

Converting Colors

RGB(81, 206, 206)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(81, 206, 206) contains.

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Color

RGB(81, 206, 206)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	51CECE
RGB	81, 206, 206
RGB Percent	32%, 81%, 81%
CMY	0.6824, 0.1922, 0.1922
CMYK	0.61, 0.00, 0.00, 0.19
HSL	180°, 56%, 56%
HSV	180°, 61%, 81%
XYZ	36.6052, 50.3482, 66.1814
YIQ	168.6250, -74.5000, -26.5000

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

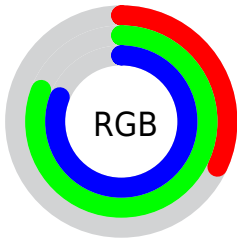
Format	Color
R _Y B	81, 144, 206
Decimal	5361358
CIE Lab	76.28, -33.99, -10.31
CIE LCh	76, 35.519, 196.872
Yxy	50.3482, 0.2390, 0.3288
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283551438 (0xFF51CECE)
YUV	168.6250, 18.4259, -76.8471
Hunter-Lab	70.9564, -32.0887, -5.6305




Details

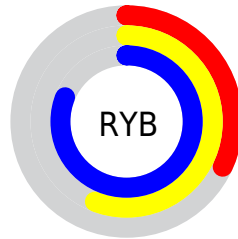
The RGB color **81, 206, 206** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **33CCCC**. The color can be described as light muted cyan. A complement of this color would be **206, 81, 81**, and the grayscale version is **169, 169, 169**.




A 20% lighter version of the original color is **143, 255, 255**, and **0, 151, 152** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **60, 206, 206**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **102, 206, 206**.

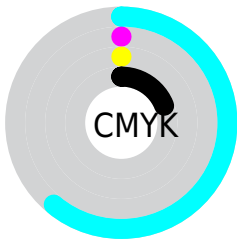
Distribution







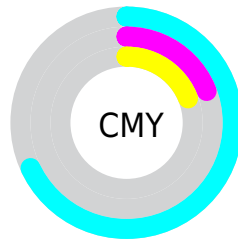
-  Red (32%)
-  Green (81%)
-  Blue (81%)






-  Red (32%)
-  Yellow (56%)
-  Blue (81%)



-  Cyan (61%)
-  Magenta (0%)
-  Yellow (0%)
-  Black (19%)



















-  Cyan (68%)
-  Magenta (19%)
-  Yellow (19%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 81, 206, 206 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 81, 206, 206 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 81, 206, 206	 81, 206, 206
 255, 255, 255	 44, 178, 179
 143, 255, 255	 0, 151, 152
 173, 255, 255	 0, 125, 126
 203, 255, 255	 0, 99, 101
 234, 255, 255	 0, 75, 77
	 0, 51, 54
	 0, 31, 33
	 0, 0, 9
	 0, 0, 0

■ 81, 206, 206

■ 81, 206, 206

■ 60, 206, 206

■ 102, 206, 206

■ 40, 206, 206

■ 122, 206, 206

■ 19, 206, 206

■ 143, 206, 206

■ 0, 206, 206

■ 163, 206, 206

■ 184, 206, 206

■ 205, 206, 206

■ 225, 206, 206

■ 246, 206, 206

■ 255, 206, 206

Harmonies

Analogous

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



115, 205, 172



81, 206, 206



80, 203, 235

Triad

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



81, 206, 206



215, 173, 233



224, 181, 125

Complementary

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



81, 206, 206



206, 81, 81

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.



246, 170, 142



81, 206, 206



244, 165, 204

Square

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



81, 206, 206



172, 185, 251



253, 164, 171



192, 192, 125

Rectangle

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



81, 206, 206



105, 198, 248



253, 164, 171



232, 177, 128

Sweetspot

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



81, 206, 206



209, 255, 255



81, 206, 81



99, 128, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



81, 206, 206



69, 255, 255



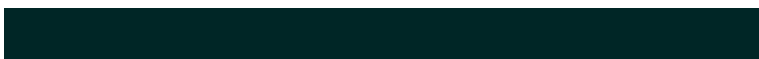
81, 144, 206



92, 102, 102



0, 166, 166



0, 38, 38

Inverse Universe

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



206, 81, 206



255, 69, 255



206, 144, 81



102, 92, 102



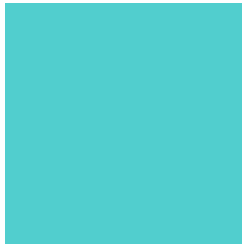
166, 0, 166



38, 0, 38

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 81, 206, 206 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

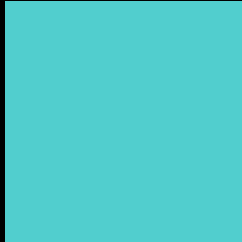
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 81, 206, 206 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

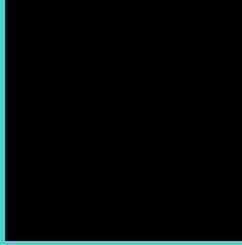
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

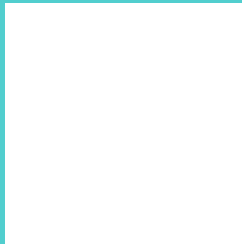
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 81, 206, 206 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 81, 206, 206.

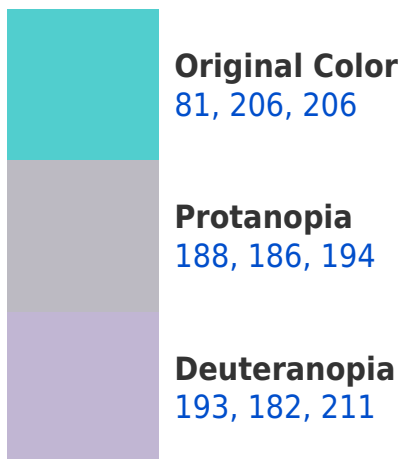


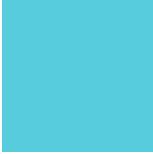
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 81, 206, 206.

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
87, 204, 220

Trichromacy



Original Color

81, 206, 206



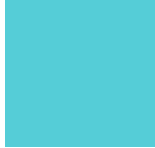
Protanomaly

149, 193, 198



Deuteranomaly

152, 191, 209



Tritanomaly

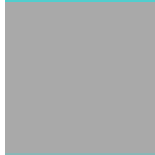
85, 205, 215

Monochromacy



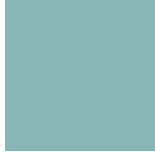
Original Color

81, 206, 206



Achromatopsia

169, 169, 169



Achromatomaly

137, 182, 182

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 81, 206, 206 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(81, 206, 206)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(81, 206, 206)  
}
```

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(81, 206, 206) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(81, 206, 206) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 81, 206, 206 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(81, 206, 206) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(81, 206, 206) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(81, 206, 206)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(81, 206, 206); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(81, 206, 206);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(81, 206,  
206) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 81, 206, 206 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(81, 206, 206) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(81, 206,  
206) }
```

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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