

Converting Colors

RGB(51, 188, 181)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(51, 188, 181) contains.

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Color

RGB(51, 188, 181)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	33BCB5
RGB	51, 188, 181
RGB Percent	20%, 74%, 71%
CMY	0.8000, 0.2627, 0.2902
CMYK	0.73, 0.00, 0.04, 0.26
HSL	177°, 57%, 47%
HSV	177°, 73%, 74%
XYZ	27.6890, 40.0064, 49.9787
YIQ	146.2390, -79.4050, -31.2210

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

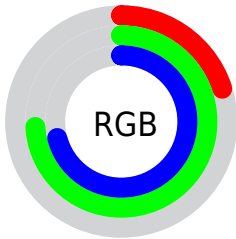
Format	Color
R _Y B	51, 121, 188
Decimal	3390645
CIE Lab	69.47, -36.97, -6.91
CIE LCh	69, 37.607, 190.587
Yxy	40.0064, 0.2353, 0.3400
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281580725 (0xFF33BCB5)
YUV	146.2390, 17.1372, -83.5246
Hunter-Lab	63.2506, -32.5475, -2.5737

Details

The RGB color **51, 188, 181** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **33CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **188, 51, 58**, and the grayscale version is **146, 146, 146**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **119, 245, 237**, and **0, 134, 128** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **32, 188, 180**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **70, 188, 182**.

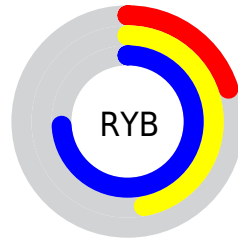
Distribution



Red (20%)

Green (74%)

Blue (71%)



Red (20%)

Yellow (47%)

Blue (74%)

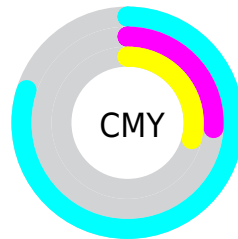


Cyan (73%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (4%)

Black (26%)



Cyan (80%)


Magenta (26%)


Yellow (29%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RGB color 51, 188, 181 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, 188, 181 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 51, 188, 181

 51, 188, 181

255, 255, 255

 0, 161, 154


 119, 245, 237

 0, 134, 128

 149, 255, 255

 0, 108, 103


 179, 255, 255

 0, 83, 79

 209, 255, 255


 0, 59, 56


 240, 255, 255

 0, 38, 35

 0, 1, 14

 0, 0, 0

 51, 188, 181

 51, 188, 181

■ 32, 188, 180

■ 70, 188, 182

■ 13, 188, 179

■ 89, 188, 183

■ 0, 188, 178

■ 107, 188, 184

■ 126, 188, 185

■ 145, 188, 186

■ 164, 188, 187

■ 183, 188, 188

■ 201, 188, 189

■ 220, 188, 190

Harmonies

Analogous

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



100, 186, 146



51, 188, 181



22, 186, 213

Triad

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



51, 188, 181



189, 156, 222



211, 160, 106

Complementary

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



51, 188, 181



188, 51, 58

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.



231, 149, 127



51, 188, 181



222, 146, 193

Square

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



51, 188, 181



140, 169, 236



236, 143, 159



180, 172, 102

Rectangle

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



51, 188, 181



60, 182, 228



236, 143, 159



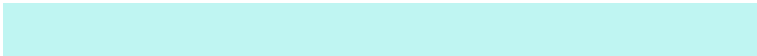
219, 156, 111

Sweetspot

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



51, 188, 181



191, 245, 242



60, 188, 51



91, 122, 121



250, 250, 250



122, 122, 122

Same Dimension

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



51, 188, 181



32, 245, 234



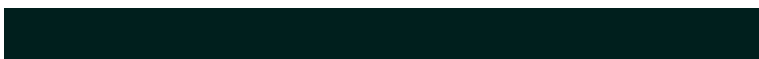
51, 129, 188



85, 94, 94



0, 158, 150



0, 31, 29

Inverse Universe

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



188, 51, 58



245, 32, 43



188, 110, 51



94, 85, 85



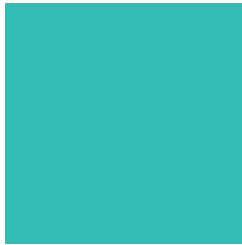
158, 0, 8



31, 0, 2

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 51, 188, 181 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

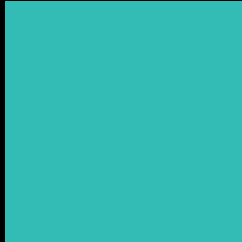
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 51, 188, 181 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

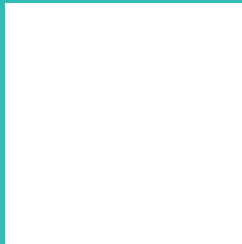
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 51, 188, 181 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 51, 188, 181.

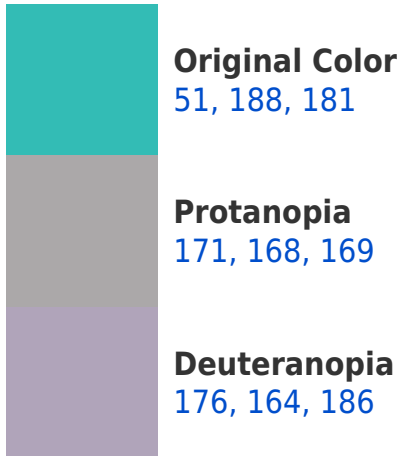


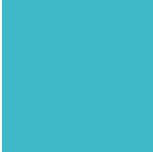
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 51, 188, 181.

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
63, 185, 200

Trichromacy



Original Color

51, 188, 181



Protanomaly

127, 175, 173



Deuteranomaly

131, 173, 184



Tritanomaly

59, 186, 193

Monochromacy



Original Color

51, 188, 181



Achromatopsia

146, 146, 146



Achromatomaly

111, 161, 159

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 51, 188, 181 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, 188, 181)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(51, 188, 181)  
}
```

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, 188, 181) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(51, 188, 181) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 51, 188, 181 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, 188, 181) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(51, 188, 181) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(51, 188, 181)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(51, 188, 181); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(51, 188, 181);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(51, 188,  
181) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 51, 188, 181 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(51, 188, 181) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(51, 188,  
181) }
```

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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