

Converting Colors

RGB(53, 172, 158)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(53, 172, 158) contains.

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Color

RGB(53, 172, 158)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	35AC9E
RGB	53, 172, 158
RGB Percent	21%, 67%, 62%
CMY	0.7922, 0.3255, 0.3804
CMYK	0.69, 0.00, 0.08, 0.33
HSL	173°, 53%, 44%
HSV	173°, 69%, 67%
XYZ	22.3923, 32.7306, 37.4852
YIQ	134.8230, -66.4300, -29.5820

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

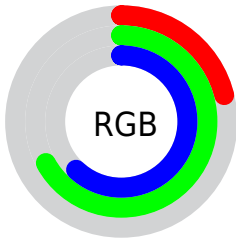
Format	Color
RYB	53, 116, 172
Decimal	3517598
CIELab	63.94, -35.77, -2.34
CIELCh	64, 35.846, 183.745
Yxy	32.7306, 0.2418, 0.3534
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281707678 (0xFF35AC9E)
YUV	134.8230, 11.4263, -71.7588
Hunter-Lab	57.2106, -30.2536, 1.1998

Details

The RGB color **53, 172, 158** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **009999**. A complement of this color would be **172, 53, 67**, and the grayscale version is **135, 135, 135**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **116, 228, 213**, and **0, 119, 107** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **36, 172, 156**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **70, 172, 160**.

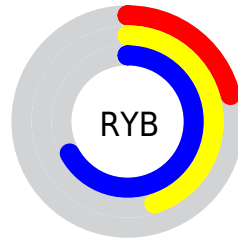
Distribution



Red (21%)

Green (67%)

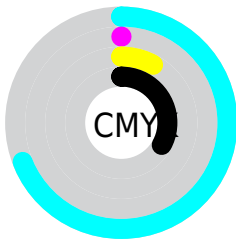
Blue (62%)



Red (21%)

Yellow (45%)

Blue (67%)

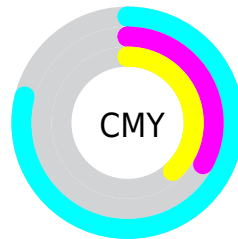


Cyan (69%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (8%)

Black (33%)



Cyan (79%)


Magenta (33%)

Yellow (38%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 53, 172, 158 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 53, 172, 158 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 53, 172, 158

255, 255, 255


 116, 228, 213

 145, 255, 241

 174, 255, 255

 204, 255, 255

 234, 255, 255

 53, 172, 158

 0, 145, 132

 0, 119, 107


 0, 94, 83


 0, 69, 60


 0, 46, 38


 0, 23, 18

 0, 0, 0

 53, 172, 158

 36, 172, 156

 53, 172, 158

 70, 172, 160

■ 19, 172, 154

■ 87, 172, 162

■ 1, 172, 152

■ 105, 172, 164

■ 0, 172, 152

■ 122, 172, 166

■ 139, 172, 168

■ 156, 172, 170

■ 173, 172, 172

■ 191, 172, 174

■ 208, 172, 176

Harmonies

Analogous

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



99, 170, 126



53, 172, 158



0, 171, 189

Triad

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



53, 172, 158



164, 145, 208



199, 143, 98

Complementary

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



53, 172, 158



172, 53, 67

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.



215, 134, 121



53, 172, 158



199, 135, 184

Square

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



53, 172, 158



115, 157, 218



216, 130, 152



172, 154, 90

Rectangle

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



53, 172, 158



33, 168, 206



216, 130, 152



206, 140, 105

Sweetspot

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



53, 172, 158



177, 224, 219



69, 172, 53



84, 112, 109



240, 240, 240



112, 112, 112

Same Dimension

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



53, 172, 158



38, 224, 202



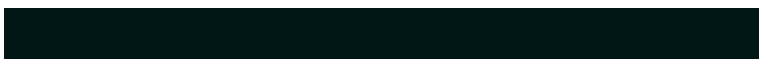
53, 128, 172



78, 87, 86



0, 150, 133



0, 23, 20

Inverse Universe

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



172, 53, 67



224, 38, 60



172, 97, 53



87, 78, 79



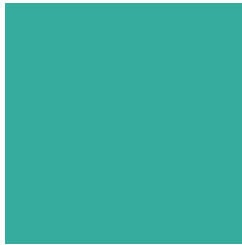
150, 0, 18



23, 0, 3

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 53, 172, 158 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 53, 172, 158 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

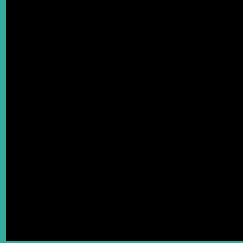
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

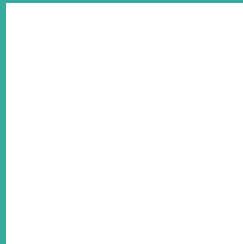
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 53, 172, 158 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 53, 172, 158.

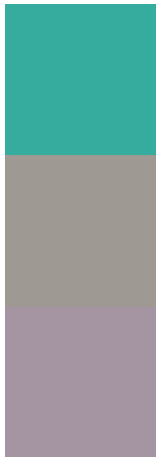


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 53, 172, 158.

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
53, 172, 158

Protanopia
158, 153, 147

Deuteranopia
165, 149, 163



Tritanopia
66, 168, 182

Trichromacy



Original Color

53, 172, 158



Protanomaly

120, 160, 151



Deuteranomaly

124, 157, 161



Tritanomaly

61, 169, 173

Monochromacy



Original Color

53, 172, 158



Achromatopsia

135, 135, 135



Achromatomaly

105, 148, 143

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 53, 172, 158 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(53, 172, 158)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(53, 172, 158)  
}
```

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(53, 172, 158) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(53, 172, 158) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 53, 172, 158 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(53, 172, 158) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(53, 172, 158) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(53, 172, 158)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(53, 172, 158); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(53, 172, 158);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(53, 172,  
158) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 53, 172, 158 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(53, 172, 158) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(53, 172,  
158) }
```

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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