

# Converting Colors

RGB(52, 197, 243)

Have a look what the booklet for  
RGB(52, 197, 243) contains.

<b>RGB(52, 197, 243)</b> .....	3
<i><b>Conversions</b></i> .....	4
<i><b>Details</b></i> .....	6
<i><b>Harmonies</b></i> .....	11
<i><b>Previews</b></i> .....	23
<i><b>Color Blindness Simulation</b></i> .....	26
<i><b>CSS Examples</b></i> .....	29

# Color

**RGB(52, 197, 243)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	34C5F3
RGB	52, 197, 243
RGB Percent	20%, 77%, 95%
CMY	0.7961, 0.2275, 0.0471
CMYK	0.79, 0.19, 0.00, 0.05
HSL	194°, 89%, 58%
HSV	194°, 79%, 95%
XYZ	37.5601, 47.1336, 91.9121
YIQ	158.8890, -101.1860, -16.4340

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

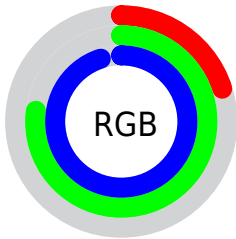
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>YB</sub>	52, 134, 243
Decimal	3458547
CIE Lab	74.28, -22.20, -33.37
CIE LCh	74, 40.081, 236.364
Yxy	47.1336, 0.2127, 0.2669
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281648627 (0xFF34C5F3)
YUV	158.8890, 41.4667, -93.7417
Hunter-Lab	68.6539, -22.4883, -31.3181

# Details

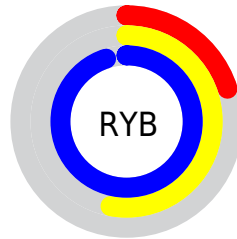
The RGB color **52, 197, 243** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **33CCFF**. The color can be described as light washed cyan. A complement of this color would be **243, 98, 52**, and the grayscale version is **159, 159, 159**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **128, 254, 255**, and **0, 143, 187** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **28, 191, 243**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **76, 203, 243**.

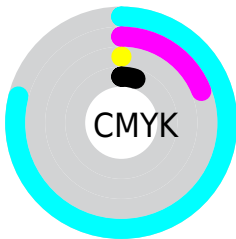
# Distribution



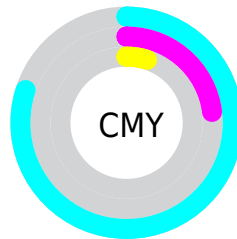
- Red (20%)
- Green (77%)
- Blue (95%)



- Red (20%)
- Yellow (53%)
- Blue (95%)



- Cyan (79%)
- Magenta (19%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (5%)




















- Cyan (80%)
- Magenta (23%)
- Yellow (5%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 52, 197, 243 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, 197, 243 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 52, 197, 243	 52, 197, 243
 255, 255, 255	 0, 170, 214
 128, 254, 255	 0, 143, 187
 160, 255, 255	 0, 117, 160
 191, 255, 255	 0, 93, 133
 223, 255, 255	 0, 69, 108
 254, 255, 255	 0, 46, 83
	 0, 27, 60
	 0, 2, 38
	 0, 1, 15

■ 52, 197, 243

■ 52, 197, 243

■ 28, 191, 243

■ 76, 203, 243

■ 3, 185, 243

■ 101, 209, 243

■ 0, 184, 243

■ 125, 215, 243

■ 149, 220, 243

■ 173, 226, 243

■ 198, 232, 243

■ 222, 238, 243

■ 246, 244, 243

■ 255, 250, 243

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



20, 202, 214



52, 197, 243



121, 188, 255

# Triad

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



52, 197, 243



250, 154, 189



173, 190, 115

# Complementary

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



52, 197, 243



243, 98, 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.



211, 179, 109



52, 197, 243



254, 156, 152

# Square

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



52, 197, 243



225, 162, 224



239, 166, 122



130, 198, 141

# Rectangle

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



52, 197, 243



162, 179, 253



239, 166, 122



187, 187, 111

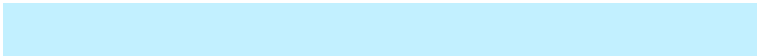


# Sweetspot

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



52, 197, 243



194, 240, 255



52, 243, 97



91, 119, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128



# Same Dimension

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



52, 197, 243



15, 197, 255



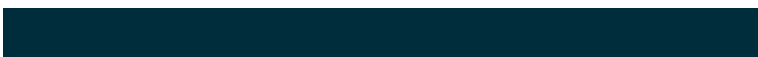
52, 103, 243



110, 119, 122



0, 141, 186



0, 45, 59



# Inverse Universe

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



243, 52, 197



255, 15, 197



243, 192, 52



122, 110, 119



186, 0, 141

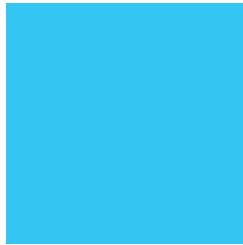


59, 0, 45



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 52, 197, 243 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

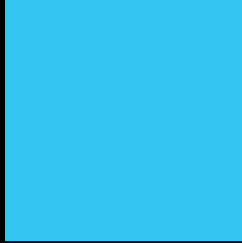
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 197, 243 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, 197, 243 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 52, 197, 243.

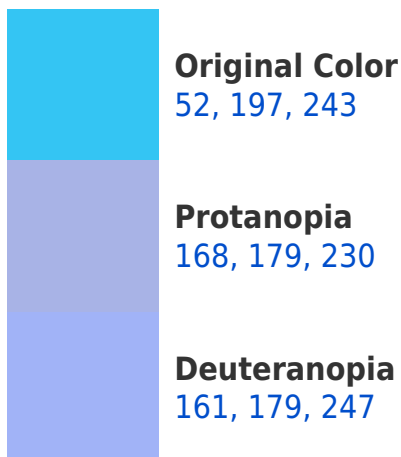


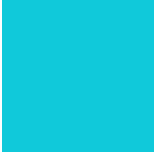
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 52, 197, 243.

# 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**  
16, 201, 218

# Trichromacy



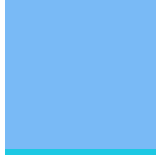
**Original Color**

52, 197, 243



**Protanomaly**

126, 186, 235



**Deuteranomaly**

121, 186, 246



**Tritanomaly**

29, 200, 227

# Monochromacy



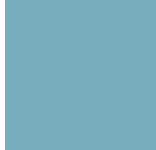
**Original Color**

52, 197, 243



**Achromatopsia**

159, 159, 159



**Achromatomaly**

120, 173, 190

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 52, 197, 243 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, 197, 243)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(52, 197, 243)  
}
```

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, 197, 243) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(52, 197, 243) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 52, 197, 243 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, 197, 243) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(52, 197, 243) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(52, 197, 243) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(52, 197, 243); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(52, 197, 243);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(52, 197,  
243) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 52, 197, 243 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(52, 197, 243) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(52, 197,  
243) }
```

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](#).



Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

**[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)**

**Follow me  
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor