

Converting Colors

RGB(72, 180, 161)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(72, 180, 161) contains.

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Color

RGB(72, 180, 161)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	48B4A1
RGB	72, 180, 161
RGB Percent	28%, 71%, 63%
CMY	0.7176, 0.2941, 0.3686
CMYK	0.60, 0.00, 0.11, 0.29
HSL	169°, 43%, 49%
HSV	169°, 60%, 71%
XYZ	25.4268, 36.5934, 39.4413
YIQ	145.5420, -58.2690, -28.8050

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

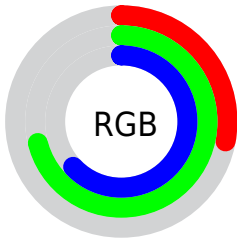
Format	Color
RYB	72, 131, 180
Decimal	4764833
CIELab	66.97, -35.46, 0.48
CIELCh	67, 35.465, 179.219
Yxy	36.5934, 0.2506, 0.3607
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282954913 (0xFF48B4A1)
YUV	145.5420, 7.6208, -64.4963
Hunter-Lab	60.4925, -30.8331, 3.6875

Details

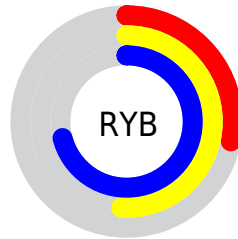
The RGB color **72, 180, 161** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **009999**. A complement of this color would be **180, 72, 91**, and the grayscale version is **146, 146, 146**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **131, 236, 216**, and **0, 126, 110** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **54, 180, 158**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **90, 180, 164**.

Distribution



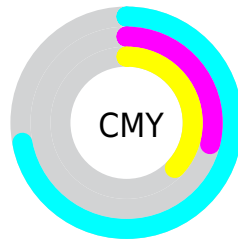
- Red (28%)
- Green (71%)
- Blue (63%)



- Red (28%)
- Yellow (51%)
- Blue (71%)



- Cyan (60%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (11%)
- Black (29%)




- Cyan (72%)
- Magenta (29%)
- Yellow (37%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 72, 180, 161 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 72, 180, 161 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 72, 180, 161

255, 255, 255


 131, 236, 216


 160, 255, 244

 189, 255, 255


 218, 255, 255

 248, 255, 255

 72, 180, 161


 38, 153, 135

 0, 126, 110


 0, 101, 85


 0, 76, 62


 0, 53, 40


 0, 32, 20

 0, 0, 0

 72, 180, 161

 54, 180, 158

 72, 180, 161

 90, 180, 164

■ 36, 180, 155

■ 108, 180, 167

■ 18, 180, 152

■ 126, 180, 171

■ 0, 180, 148

■ 144, 180, 174

■ 162, 180, 177

■ 180, 180, 180

■ 198, 180, 183

■ 216, 180, 186

■ 234, 180, 190

Harmonies

Analogous

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



114, 177, 129



72, 180, 161



35, 179, 193

Triad

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



72, 180, 161



166, 155, 219



211, 150, 109

Complementary

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



72, 180, 161



180, 72, 91

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.



224, 141, 133



72, 180, 161



202, 144, 196

Square

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



72, 180, 161



116, 166, 226



222, 138, 165



185, 161, 99

Rectangle

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



72, 180, 161



45, 177, 210



222, 138, 165



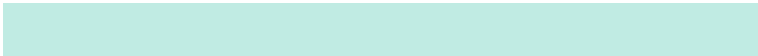
217, 146, 116

Sweetspot

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



72, 180, 161



192, 235, 227



92, 180, 72



91, 117, 113



245, 245, 245



117, 117, 117

Same Dimension

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



72, 180, 161



66, 235, 205



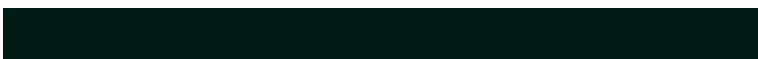
72, 146, 180



80, 89, 88



0, 153, 126



0, 26, 21

Inverse Universe

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



180, 72, 91



235, 66, 95



180, 106, 72



89, 80, 82



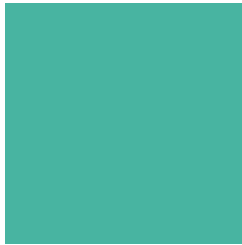
153, 0, 27



26, 0, 4

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 72, 180, 161 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 72, 180, 161 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

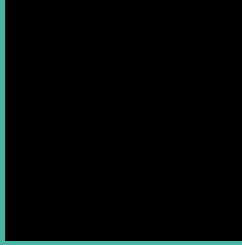
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 72, 180, 161 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 72, 180, 161.

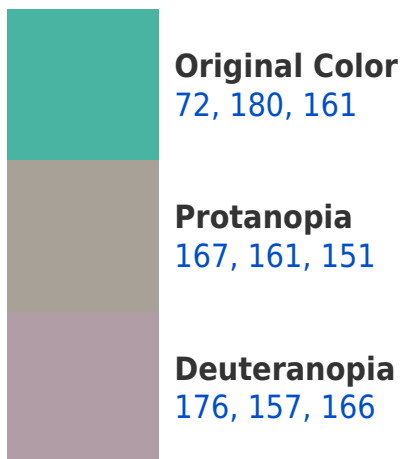


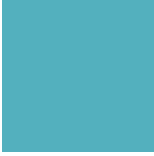
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 72, 180, 161.

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
83, 176, 190

Trichromacy



Original Color

72, 180, 161



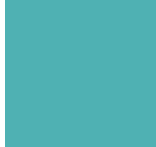
Protanomaly

132, 168, 155



Deuteranomaly

138, 165, 164



Tritanomaly

79, 177, 179

Monochromacy



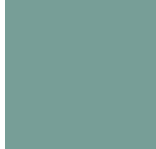
Original Color

72, 180, 161



Achromatopsia

146, 146, 146



Achromatomaly

119, 158, 151

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 72, 180, 161 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(72, 180, 161)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(72, 180, 161)  
}
```

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(72, 180, 161) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(72, 180, 161) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 72, 180, 161 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(72, 180, 161) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(72, 180, 161) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(72, 180, 161)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(72, 180, 161); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(72, 180, 161);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(72, 180,  
161) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 72, 180, 161 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(72, 180, 161) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(72, 180,  
161) }
```

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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