

Converting Colors

RGB(58, 226, 216)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(58, 226, 216) contains.

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Color

RGB(58, 226, 216)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1	
Format	Color
Hex	3AE2D8
RGB	58, 226, 216
RGB Percent	23%, 89%, 85%
CMY	0.7725, 0.1137, 0.1529
CMYK	0.74, 0.00, 0.04, 0.11
HSL	176°, 74%, 56%
HSV	176°, 74%, 89%
XYZ	41.3359, 60.2501, 74.4166
YIQ	174.6280, -96.9180, -38.7260

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

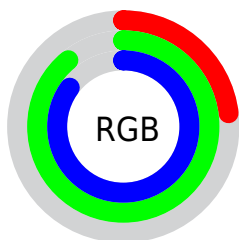
Format	Color
RYB	58, 145, 226
Decimal	3859160
CIELab	81.97, -43.48, -7.25
CIELCh	82, 44.082, 189.466
Yxy	60.2501, 0.2349, 0.3423
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282049240 (0xFF3AE2D8)
YUV	174.6280, 20.3964, -102.2828
Hunter-Lab	77.6210, -40.7790, -2.5077

Details

The RGB color **58, 226, 216** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **00CCCC**. The color can be described as light washed cyan. A complement of this color would be **226, 58, 68**, and the grayscale version is **175, 175, 175**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **131, 255, 255**, and **0, 170, 161** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **35, 226, 215**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **81, 226, 217**.

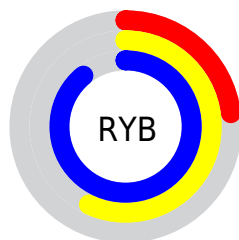
Distribution



Red (23%)

Green (89%)

Blue (85%)



Red (23%)

Yellow (57%)

Blue (89%)

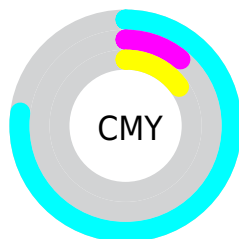


Cyan (74%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (4%)

Black (11%)



Cyan (77%)

Magenta (11%)

Yellow (15%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 58, 226, 216 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, 226, 216 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



58, 226, 216



58, 226, 216

255, 255, 255



0, 198, 188



131, 255, 255



0, 170, 161



163, 255, 255



0, 143, 135



194, 255, 255



0, 117, 110



225, 255, 255



0, 91, 86



0, 66, 62



0, 44, 41



0, 14, 21



0, 0, 0

 58, 226, 216

 58, 226, 216

 35, 226, 215

 81, 226, 217

 13, 226, 213

 103, 226, 219

 0, 226, 213

 126, 226, 220

 148, 226, 221

 171, 226, 223

 194, 226, 224

 216, 226, 225

 239, 226, 227

 255, 226, 228

Harmonies

Analogous

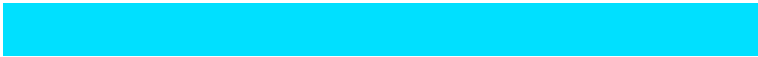
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



121, 224, 173



58, 226, 216



0, 224, 255

Triad

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



58, 226, 216



226, 188, 255



255, 191, 127

Complementary

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



58, 226, 216



226, 58, 68

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, 178, 153



58, 226, 216



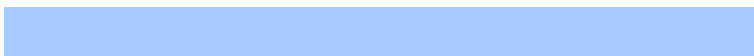
255, 176, 234

Square

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



58, 226, 216



165, 203, 255



255, 171, 192



218, 206, 121

Rectangle

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



58, 226, 216



62, 219, 255



255, 171, 192



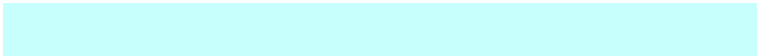
255, 187, 134

Sweetspot

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



58, 226, 216



199, 255, 252



69, 226, 58



94, 128, 126



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



58, 226, 216



28, 255, 241



58, 153, 226



101, 112, 112



0, 176, 165



0, 48, 46

Inverse Universe

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



226, 58, 68



255, 28, 42



226, 131, 58



112, 101, 102



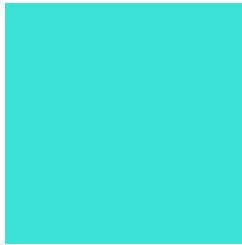
176, 0, 10



48, 0, 3

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 58, 226, 216 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

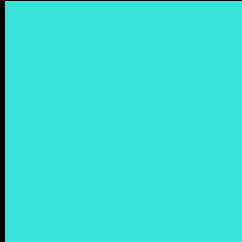
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 226, 216 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, 226, 216 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 58, 226, 216.

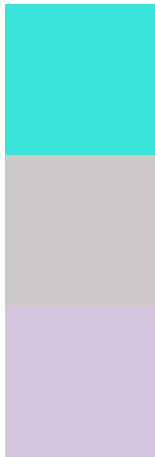


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 58, 226, 216.

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](#).

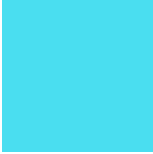
Dichromacy



Original Color
58, 226, 216

Protanopia
206, 201, 201


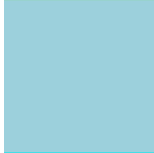
Deuteranopia
212, 197, 222




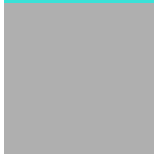
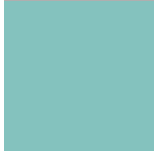
Tritanopia

74, 222, 240

Trichromacy

	Original Color 58, 226, 216
	Protanomaly 152, 210, 206
	Deuteranomaly 156, 208, 220
	Tritanomaly 68, 223, 231

Monochromacy

	Original Color 58, 226, 216
	Achromatopsia 175, 175, 175
	Achromatomaly 132, 194, 190

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 58, 226, 216 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, 226, 216) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(58, 226, 216)  
}
```

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, 226, 216) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(58, 226, 216) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 58, 226, 216 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, 226, 216) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(58, 226, 216) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(58, 226, 216) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(58, 226, 216); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(58, 226, 216);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(58, 226,  
216) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 58, 226, 216 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(58, 226, 216) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(58, 226,  
216) }
```

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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