

Converting Colors

RGB(72, 200, 150)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(72, 200, 150) contains.

RGB(72, 200, 150)	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, 200, 150)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	48C896
RGB	72, 200, 150
RGB Percent	28%, 78%, 59%
CMY	0.7176, 0.2157, 0.4118
CMYK	0.64, 0.00, 0.25, 0.22
HSL	157°, 54%, 53%
HSV	157°, 64%, 78%
XYZ	28.8318, 44.8883, 35.9989
YIQ	156.0280, -60.2380, -42.6860

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

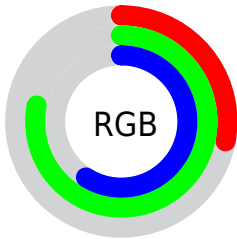
Format	Color
RYB	72, 152, 200
Decimal	4769942
CIELab	72.82, -46.88, 14.84
CIELCh	73, 49.175, 162.436
Yxy	44.8883, 0.2628, 0.4091
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282960022 (0xFF48C896)
YUV	156.0280, -2.9718, -73.6926
Hunter-Lab	66.9987, -40.4332, 15.0422

Details

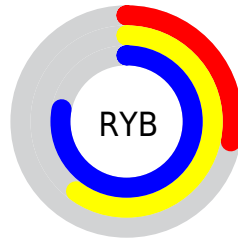
The RGB color **72, 200, 150** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **33CC99**. The color can be described as middle muted spring green. A complement of this color would be **200, 72, 122**, and the grayscale version is **156, 156, 156**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **133, 255, 204**, and **0, 145, 99** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **52, 200, 142**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **92, 200, 158**.

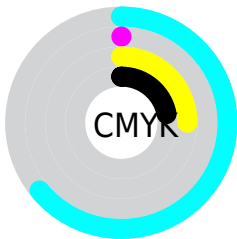
Distribution



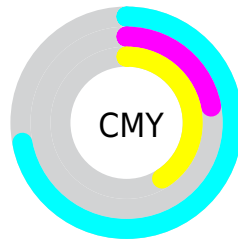
- Red (28%)
- Green (78%)
- Blue (59%)



- Red (28%)
- Yellow (60%)
- Blue (78%)



- Cyan (64%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (25%)
- Black (22%)



- Cyan (72%)
- Magenta (22%)
- Yellow (41%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RGB color 72, 200, 150 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, 200, 150 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 72, 200, 150

 72, 200, 150


255, 255, 255

 34, 172, 124

 133, 255, 204

 0, 145, 99

 163, 255, 232

 0, 119, 75

 192, 255, 255

 0, 93, 52

 222, 255, 255

 0, 68, 31

 252, 255, 255

 0, 46, 8

 0, 18, 0

 0, 0, 0

 72, 200, 150

 72, 200, 150

■ 52, 200, 142

■ 92, 200, 158

■ 32, 200, 134

■ 112, 200, 166

■ 12, 200, 127

■ 132, 200, 173

■ 0, 200, 122

■ 152, 200, 181

■ 172, 200, 189

■ 192, 200, 197

■ 212, 200, 205

■ 232, 200, 213

■ 252, 200, 220

Harmonies

Analogous

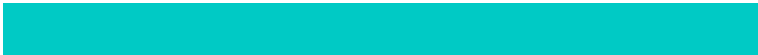
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



138, 193, 110



72, 200, 150



0, 202, 197

Triad

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



72, 200, 150



139, 177, 255



255, 151, 120

Complementary

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



72, 200, 150



200, 72, 122

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, 142, 162



72, 200, 150



207, 160, 245

Square

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



72, 200, 150



0, 191, 255



249, 145, 207



228, 167, 92

Rectangle

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



72, 200, 150



0, 201, 226



249, 145, 207



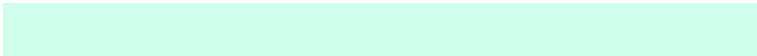
255, 147, 133

Sweetspot

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



72, 200, 150



207, 255, 236



123, 200, 72



98, 128, 116



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



72, 200, 150



59, 255, 178



72, 187, 200



90, 99, 96



0, 163, 99



0, 36, 22

Inverse Universe

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



200, 72, 122



255, 59, 135



200, 85, 72



99, 90, 93



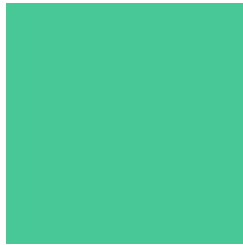
163, 0, 64



36, 0, 14

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 72, 200, 150 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

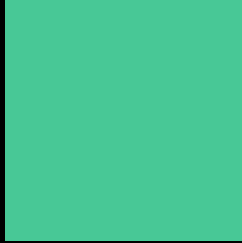
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 200, 150 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

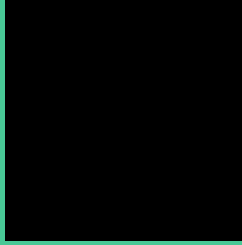
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 200, 150 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 72, 200, 150.

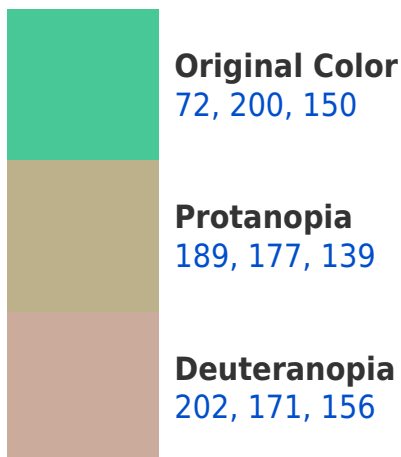


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 72, 200, 150.

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
93, 192, 208

Trichromacy



Original Color

72, 200, 150



Protanomaly

146, 185, 143



Deuteranomaly

155, 182, 154



Tritanomaly

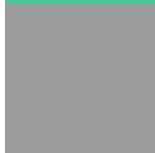
85, 195, 187

Monochromacy



Original Color

72, 200, 150



Achromatopsia

156, 156, 156



Achromatomaly

125, 172, 154

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 72, 200, 150 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, 200, 150)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(72, 200, 150)  
}
```

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, 200, 150) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(72, 200, 150) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 72, 200, 150 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, 200, 150) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(72, 200, 150) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(72, 200, 150)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(72, 200, 150); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(72, 200, 150);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(72, 200,  
150) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 72, 200, 150 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(72, 200, 150) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(72, 200,  
150) }
```

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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