

Converting Colors

RGB(51, 207, 192)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(51, 207, 192) contains.

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Color

RGB(51, 207, 192)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	33CFC0
RGB	51, 207, 192
RGB Percent	20%, 81%, 75%
CMY	0.8000, 0.1882, 0.2471
CMYK	0.75, 0.00, 0.07, 0.19
HSL	174°, 62%, 51%
HSV	174°, 75%, 81%
XYZ	33.1925, 49.1352, 57.6038
YIQ	158.6460, -88.1610, -37.7370

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

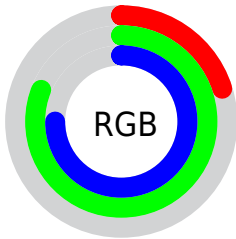
Format	Color
RYB	51, 133, 207
Decimal	3395520
CIELab	75.54, -42.45, -3.94
CIELCh	76, 42.628, 185.298
Yxy	49.1352, 0.2372, 0.3511
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281585600 (0xFF33CFC0)
YUV	158.6460, 16.4435, -94.4055
Hunter-Lab	70.0965, -38.1446, 0.3443

Details

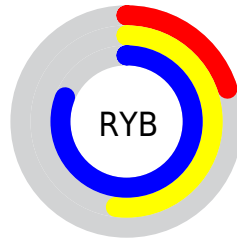
The RGB color **51, 207, 192** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **00CCCC**. The color can be described as light muted cyan. A complement of this color would be **207, 51, 66**, and the grayscale version is **159, 159, 159**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **122, 255, 248**, and **0, 152, 139** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **30, 207, 190**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **72, 207, 194**.

Distribution



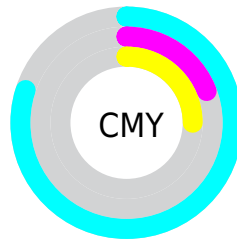
- Red (20%)
- Green (81%)
- Blue (75%)



- Red (20%)
- Yellow (52%)
- Blue (81%)



- Cyan (75%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (7%)
- Black (19%)



- Cyan (80%)
- Magenta (19%)
- Yellow (25%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 51, 207, 192 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, 207, 192 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 51, 207, 192

 51, 207, 192

255, 255, 255

 0, 179, 165


 122, 255, 248

 0, 152, 139

 154, 255, 255

 0, 125, 113

 184, 255, 255

 0, 100, 89

 215, 255, 255

 0, 75, 66

 246, 255, 255

 0, 51, 44

 0, 28, 23

 0, 0, 0

 51, 207, 192

 51, 207, 192

■ 30, 207, 190

■ 72, 207, 194

■ 10, 207, 188

■ 92, 207, 196

■ 0, 207, 187

■ 113, 207, 198

■ 134, 207, 200

■ 155, 207, 202

■ 175, 207, 204

■ 196, 207, 206

■ 217, 207, 208

■ 237, 207, 210

Harmonies

Analogous

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



114, 204, 152



51, 207, 192



0, 205, 230

Triad

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



51, 207, 192



200, 173, 250



238, 172, 115

Complementary

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



51, 207, 192



207, 51, 66

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, 160, 143



51, 207, 192



241, 160, 220

Square

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



51, 207, 192



139, 188, 255



255, 155, 181



205, 186, 107

Rectangle

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



51, 207, 192



23, 202, 250



255, 155, 181



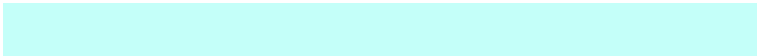
247, 168, 123

Sweetspot

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



51, 207, 192



196, 255, 249



67, 207, 51



92, 128, 124



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



51, 207, 192



25, 255, 233



51, 145, 207



94, 105, 104



0, 168, 152



0, 41, 37

Inverse Universe

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



207, 51, 66



255, 25, 48



207, 113, 51



105, 94, 95



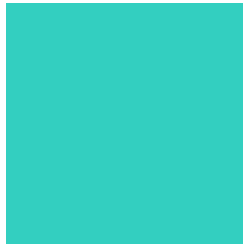
168, 0, 16



41, 0, 4

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 51, 207, 192 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

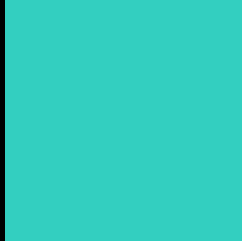
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 207, 192 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

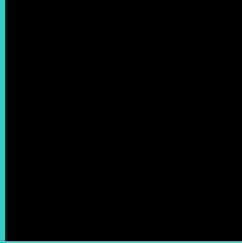
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

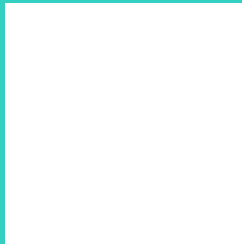
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 51, 207, 192 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 51, 207, 192.

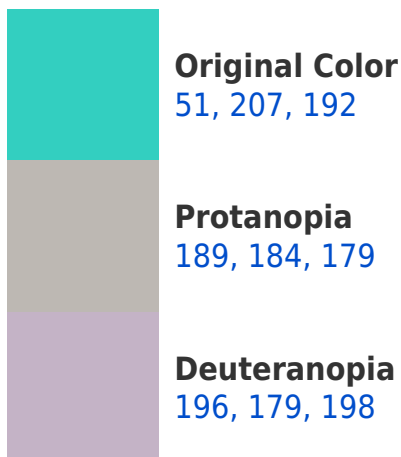


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 51, 207, 192.

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
69, 203, 219

Trichromacy



Original Color

51, 207, 192



Protanomaly

139, 192, 184



Deuteranomaly

143, 189, 196



Tritanomaly

62, 204, 209

Monochromacy



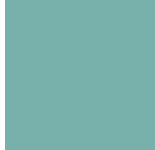
Original Color

51, 207, 192



Achromatopsia

159, 159, 159



Achromatomaly

120, 176, 171

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 51, 207, 192 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, 207, 192)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(51, 207, 192)  
}
```

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, 207, 192) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(51, 207, 192) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 51, 207, 192 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, 207, 192) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(51, 207, 192) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(51, 207, 192)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(51, 207, 192); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(51, 207, 192);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(51, 207,  
192) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 51, 207, 192 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(51, 207, 192) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(51, 207,  
192) }
```

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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