

Converting Colors

RGB(72, 183, 136)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(72, 183, 136) contains.

RGB(72, 183, 136)	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(72, 183, 136)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	48B788
RGB	72, 183, 136
RGB Percent	28%, 72%, 53%
CMY	0.7176, 0.2824, 0.4667
CMYK	0.61, 0.00, 0.26, 0.28
HSL	155°, 44%, 50%
HSV	155°, 61%, 72%
XYZ	24.0499, 37.0223, 29.1710
YIQ	144.4530, -51.0690, -38.1490

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

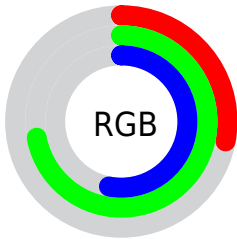
Format	Color
RYB	72, 142, 183
Decimal	4765576
CIELab	67.29, -42.78, 14.68
CIELCh	67, 45.224, 161.061
Yxy	37.0223, 0.2665, 0.4103
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282955656 (0xFF48B788)
YUV	144.4530, -4.1673, -63.5413
Hunter-Lab	60.8459, -35.9266, 14.1671

Details

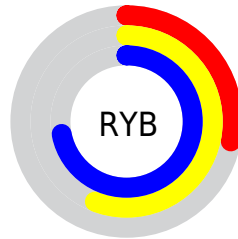
The RGB color **72, 183, 136** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **66CC99**. A complement of this color would be **183, 72, 119**, and the grayscale version is **145, 145, 145**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **130, 240, 189**, and **0, 129, 86** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **54, 183, 128**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **90, 183, 144**.

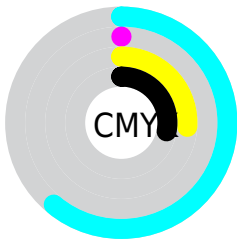
Distribution



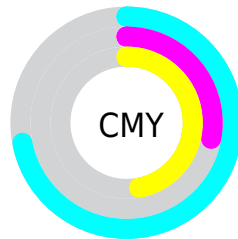
- Red (28%)
- Green (72%)
- Blue (53%)



- Red (28%)
- Yellow (56%)
- Blue (72%)



- Cyan (61%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (26%)
- Black (28%)





- Cyan (72%)
- Magenta (28%)
- Yellow (47%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RGB color 72, 183, 136 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, 183, 136 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 72, 183, 136

 72, 183, 136

255, 255, 255

 39, 156, 111

 130, 240, 189

 0, 129, 86

 159, 255, 217

 0, 103, 63

 188, 255, 246

 0, 78, 40


 217, 255, 255


 0, 54, 20


 247, 255, 255


 0, 33, 0

 0, 0, 0

 72, 183, 136

 72, 183, 136

 54, 183, 128

 90, 183, 144

■ 35, 183, 121

■ 109, 183, 151

■ 17, 183, 113

■ 127, 183, 159

■ 0, 183, 106

■ 145, 183, 167

■ 164, 183, 175

■ 182, 183, 182

■ 200, 183, 190

■ 218, 183, 198

■ 237, 183, 206

Harmonies

Analogous

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



130, 177, 100



72, 183, 136



0, 185, 178

Triad

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



72, 183, 136



125, 163, 244



235, 138, 112

Complementary

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



72, 183, 136



183, 72, 119

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.



241, 130, 150



72, 183, 136



187, 147, 226

Square

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



72, 183, 136



0, 175, 240



226, 134, 191



210, 152, 86

Rectangle

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



72, 183, 136



0, 184, 205



226, 134, 191



239, 135, 124

Sweetspot

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



72, 183, 136



194, 237, 219



120, 183, 72



93, 120, 109



247, 247, 247



120, 120, 120

Same Dimension

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



72, 183, 136



64, 237, 164



72, 176, 183



83, 92, 88



0, 156, 90



0, 28, 16

Inverse Universe

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



183, 72, 119



237, 64, 137



183, 79, 72



92, 83, 87



156, 0, 66



28, 0, 12

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 72, 183, 136 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, 183, 136 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

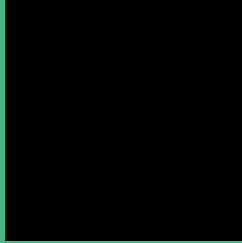
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 183, 136 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 72, 183, 136.

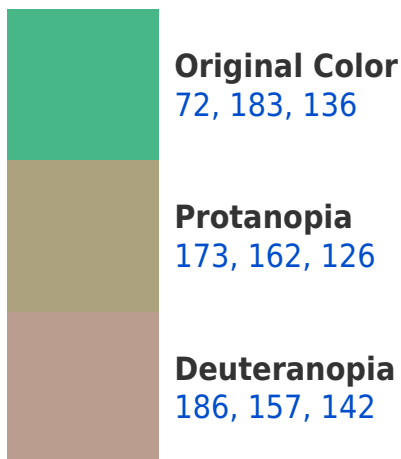


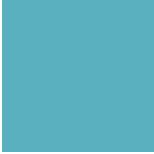
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 72, 183, 136.

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
90, 176, 190

Trichromacy



Original Color

72, 183, 136



Protanomaly

136, 170, 130



Deuteranomaly

145, 166, 140



Tritanomaly

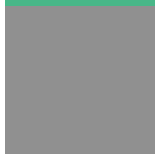
83, 179, 170

Monochromacy



Original Color

72, 183, 136



Achromatopsia

144, 144, 144



Achromatomaly

118, 158, 141

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 72, 183, 136 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, 183, 136)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(72, 183, 136)  
}
```

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, 183, 136) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(72, 183, 136) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 72, 183, 136 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, 183, 136) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(72, 183, 136) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(72, 183, 136) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(72, 183, 136); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(72, 183, 136);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(72, 183,  
136) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 72, 183, 136 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(72, 183, 136) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(72, 183,  
136) }
```

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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