

Converting Colors

RGB(97, 212, 193)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(97, 212, 193) contains.

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Color

RGB(97, 212, 193)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	61D4C1
RGB	97, 212, 193
RGB Percent	38%, 83%, 76%
CMY	0.6196, 0.1686, 0.2431
CMYK	0.54, 0.00, 0.09, 0.17
HSL	170°, 57%, 61%
HSV	170°, 54%, 83%
XYZ	38.0989, 53.4786, 58.7665
YIQ	175.4490, -62.4410, -30.2890

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

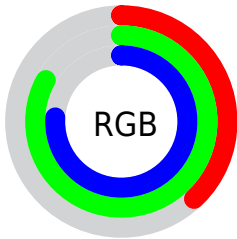
Format	Color
RYB	97, 160, 212
Decimal	6411457
CIELab	78.16, -37.19, -0.50
CIELCh	78, 37.190, 180.767
Yxy	53.4786, 0.2534, 0.3557
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284601537 (0xFF61D4C1)
YUV	175.4490, 8.6526, -68.7998
Hunter-Lab	73.1291, -34.9807, 3.5450

Details

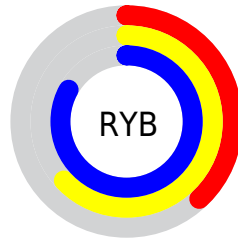
The RGB color **97, 212, 193** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **33CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **212, 97, 116**, and the grayscale version is **175, 175, 175**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **156, 255, 249**, and **26, 157, 140** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **76, 212, 189**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **118, 212, 197**.

Distribution



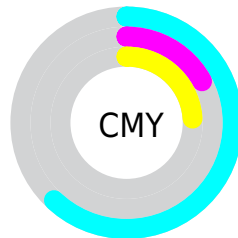
- Red (38%)
- Green (83%)
- Blue (76%)



- Red (38%)
- Yellow (63%)
- Blue (83%)



- Cyan (54%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (9%)
- Black (17%)



- Cyan (62%)
- Magenta (17%)
- Yellow (24%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 97, 212, 193 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 97, 212, 193 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



97, 212, 193



97, 212, 193

255, 255, 255



66, 184, 166



156, 255, 249



26, 157, 140



185, 255, 255



0, 130, 114



215, 255, 255



0, 105, 90



245, 255, 255



0, 80, 66



0, 56, 44



0, 36, 24



0, 0, 0



97, 212, 193



97, 212, 193

76, 212, 189

118, 212, 197

55, 212, 186

139, 212, 200

33, 212, 182

161, 212, 204

12, 212, 179

182, 212, 207

0, 212, 177

203, 212, 211

224, 212, 214

245, 212, 218

255, 212, 221

255, 212, 225

Harmonies

Analogous

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



139, 209, 158



97, 212, 193



70, 211, 227

Triad

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



97, 212, 193



199, 184, 253



244, 180, 134

Complementary

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



97, 212, 193



212, 97, 116

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, 170, 160



97, 212, 193



238, 173, 228

Square

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



97, 212, 193



147, 196, 255



255, 167, 194



216, 191, 124

Rectangle

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



97, 212, 193



80, 208, 246



255, 167, 194



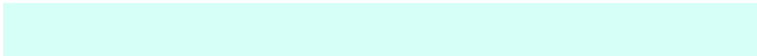
251, 176, 141

Sweetspot

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



97, 212, 193



214, 255, 248



116, 212, 97



103, 128, 123



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



97, 212, 193



89, 255, 228



97, 174, 212



96, 107, 105



0, 171, 143



0, 43, 36

Inverse Universe

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



212, 97, 116



255, 89, 117



212, 135, 97



107, 96, 98



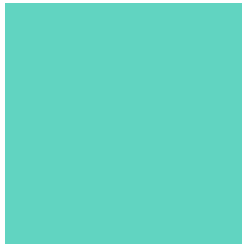
171, 0, 28



43, 0, 7

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 97, 212, 193 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

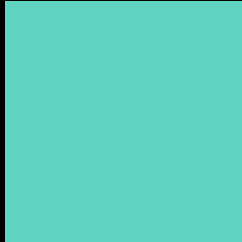
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 97, 212, 193 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

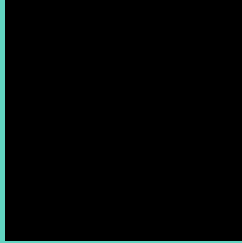
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

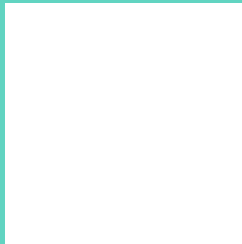
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 97, 212, 193 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 97, 212, 193.

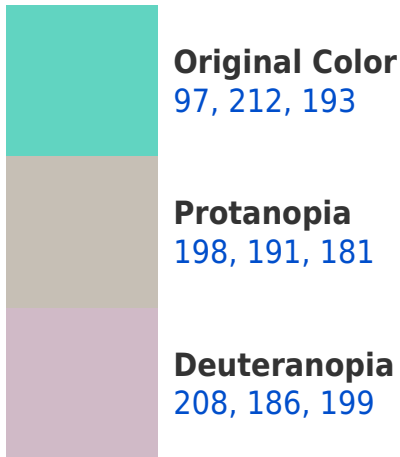


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 97, 212, 193.

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
108, 207, 224

Trichromacy



Original Color

97, 212, 193



Protanomaly

161, 199, 185



Deuteranomaly

168, 195, 197



Tritanomaly

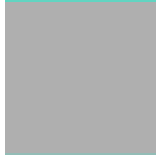
104, 209, 213

Monochromacy



Original Color

97, 212, 193



Achromatopsia

175, 175, 175



Achromatomaly

147, 188, 182

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 97, 212, 193 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(97, 212, 193)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(97, 212, 193)  
}
```

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(97, 212, 193) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(97, 212, 193) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 97, 212, 193 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(97, 212, 193) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(97, 212, 193) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(97, 212, 193) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(97, 212, 193); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(97, 212, 193);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(97, 212,  
193) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 97, 212, 193 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(97, 212, 193) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(97, 212,  
193) }
```

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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