

Converting Colors

RGB(51, 255, 213)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(51, 255, 213) contains.

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Color

RGB(51, 255, 213)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	33FFD5
RGB	51, 255, 213
RGB Percent	20%, 100%, 84%
CMY	0.8000, 0.0000, 0.1647
CMYK	0.80, 0.00, 0.16, 0.00
HSL	168°, 100%, 60%
HSV	168°, 80%, 100%
XYZ	49.1355, 77.0279, 75.2290
YIQ	189.2160, -108.1020, -56.3100

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

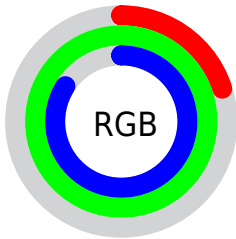
Format	Color
R_{YB}	51, 165, 255
Decimal	3407829
CIE _{Lab}	90.33, -57.05, 6.53
CIE _{LCh}	90, 57.423, 173.474
Yxy	77.0279, 0.2440, 0.3825
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281597909 (0xFF33FFD5)
YUV	189.2160, 11.7255, -121.2154
Hunter-Lab	87.7655, -53.6566, 10.6150

Details

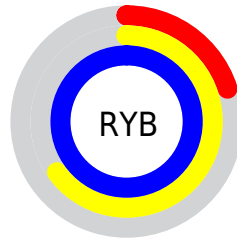
The RGB color **51, 255, 213** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **33FFCC**. The color can be described as light washed cyan. A complement of this color would be **255, 51, 93**, and the grayscale version is **189, 189, 189**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **131, 255, 255**, and **0, 197, 158** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **25, 255, 208**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **77, 255, 218**.

Distribution



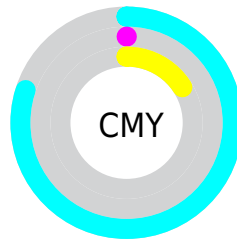
- Red (20%)
- Green (100%)
- Blue (84%)



- Red (20%)
- Yellow (65%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (80%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (16%)
- Black (0%)



















- Cyan (80%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (16%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 51, 255, 213 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, 255, 213 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 51, 255, 213	 51, 255, 213
 255, 255, 255	 0, 226, 185
 131, 255, 255	 0, 197, 158
 165, 255, 255	 0, 169, 132
 197, 255, 255	 0, 142, 107
 229, 255, 255	 0, 115, 83
	 0, 89, 60
	 0, 64, 38
	 0, 41, 18
	 0, 2, 0

■ 51, 255, 213

■ 51, 255, 213

■ 25, 255, 208

■ 77, 255, 218

■ 0, 255, 202

■ 102, 255, 223

■ 128, 255, 229

■ 153, 255, 234

■ 179, 255, 239

■ 204, 255, 244

■ 230, 255, 250

255, 255, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



153, 249, 160



51, 255, 213



0, 255, 255

Triad

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



51, 255, 213



214, 218, 255



255, 200, 141

Complementary

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



51, 255, 213



255, 51, 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, 185, 186



51, 255, 213



255, 197, 255

Square

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



51, 255, 213



107, 237, 255



255, 183, 242



255, 220, 116

Rectangle

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



51, 255, 213



0, 252, 255



255, 183, 242



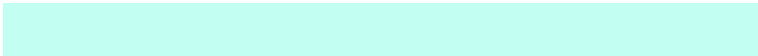
255, 194, 154

Sweetspot

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



51, 255, 213



194, 255, 242



95, 255, 51



91, 128, 120



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



51, 255, 213



10, 255, 205



51, 197, 255



115, 128, 125



0, 191, 152



0, 64, 51

Inverse Universe

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



255, 51, 93



255, 10, 61



255, 109, 51



128, 115, 117



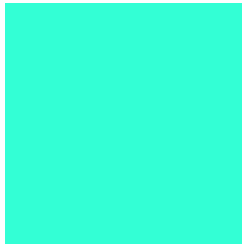
191, 0, 39



64, 0, 13

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 51, 255, 213 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

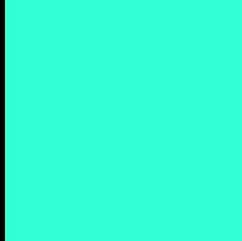
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 255, 213 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, 255, 213 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 51, 255, 213.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 51, 255, 213.

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





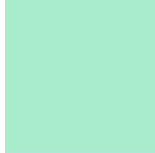
Tritanopia
149, 241, 255

Trichromacy



Original Color

51, 255, 213



Protanomaly

169, 236, 203



Deuteranomaly

176, 231, 218



Tritanomaly

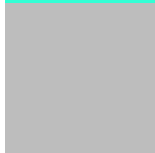
113, 246, 240

Monochromacy



Original Color

51, 255, 213



Achromatopsia

189, 189, 189



Achromatomaly

139, 213, 198

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 51, 255, 213 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, 255, 213)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(51, 255, 213)  
}
```

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, 255, 213) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(51, 255, 213) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 51, 255, 213 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, 255, 213) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(51, 255, 213) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(51, 255, 213)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(51, 255, 213); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(51, 255, 213);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(51, 255,  
213) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 51, 255, 213 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(51, 255, 213) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(51, 255,  
213) }
```

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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