

Converting Colors

RGB(83, 188, 171)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(83, 188, 171) contains.

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Color

RGB(83, 188, 171)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	53BCAB
RGB	83, 188, 171
RGB Percent	33%, 74%, 67%
CMY	0.6745, 0.2627, 0.3294
CMYK	0.56, 0.00, 0.09, 0.26
HSL	170°, 44%, 53%
HSV	170°, 56%, 74%
XYZ	28.9012, 40.7457, 44.8695
YIQ	154.6670, -57.1230, -27.5470

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

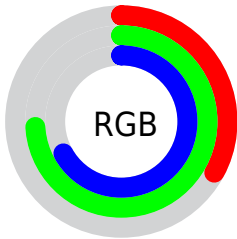
Format	Color
RYB	83, 140, 188
Decimal	5487787
CIELab	70.00, -34.45, -0.56
CIELCh	70, 34.459, 180.931
Yxy	40.7457, 0.2524, 0.3558
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283677867 (0xFF53BCAB)
YUV	154.6670, 8.0522, -62.8520
Hunter-Lab	63.8324, -30.8878, 3.0061

Details

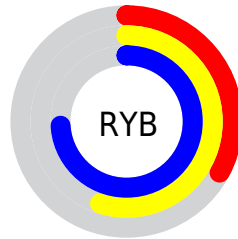
The RGB color **83, 188, 171** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **66CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **188, 83, 100**, and the grayscale version is **155, 155, 155**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **141, 245, 226**, and **2, 134, 119** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **64, 188, 168**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **102, 188, 174**.

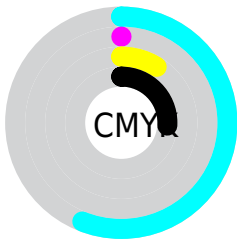
Distribution



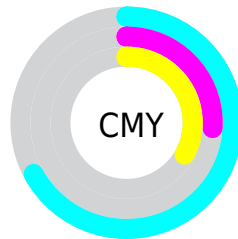
- Red (33%)
- Green (74%)
- Blue (67%)



- Red (33%)
- Yellow (55%)
- Blue (74%)



- Cyan (56%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (9%)
- Black (26%)





- Cyan (67%)
- Magenta (26%)
- Yellow (33%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RGB color 83, 188, 171 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 83, 188, 171 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 83, 188, 171

 83, 188, 171


255, 255, 255

 51, 161, 145

 141, 245, 226

 2, 134, 119

 170, 255, 255

 0, 108, 94

 199, 255, 255

 0, 83, 71


 229, 255, 255


 0, 60, 48

 0, 38, 27

 0, 0, 1

 0, 0, 0

 83, 188, 171

 83, 188, 171

■ 64, 188, 168

■ 102, 188, 174

■ 45, 188, 165

■ 121, 188, 177

■ 27, 188, 162

■ 139, 188, 180

■ 8, 188, 159

■ 158, 188, 183

■ 0, 188, 158

■ 177, 188, 186

■ 196, 188, 189

■ 215, 188, 192

■ 233, 188, 195

■ 252, 188, 198

Harmonies

Analogous

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



121, 185, 140



83, 188, 171



57, 187, 202

Triad

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



83, 188, 171



176, 163, 225



217, 159, 117

Complementary

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



83, 188, 171



188, 83, 100

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.



231, 150, 140



83, 188, 171



212, 152, 202

Square

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



83, 188, 171



129, 174, 233



230, 147, 171



191, 169, 108

Rectangle

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



83, 188, 171



67, 184, 219



230, 147, 171



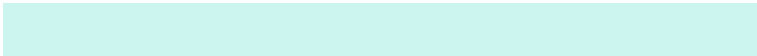
223, 155, 124

Sweetspot

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



83, 188, 171



203, 245, 238



101, 188, 83



98, 122, 118



250, 250, 250



122, 122, 122

Same Dimension

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



83, 188, 171



81, 245, 218



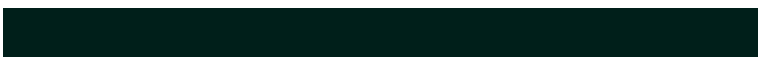
83, 153, 188



85, 94, 93



0, 158, 133



0, 31, 26

Inverse Universe

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



188, 83, 100



245, 81, 107



188, 118, 83



94, 85, 86



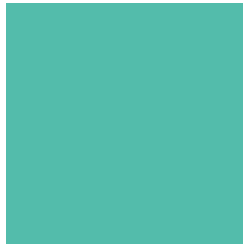
158, 0, 26



31, 0, 5

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 83, 188, 171 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 83, 188, 171 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 83, 188, 171 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 83, 188, 171.

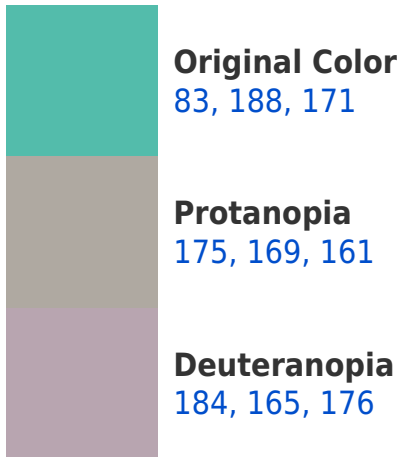


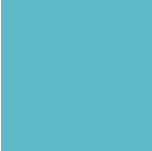
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 83, 188, 171.

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, 184, 199

Trichromacy



Original Color

83, 188, 171



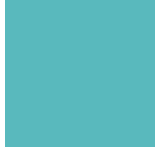
Protanomaly

142, 176, 165



Deuteranomaly

147, 173, 174



Tritanomaly

89, 185, 189

Monochromacy



Original Color

83, 188, 171



Achromatopsia

155, 155, 155



Achromatomaly

129, 167, 161

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 83, 188, 171 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(83, 188, 171)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(83, 188, 171)  
}
```

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(83, 188, 171) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(83, 188, 171) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 83, 188, 171 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(83, 188, 171) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(83, 188, 171) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(83, 188, 171)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(83, 188, 171); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(83, 188, 171);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(83, 188,  
171) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 83, 188, 171 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(83, 188, 171) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(83, 188,  
171) }
```

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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