

Converting Colors

RGB(51, 163, 162)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(51, 163, 162) contains.

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Color

RGB(51, 163, 162)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	33A3A2
RGB	51, 163, 162
RGB Percent	20%, 64%, 64%
CMY	0.8000, 0.3608, 0.3647
CMYK	0.69, 0.00, 0.01, 0.36
HSL	179°, 52%, 42%
HSV	179°, 69%, 64%
XYZ	20.9840, 29.5068, 38.7718
YIQ	129.3980, -66.4310, -24.0550

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

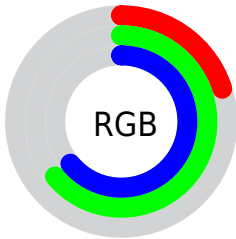
Format	Color
R _Y B	51, 107, 163
Decimal	3384226
CIE Lab	61.23, -30.68, -8.61
CIE LCh	61, 31.863, 195.677
Yxy	29.5068, 0.2351, 0.3306
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281574306 (0xFF33A3A2)
YUV	129.3980, 16.0728, -68.7550
Hunter-Lab	54.3202, -26.1053, -4.2950

Details

The RGB color **51, 163, 162** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **339999**. A complement of this color would be **163, 51, 52**, and the grayscale version is **129, 129, 129**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **114, 218, 217**, and **0, 111, 110** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **35, 163, 162**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **67, 163, 162**.

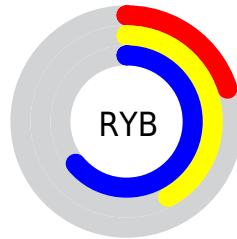
Distribution



Red (20%)

Green (64%)

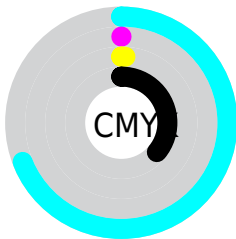
Blue (64%)



Red (20%)

Yellow (42%)

Blue (64%)

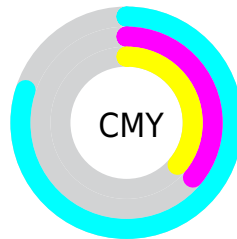


Cyan (69%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (1%)

Black (36%)



Cyan (80%)

Magenta (36%)

Yellow (36%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RGB color 51, 163, 162 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 51, 163, 162 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 51, 163, 162  51, 163, 162

255, 255, 255  0, 136, 136


 114, 218, 217  0, 111, 110

 143, 247, 245  0, 86, 86

 172, 255, 255  0, 62, 63

 201, 255, 255  0, 40, 41

 231, 255, 255  0, 9, 21

 0, 0, 0

 51, 163, 162  51, 163, 162

 35, 163, 162  67, 163, 162

■ 18, 163, 162

■ 84, 163, 162

■ 2, 163, 162

■ 100, 163, 162

■ 0, 163, 162

■ 116, 163, 163

■ 133, 163, 163

■ 149, 163, 163

■ 165, 163, 163

■ 181, 163, 163

■ 198, 163, 163

Harmonies

Analogous

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



85, 162, 133



51, 163, 162



46, 161, 187

Triad

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



51, 163, 162



170, 135, 187



179, 141, 93

Complementary

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



51, 163, 162



163, 51, 52

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.



197, 132, 109



51, 163, 162



194, 128, 162

Square

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



51, 163, 162



132, 145, 202



203, 126, 134



152, 151, 93

Rectangle

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



51, 163, 162



71, 157, 198



203, 126, 134



186, 138, 97

Sweetspot

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



51, 163, 162



167, 212, 211



53, 163, 51



80, 107, 107



235, 235, 235



107, 107, 107

Same Dimension

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



51, 163, 162



38, 212, 210



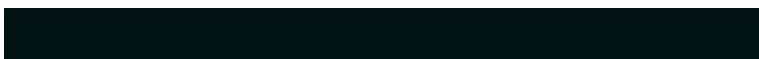
51, 109, 163



73, 82, 82



0, 145, 144



0, 18, 18

Inverse Universe

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



163, 51, 52



212, 38, 40



163, 105, 51



82, 73, 74



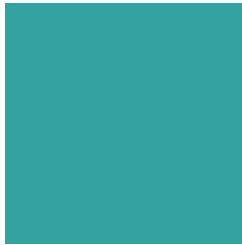
145, 0, 1



18, 0, 0

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 51, 163, 162 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

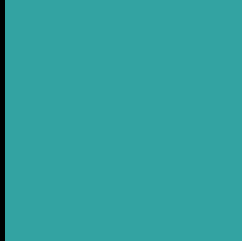
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 51, 163, 162 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

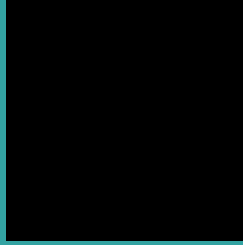
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 51, 163, 162 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 51, 163, 162.

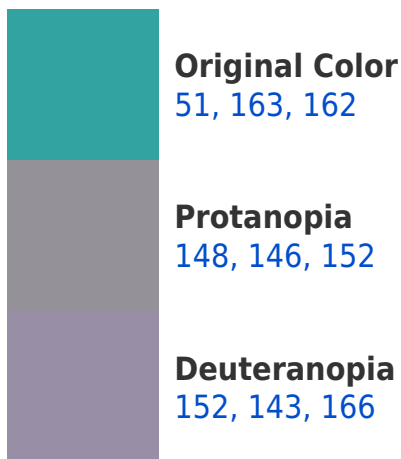



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 51, 163, 162.

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
58, 161, 174

Trichromacy



Original Color

51, 163, 162



Protanomaly

113, 152, 156



Deuteranomaly

115, 150, 165



Tritanomaly

55, 162, 170

Monochromacy



Original Color

51, 163, 162



Achromatopsia

129, 129, 129



Achromatomaly

101, 141, 141

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 51, 163, 162 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(51, 163, 162)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(51, 163, 162)  
}
```

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(51, 163, 162) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(51, 163, 162) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 51, 163, 162 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(51, 163, 162) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(51, 163, 162) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(51, 163, 162) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(51, 163, 162); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(51, 163, 162);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(51, 163,  
162) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 51, 163, 162 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(51, 163, 162) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(51, 163,  
162) }
```

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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