166, 166

■ 183, 166, 167

■ 199, 166, 167

Harmonies

Analogous

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



89, 165, 131



50, 166, 161



35, 164, 188

Triad

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



50, 166, 161



168, 138, 194



185, 142, 94

Complementary

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



50, 166, 161



166, 50, 55

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.



203, 133, 112



50, 166, 161



196, 130, 169

Square

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



50, 166, 161



127, 149, 208



208, 127, 139



158, 152, 92

Rectangle

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



50, 166, 161



61, 161, 201



208, 127, 139



192, 139, 99

Sweetspot

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



50, 166, 161



171, 217, 215



56, 166, 50



82, 110, 108



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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



50, 166, 161



35, 217, 209



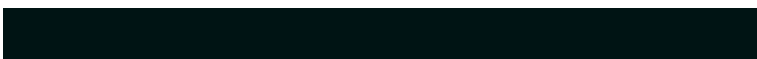
50, 114, 166



76, 84, 84



0, 148, 142



0, 20, 20

Inverse Universe

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



166, 50, 55



217, 35, 43



166, 102, 50



84, 76, 76



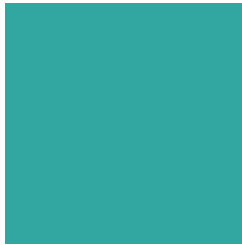
148, 0, 6



20, 0, 1

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 50, 166, 161 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

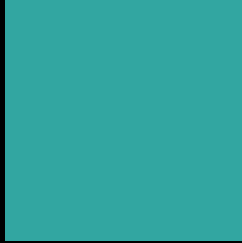
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 50, 166, 161 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

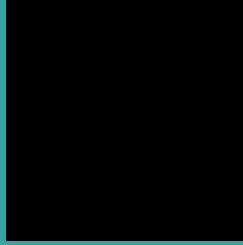
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 50, 166, 161 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 50, 166, 161.

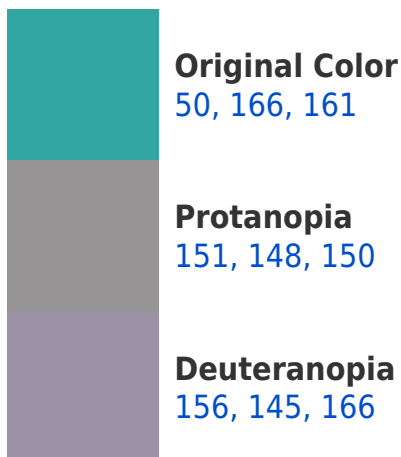



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 50, 166, 161.

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
59, 164, 177

Trichromacy



Original Color

50, 166, 161



Protanomaly

114, 155, 154



Deuteranomaly

117, 153, 164



Tritanomaly

56, 165, 171

Monochromacy



Original Color

50, 166, 161



Achromatopsia

131, 131, 131



Achromatomaly

102, 144, 142

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 50, 166, 161 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, 166, 161)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(50, 166, 161)  
}
```

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, 166, 161) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(50, 166, 161) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 50, 166, 161 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, 166, 161) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(50, 166, 161) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(50, 166, 161)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(50, 166, 161); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(50, 166, 161);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(50, 166,  
161) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 50, 166, 161 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(50, 166, 161) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(50, 166,  
161) }
```

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