

Converting Colors

RGB(52, 187, 106)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(52, 187, 106) contains.

RGB(52, 187, 106)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	11
<i>Previews</i>	23
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	26
<i>CSS Examples</i>	29

Color

RGB(52, 187, 106)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	34BB6A
RGB	52, 187, 106
RGB Percent	20%, 73%, 42%
CMY	0.7961, 0.2667, 0.5843
CMYK	0.72, 0.00, 0.43, 0.27
HSL	144°, 56%, 47%
HSV	144°, 72%, 73%
XYZ	21.7880, 37.3113, 19.6891
YIQ	137.4010, -54.4590, -53.8110

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

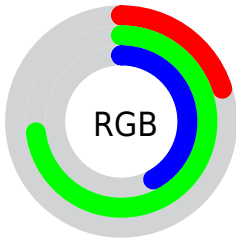
Format	Color
RYB	52, 148, 187
Decimal	3455850
CIELab	67.51, -53.95, 30.89
CIELCh	68, 62.166, 150.210
Yxy	37.3113, 0.2765, 0.4736
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281645930 (0xFF34BB6A)
YUV	137.4010, -15.4807, -74.8967
Hunter-Lab	61.0830, -43.2251, 23.6469

Details

The RGB color **52, 187, 106** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **33CC66**. A complement of this color would be **187, 52, 133**, and the grayscale version is **138, 138, 138**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **117, 244, 158**, and **0, 132, 57** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **33, 187, 95**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **71, 187, 117**.

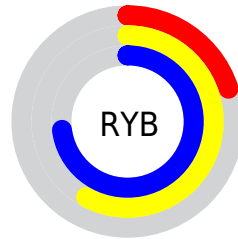
Distribution



Red (20%)

Green (73%)

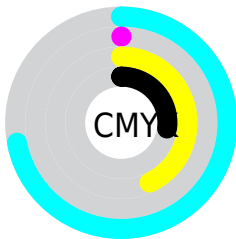
Blue (42%)



Red (20%)

Yellow (58%)

Blue (73%)

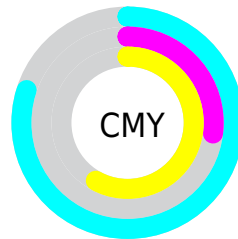


Cyan (72%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (43%)

Black (27%)



Cyan (80%)


Magenta (27%)

Yellow (58%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 52, 187, 106 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, 187, 106 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 52, 187, 106

255, 255, 255


 117, 244, 158


 146, 255, 185


 176, 255, 213


 206, 255, 242

 236, 255, 255

 52, 187, 106

 0, 159, 81

 0, 132, 57


 0, 106, 33

 0, 81, 9


 0, 56, 0


 0, 33, 0

 0, 0, 0

 52, 187, 106

 33, 187, 95

 52, 187, 106

 71, 187, 117

■ 15, 187, 84

■ 89, 187, 128

■ 0, 187, 75

■ 108, 187, 140

■ 127, 187, 151

■ 146, 187, 162

■ 164, 187, 173

■ 183, 187, 185

■ 202, 187, 196

■ 220, 187, 207

Harmonies

Analogous

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



137, 178, 60



52, 187, 106



0, 191, 163

Triad

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



52, 187, 106



0, 171, 255



255, 120, 111

Complementary

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



52, 187, 106



187, 52, 133

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, 112, 166



52, 187, 106



165, 149, 255

Square

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



52, 187, 106



0, 184, 255



232, 126, 221



237, 140, 66

Rectangle

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



52, 187, 106



0, 191, 201



232, 126, 221



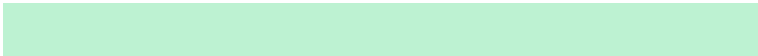
255, 115, 129

Sweetspot

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



52, 187, 106



189, 242, 210



133, 187, 52



91, 122, 103



250, 250, 250



122, 122, 122

Same Dimension

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



52, 187, 106



31, 242, 116



52, 187, 173



85, 94, 89



0, 158, 63



0, 31, 12

Inverse Universe

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



187, 52, 133



242, 31, 158



187, 52, 66



94, 85, 91



158, 0, 95



31, 0, 18

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 52, 187, 106 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, 187, 106 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, 187, 106 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 52, 187, 106.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 52, 187, 106.

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



Original Color
52, 187, 106

Protanopia
178, 163, 97

Deuteranopia
194, 156, 113



Tritanopia
84, 177, 191

Trichromacy



Original Color

52, 187, 106



Protanomaly

132, 172, 100



Deuteranomaly

142, 167, 110



Tritanomaly

72, 181, 160

Monochromacy



Original Color

52, 187, 106



Achromatopsia

137, 137, 137



Achromatomaly

106, 155, 126

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 52, 187, 106 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, 187, 106)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(52, 187, 106)  
}
```

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, 187, 106) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(52, 187, 106) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 52, 187, 106 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, 187, 106) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(52, 187, 106) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(52, 187, 106) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(52, 187, 106); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(52, 187, 106);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(52, 187,  
106) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 52, 187, 106 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(52, 187, 106) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(52, 187,  
106) }
```

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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