

Converting Colors

RGB(50, 206, 174)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(50, 206, 174) contains.

RGB(50, 206, 174)	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, 206, 174)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	32CEAE
RGB	50, 206, 174
RGB Percent	20%, 81%, 68%
CMY	0.8039, 0.1922, 0.3176
CMYK	0.76, 0.00, 0.16, 0.19
HSL	168°, 61%, 50%
HSV	168°, 76%, 81%
XYZ	31.0267, 47.8767, 47.6503
YIQ	155.7080, -82.7040, -43.0240

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

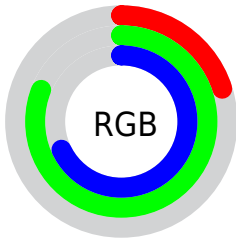
Format	Color
RYB	50, 137, 206
Decimal	3329710
CIELab	74.75, -46.88, 4.62
CIELCh	75, 47.106, 174.376
Yxy	47.8767, 0.2452, 0.3783
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281519790 (0xFF32CEAE)
YUV	155.7080, 9.0180, -92.7059
Hunter-Lab	69.1930, -41.0470, 7.6046

Details

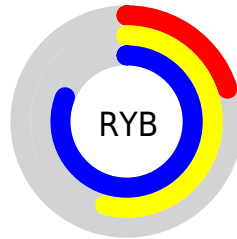
The RGB color **50, 206, 174** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **33CC99**. The color can be described as middle muted spring green. A complement of this color would be **206, 50, 82**, and the grayscale version is **156, 156, 156**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **120, 255, 229**, and **0, 151, 122** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **29, 206, 170**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **71, 206, 178**.

Distribution



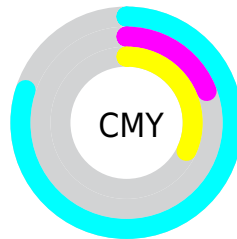
- Red (20%)
- Green (81%)
- Blue (68%)



- Red (20%)
- Yellow (54%)
- Blue (81%)



- Cyan (76%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (16%)
- Black (19%)



- Cyan (80%)
- Magenta (19%)
- Yellow (32%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 50, 206, 174 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, 206, 174 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



50, 206, 174



50, 206, 174

255, 255, 255



0, 178, 147



120, 255, 229



0, 151, 122



151, 255, 255



0, 124, 97



182, 255, 255



0, 98, 73



212, 255, 255



0, 73, 51



243, 255, 255



0, 50, 30



0, 25, 5



0, 0, 0



50, 206, 174



50, 206, 174

■ 29, 206, 170

■ 71, 206, 178

■ 9, 206, 166

■ 91, 206, 182

■ 0, 206, 164

■ 112, 206, 187

■ 132, 206, 191

■ 153, 206, 195

■ 174, 206, 199

■ 194, 206, 204

■ 215, 206, 208

■ 235, 206, 212

Harmonies

Analogous

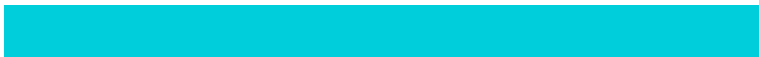
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



124, 201, 132



50, 206, 174



0, 206, 218

Triad

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



50, 206, 174



176, 176, 255



250, 163, 115

Complementary

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



50, 206, 174



206, 50, 82

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, 151, 150



50, 206, 174



230, 160, 235

Square

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



50, 206, 174



96, 191, 255



255, 149, 194



218, 179, 96

Rectangle

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



50, 206, 174



0, 203, 243



255, 149, 194



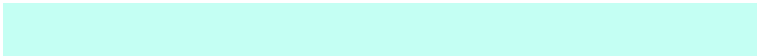
255, 158, 125

Sweetspot

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



50, 206, 174



196, 255, 243



84, 206, 50



92, 128, 120



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



50, 206, 174



23, 255, 207



50, 162, 206



92, 102, 100



0, 166, 132



0, 38, 30

Inverse Universe

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



206, 50, 82



255, 23, 71



206, 94, 50



102, 92, 94



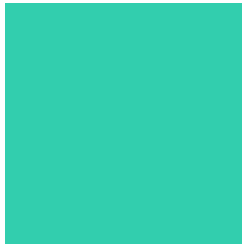
166, 0, 34



38, 0, 8

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 50, 206, 174 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, 206, 174 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

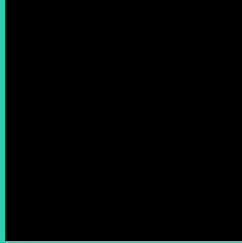
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

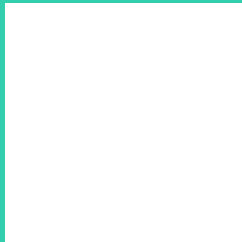
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 50, 206, 174 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 50, 206, 174.

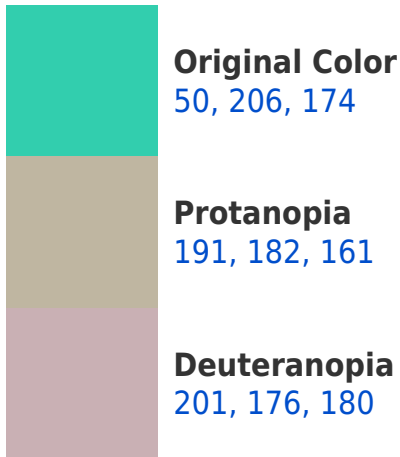


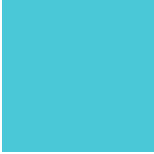
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 50, 206, 174.

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, 200, 216

Trichromacy



Original Color

50, 206, 174



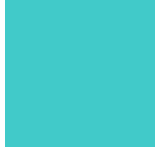
Protanomaly

140, 191, 166



Deuteranomaly

146, 187, 178



Tritanomaly

65, 202, 201

Monochromacy



Original Color

50, 206, 174



Achromatopsia

156, 156, 156



Achromatomaly

117, 174, 163

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 50, 206, 174 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, 206, 174)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(50, 206, 174)  
}
```

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, 206, 174) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(50, 206, 174) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 50, 206, 174 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, 206, 174) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(50, 206, 174) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(50, 206, 174)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(50, 206, 174); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(50, 206, 174);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(50, 206,  
174) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 50, 206, 174 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(50, 206, 174) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(50, 206,  
174) }
```

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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