

Converting Colors

RGB(52, 177, 186)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(52, 177, 186) contains.

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Color

RGB(52, 177, 186)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	34B1BA
RGB	52, 177, 186
RGB Percent	20%, 69%, 73%
CMY	0.7961, 0.3059, 0.2706
CMYK	0.72, 0.05, 0.00, 0.27
HSL	184°, 56%, 47%
HSV	184°, 72%, 73%
XYZ	26.0012, 35.7195, 51.9785
YIQ	140.6510, -77.3890, -23.7010

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

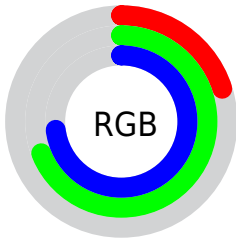
Format	Color
R _{YB}	52, 117, 186
Decimal	3453370
CIE _{Lab}	66.31, -30.18, -14.40
CIE _{LCh}	66, 33.444, 205.511
Y _{xy}	35.7195, 0.2287, 0.3142
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281643450 (0xFF34B1BA)
YUV	140.6510, 22.3571, -77.7469
Hunter-Lab	59.7658, -26.9334, -9.7286

Details

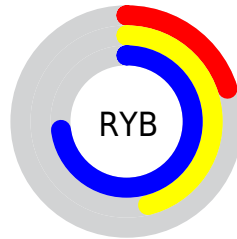
The RGB color **52, 177, 186** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **339999**. A complement of this color would be **186, 61, 52**, and the grayscale version is **140, 140, 140**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **118, 233, 242**, and **0, 124, 133** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **33, 176, 186**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **71, 178, 186**.

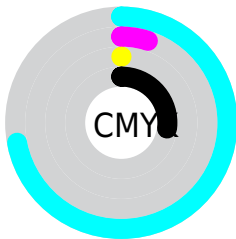
Distribution



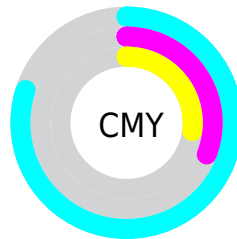
- Red (20%)
- Green (69%)
- Blue (73%)



- Red (20%)
- Yellow (46%)
- Blue (73%)



- Cyan (72%)
- Magenta (5%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (27%)





- Cyan (80%)
- Magenta (31%)
- Yellow (27%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RGB color 52, 177, 186 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 52, 177, 186 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 52, 177, 186

 52, 177, 186

255, 255, 255

 0, 150, 159

 118, 233, 242

 0, 124, 133

 148, 255, 255

 0, 99, 108


 178, 255, 255

 0, 74, 83

 208, 255, 255


 0, 51, 60


 239, 255, 255

 0, 31, 38

 0, 1, 18

 0, 0, 0

 52, 177, 186

 52, 177, 186

■ 33, 176, 186

■ 71, 178, 186

■ 15, 175, 186

■ 89, 179, 186

■ 0, 174, 186

■ 108, 181, 186

■ 126, 182, 186

■ 145, 183, 186

■ 164, 184, 186

■ 182, 186, 186

■ 201, 187, 186

■ 219, 188, 186

Harmonies

Analogous

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



83, 177, 155



52, 177, 186



66, 173, 210

Triad

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



52, 177, 186



195, 145, 196



186, 158, 101

Complementary

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



52, 177, 186



186, 61, 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.



209, 148, 113



52, 177, 186



216, 139, 167

Square

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



52, 177, 186



159, 155, 215



220, 140, 137



155, 167, 106

Rectangle

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



52, 177, 186



96, 168, 219



220, 140, 137



194, 154, 103

Sweetspot

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



52, 177, 186



189, 239, 242



52, 186, 61



91, 120, 122



250, 250, 250



122, 122, 122

Same Dimension

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



52, 177, 186



34, 228, 242



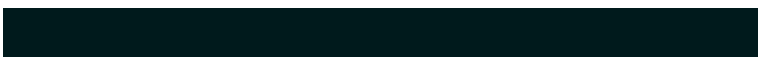
52, 110, 186



83, 91, 92



0, 145, 156



0, 26, 28

Inverse Universe

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



186, 52, 177



242, 34, 228



186, 128, 52



92, 83, 91



156, 0, 145



28, 0, 26

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 52, 177, 186 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 52, 177, 186 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

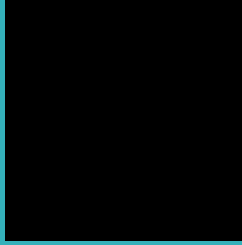
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 52, 177, 186 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 52, 177, 186.

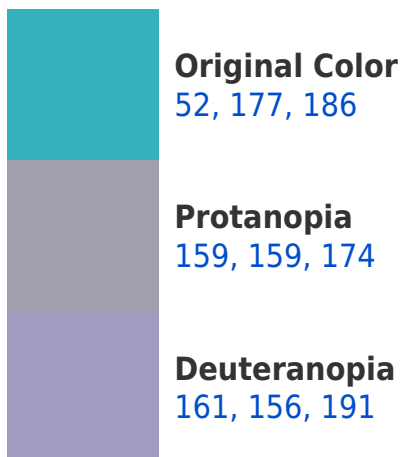


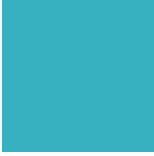
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 52, 177, 186.

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
55, 176, 191

Trichromacy



Original Color

52, 177, 186



Protanomaly

120, 166, 178



Deuteranomaly

121, 164, 189



Tritanomaly

54, 176, 189

Monochromacy



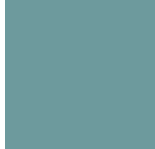
Original Color

52, 177, 186



Achromatopsia

141, 141, 141



Achromatomaly

109, 154, 157

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 52, 177, 186 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(52, 177, 186)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(52, 177, 186)  
}
```

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(52, 177, 186) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(52, 177, 186) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 52, 177, 186 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(52, 177, 186) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(52, 177, 186) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(52, 177, 186)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(52, 177, 186); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(52, 177, 186); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(52, 177, 186) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 52, 177, 186 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(52, 177, 186) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(52, 177,  
186) }
```

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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