

Converting Colors

RGB(58, 192, 198)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(58, 192, 198) contains.

RGB(58, 192, 198)	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(58, 192, 198)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	3AC0C6
RGB	58, 192, 198
RGB Percent	23%, 75%, 78%
CMY	0.7725, 0.2471, 0.2235
CMYK	0.71, 0.03, 0.00, 0.22
HSL	183°, 55%, 50%
HSV	183°, 71%, 78%
XYZ	30.7876, 42.6760, 60.0407
YIQ	152.6180, -81.7900, -26.5420

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

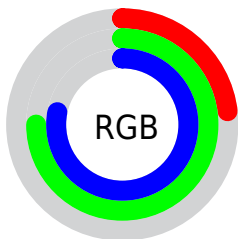
Format	Color
RYB	58, 126, 198
Decimal	3850438
CIELab	71.33, -33.06, -13.43
CIELCh	71, 35.680, 202.109
Yxy	42.6760, 0.2306, 0.3197
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282040518 (0xFF3AC0C6)
YUV	152.6180, 22.3733, -82.9800
Hunter-Lab	65.3269, -30.1976, -8.7635

Details

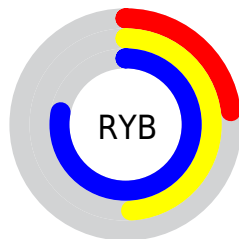
The RGB color **58, 192, 198** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **33CCCC**. The color can be described as light muted cyan. A complement of this color would be **198, 64, 58**, and the grayscale version is **152, 152, 152**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **125, 249, 255**, and **0, 138, 144** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **38, 191, 198**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **78, 193, 198**.

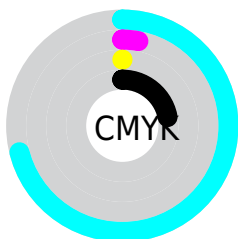
Distribution



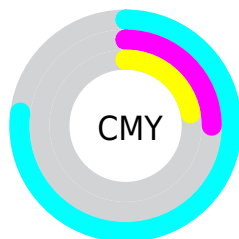
- Red (23%)
- Green (75%)
- Blue (78%)



- Red (23%)
- Yellow (49%)
- Blue (78%)



- Cyan (71%)
- Magenta (3%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (22%)



- Cyan (77%)
- Magenta (25%)
- Yellow (22%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 58, 192, 198 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 58, 192, 198 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



58, 192, 198



58, 192, 198

255, 255, 255



0, 165, 171



125, 249, 255



0, 138, 144



156, 255, 255



0, 112, 119



186, 255, 255



0, 87, 94



216, 255, 255



0, 63, 70



247, 255, 255



0, 41, 48



0, 11, 28



0, 0, 0



58, 192, 198



58, 192, 198

■ 38, 191, 198

■ 78, 193, 198

■ 18, 190, 198

■ 98, 194, 198

■ 0, 190, 198

■ 117, 195, 198

■ 137, 195, 198

■ 157, 196, 198

■ 177, 197, 198

■ 197, 198, 198

■ 216, 199, 198

■ 236, 200, 198

Harmonies

Analogous

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



94, 192, 165



58, 192, 198



66, 188, 225

Triad

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



58, 192, 198



208, 158, 215



204, 170, 110

Complementary

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



58, 192, 198



198, 64, 58

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.



228, 159, 125



58, 192, 198



232, 151, 185

Square

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



58, 192, 198



167, 169, 235



239, 151, 152



172, 180, 114

Rectangle

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



58, 192, 198



97, 183, 236



239, 151, 152



214, 166, 113

Sweetspot

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



58, 192, 198



201, 253, 255



58, 198, 63



96, 126, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



58, 192, 198



38, 246, 255



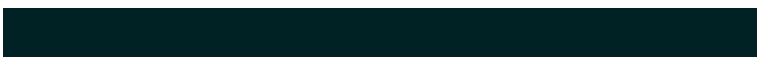
58, 123, 198



90, 99, 99



0, 156, 163



0, 34, 36

Inverse Universe

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



198, 58, 192



255, 38, 246



198, 133, 58



99, 90, 99



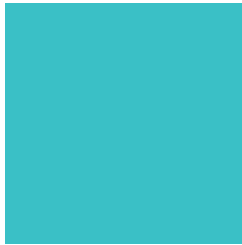
163, 0, 156



36, 0, 34

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 58, 192, 198 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 58, 192, 198 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

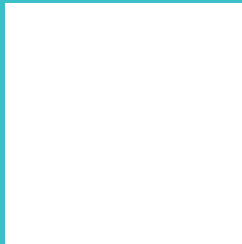
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 58, 192, 198 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 58, 192, 198.

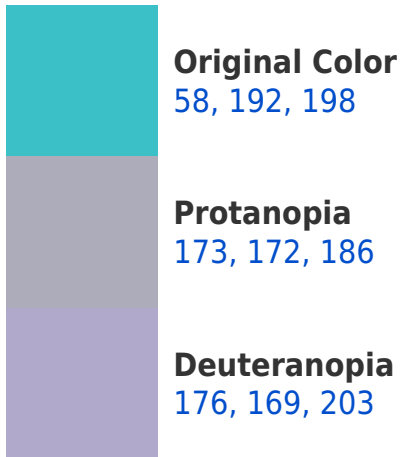


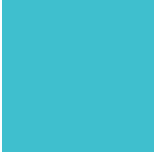
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 58, 192, 198.

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
63, 191, 206

Trichromacy



Original Color

58, 192, 198



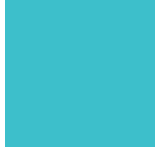
Protanomaly

131, 179, 190



Deuteranomaly

133, 177, 201



Tritanomaly

61, 191, 203

Monochromacy



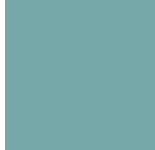
Original Color

58, 192, 198



Achromatopsia

153, 153, 153



Achromatomaly

118, 167, 169

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 58, 192, 198 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(58, 192, 198)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(58, 192, 198)  
}
```

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(58, 192, 198) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(58, 192, 198) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 58, 192, 198 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(58, 192, 198) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(58, 192, 198) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(58, 192, 198) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(58, 192, 198); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(58, 192, 198);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(58, 192,  
198) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 58, 192, 198 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(58, 192, 198) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(58, 192,  
198) }
```

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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