

Converting Colors

RGB(50, 201, 158)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(50, 201, 158) contains.

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Color

RGB(50, 201, 158)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	32C99E
RGB	50, 201, 158
RGB Percent	20%, 79%, 62%
CMY	0.8039, 0.2118, 0.3804
CMYK	0.75, 0.00, 0.21, 0.21
HSL	163°, 60%, 49%
HSV	163°, 75%, 79%
XYZ	28.3736, 44.9200, 39.5227
YIQ	150.9490, -76.1930, -45.3850

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

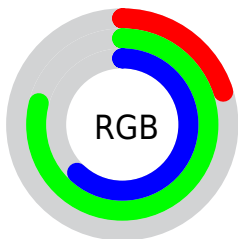
Format	Color
RYB	50, 138, 201
Decimal	3328414
CIELab	72.84, -48.76, 10.50
CIELCh	73, 49.880, 167.844
Yxy	44.9200, 0.2515, 0.3982
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281518494 (0xFF32C99E)
YUV	150.9490, 3.4761, -88.5323
Hunter-Lab	67.0224, -41.7221, 11.9527

Details

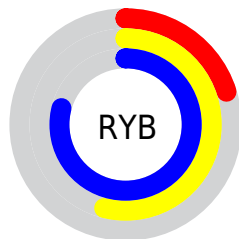
The RGB color **50, 201, 158** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **33CC99**. The color can be described as middle muted spring green. A complement of this color would be **201, 50, 93**, and the grayscale version is **151, 151, 151**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **119, 255, 213**, and **0, 146, 107** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **30, 201, 152**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **70, 201, 164**.

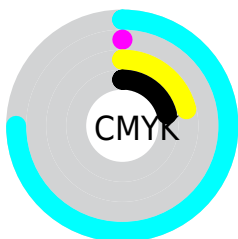
Distribution



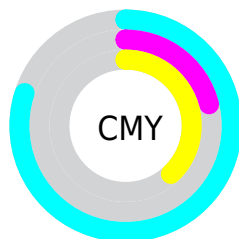
- Red (20%)
- Green (79%)
- Blue (62%)



- Red (20%)
- Yellow (54%)
- Blue (79%)



- Cyan (75%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (21%)
- Black (21%)



- Cyan (80%)
- Magenta (21%)
- Yellow (38%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 50, 201, 158 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, 201, 158 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



50, 201, 158



50, 201, 158

255, 255, 255



0, 173, 132



119, 255, 213



0, 146, 107



149, 255, 241



0, 119, 82



180, 255, 255



0, 94, 59



210, 255, 255



0, 69, 38



240, 255, 255



0, 46, 17



0, 18, 0



0, 0, 0



50, 201, 158



50, 201, 158

■ 30, 201, 152

■ 70, 201, 164

■ 10, 201, 147

■ 90, 201, 169

■ 0, 201, 144

■ 110, 201, 175

■ 130, 201, 181

■ 151, 201, 187

■ 171, 201, 192

■ 191, 201, 198

■ 211, 201, 204

■ 231, 201, 210

Harmonies

Analogous

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



127, 195, 115



50, 201, 158



0, 202, 205

Triad

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



50, 201, 158



153, 174, 255



253, 153, 113

Complementary

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



50, 201, 158



201, 50, 93

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, 153



50, 201, 158



217, 156, 240

Square

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



50, 201, 158



42, 189, 255



254, 143, 199



222, 170, 88

Rectangle

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



50, 201, 158



0, 200, 233



254, 143, 199



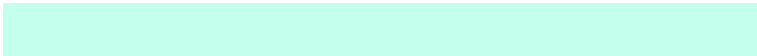
255, 148, 125

Sweetspot

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



50, 201, 158



196, 255, 238



95, 201, 50



92, 128, 117



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



50, 201, 158



25, 255, 190



50, 171, 201



90, 99, 97



0, 163, 117



0, 36, 26

Inverse Universe

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



201, 50, 93



255, 25, 91



201, 80, 50



99, 90, 92



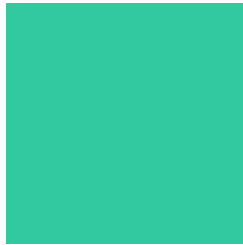
163, 0, 46



36, 0, 10

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 50, 201, 158 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, 201, 158 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

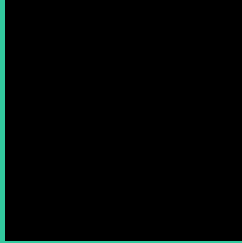
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

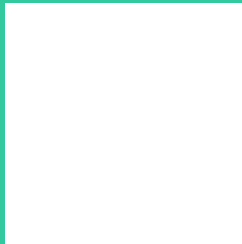
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 50, 201, 158 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 50, 201, 158.

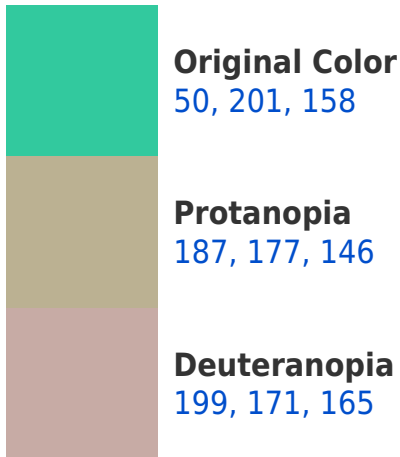


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 50, 201, 158.

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
77, 194, 210

Trichromacy



Original Color

50, 201, 158



Protanomaly

137, 186, 150



Deuteranomaly

145, 182, 162



Tritanomaly

67, 197, 191

Monochromacy



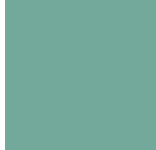
Original Color

50, 201, 158



Achromatopsia

151, 151, 151



Achromatomaly

114, 169, 154

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 50, 201, 158 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, 201, 158) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(50, 201, 158)  
}
```

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, 201, 158) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(50, 201, 158) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 50, 201, 158 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

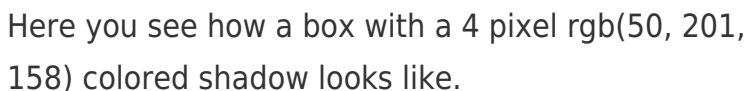
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(50, 201, 158) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(50, 201, 158) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(50, 201, 158)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(50, 201, 158); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(50, 201, 158); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(50, 201, 158) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 50, 201, 158 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(50, 201, 158) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(50, 201,  
158) }
```

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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