Converting Colors

RGB(57, 186, 156)

Have a look what the booklet for RGB(57, 186, 156) contains.

Color

RGB(57, 186, 156)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	39BA9C
RGB	57, 186, 156
RGB Percent	22%, 73%, 61%
CMY	0.7765, 0.2706, 0.3882
CMYK	0.69, 0.00, 0.16, 0.27
HSL	166°, 53%, 48%
HSV	166°, 69%, 73%
XYZ	25.2470, 38.3880, 37.5315
YIQ	144.0090, -67.2540, -36.6780

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

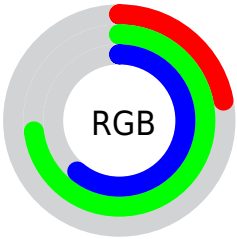
Format	Color
RYB	57, 130, 186
Decimal	3783324
CIELab	68.31, -41.98, 5.12
CIELCh	68, 42.287, 173.040
Yxy	38.3880, 0.2496, 0.3795
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281973404 (0xFF39BA9C)
YUV	144.0090, 5.9116, -76.3069
Hunter-Lab	61.9580, -35.6904, 7.4553

Details

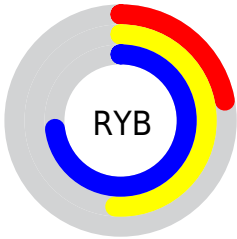
The RGB color 57, 186, 156 is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex 66CC99. A complement of this color would be 186, 57, 87, and the grayscale version is 144, 144, 144.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is 120, 243, 210, and 0, 132, 105 is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get 38, 186, 152, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is 76, 186, 160.

Distribution

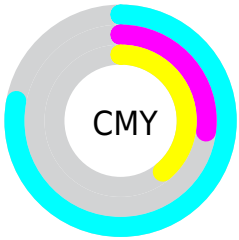


- Red (22%)
- Green (73%)
- Blue (61%)



- Red (22%)
- Yellow (51%)
- Blue (73%)

- Cyan (69%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (16%)
- Black (27%)



- Cyan (78%)
- Magenta (27%)
- Yellow (39%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 57, 186, 156 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 57, 186, 156 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

57, 186, 156

255, 255, 255

120, 243, 210

150, 255, 239

180, 255, 255

209, 255, 255

239, 255, 255

57, 186, 156

3, 159, 130

0, 132, 105

0, 106, 81

0, 81, 58

0, 57, 36

0, 36, 15

0, 0, 0

57, 186, 156

38, 186, 152

57, 186, 156

76, 186, 160

20, 186, 147

1, 186, 143

0, 186, 143

94, 186, 165

113, 186, 169

131, 186, 173

150, 186, 178

169, 186, 182

187, 186, 186

206, 186, 191

224, 186, 195

Harmonies

Analogous

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

116, 182, 119

57, 186, 156

0, 186, 195

Triad

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

57, 186, 156

157, 160, 237

226, 148, 107

Complementary

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

57, 186, 156

186, 57, 87

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.

240, 138, 139

57, 186, 156

206, 146, 213

Square

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

57, 186, 156

88, 173, 242

234, 137, 177

199, 161, 90

Rectangle

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

57, 186, 156

0, 184, 218

234, 137, 177

233, 144, 116

Sweetspot

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

57, 186, 156

191, 242, 230

87, 186, 57

92, 122, 115

250, 250, 250

122, 122, 122

Same Dimension

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

57, 186, 156

41, 242, 195

57, 152, 186

83, 92, 90

0, 156, 119

0, 28, 22

Inverse Universe

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

186, 57, 87

242, 41, 88

186, 91, 57

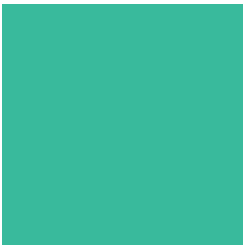
92, 83, 85

156, 0, 36

28, 0, 7

Previews

White Background

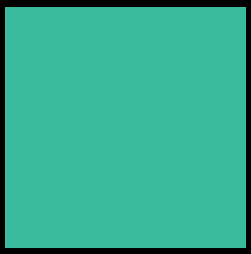


This preview shows how the RGB color 57, 186, 156 looks on a white background.

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 57, 186, 156 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 57, 186, 156 Background

This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 57, 186, 156.

This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 57, 186, 156.

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

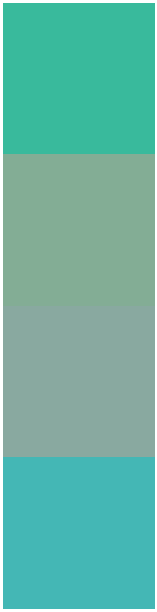
Original Color
57, 186, 156

Protanopia
173, 165, 145

Deuteranopia
182, 160, 162

Tritanopia
75, 181, 195

Trichromacy



Original Color
57, 186, 156

Protanomaly
131, 173, 149

Deuteranomaly
137, 169, 160

Tritanomaly
68, 183, 181

Monochromacy

Original Color
57, 186, 156

Achromatopsia
144, 144, 144

Achromatomaly
112, 159, 148

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 57, 186, 156 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(57, 186, 156) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{
    color:rgb(57, 186, 156)
}
```

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(57, 186, 156) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(57, 186, 156) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 57, 186, 156 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(57, 186, 156) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(57, 186, 156) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(57, 186, 156) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(57, 186, 156); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(57, 186, 156); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(57, 186, 156) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 57, 186, 156 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{
background:rgb(57, 186, 156) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:rgb(57, 186,
156) }
```

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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