

# Converting Colors

Hex(56BF59)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(56BF59) contains.

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**Color**

**Hex(56BF59)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	56BF59
RGB	86, 191, 89
RGB Percent	34%, 75%, 35%
CMY	0.6627, 0.2510, 0.6510
CMYK	0.55, 0.00, 0.53, 0.25
HSL	122°, 45%, 54%
HSV	122°, 55%, 75%
XYZ	24.2717, 39.9613, 15.8852
YIQ	147.9770, -29.8380, -53.9820

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

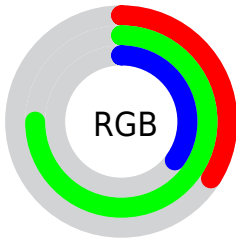
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	86, 188, 191
Decimal	5685081
CIELab	69.44, -51.07, 42.03
CIElCh	69, 66.137, 140.546
Yxy	39.9613, 0.3029, 0.4988
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283875161 (0xFF56BF59)
YUV	147.9770, -29.0757, -54.3538
Hunter-Lab	63.2150, -42.0901, 29.3515

# Details

The Hex color **56BF59** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **66CC66**. A complement of this color would be **BF56BC**, and the grayscale version is **949494**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **90F88D**, and **0C8826** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **43BF46**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **69BF6C**.

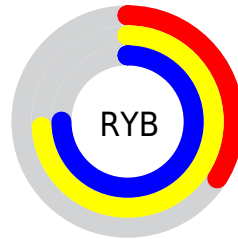
# Distribution



Red (34%)

Green (75%)

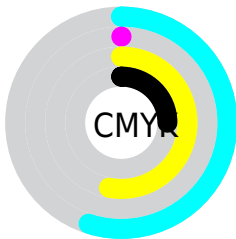
Blue (35%)



Red (34%)

Yellow (74%)

Blue (75%)

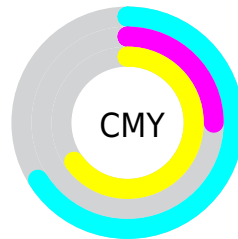


Cyan (55%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (53%)

Black (25%)



Cyan (66%)

Magenta (25%)

Yellow (65%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color 56BF59 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 Hex color 56BF59 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 56BF59

 56BF59


FFFFFF

 37A340


 90F88D

 0C8826

 ADFFA8

 006E09

 CAFFC4

 005500

 E7FFE1

 003C00

FFFFFFE

 002600

 000000

 56BF59

 56BF59

 43BF46

 69BF6C

 30BF34

 7CBF7E

 1DBF21

 8FBF91

 0ABF0F

 A2BFA3

 00BF05

 B6BFB6

 C9BFC8

 DCBFDB

 EFBFED

 FFBFFF

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



A1B32C



56BF59



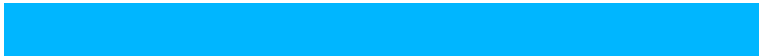
00C594

# Triad

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



56BF59



00B6FF



FF7483

# Complementary

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



56BF59



BF56BC

# 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.



FF73BF



56BF59



87A2FF

# Square

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



56BF59



00C2FF



E088F7



FF884E

# Rectangle

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



56BF59



00C6BE



E088F7



FF7197

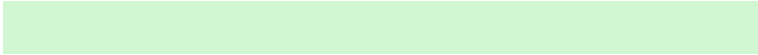


# Sweetspot

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



56BF59



D0F7D1



BDBF56



657D66



FCFCFC



7D7D7D



# Same Dimension

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



56BF59



54F759



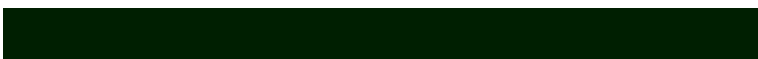
56BF8C



555E55



009E05



001F01



# Inverse Universe

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



BF56BC



F754F3



BF5689



5E555E



9E009A



1F001E



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color 56BF59 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

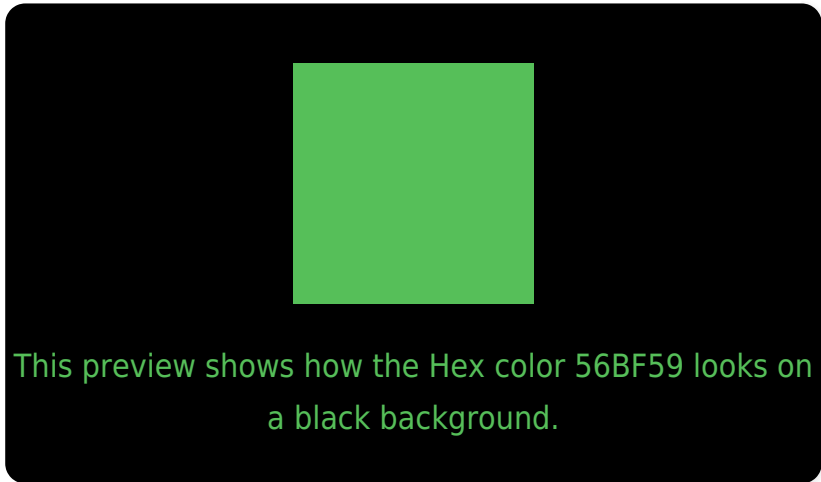
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

# Black Background



## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

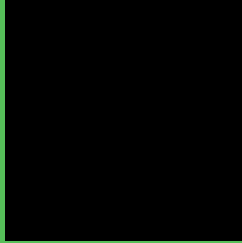
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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



## Hex 56BF59 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color 56BF59.

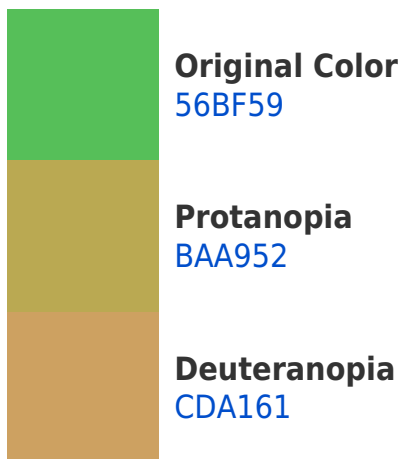


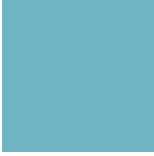
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color 56BF59.

# 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](#).

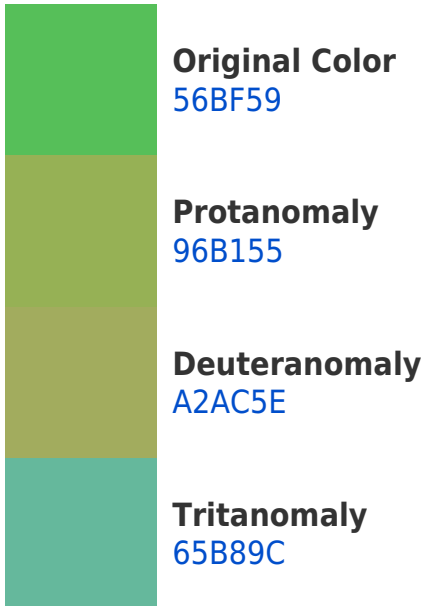
## Dichromacy



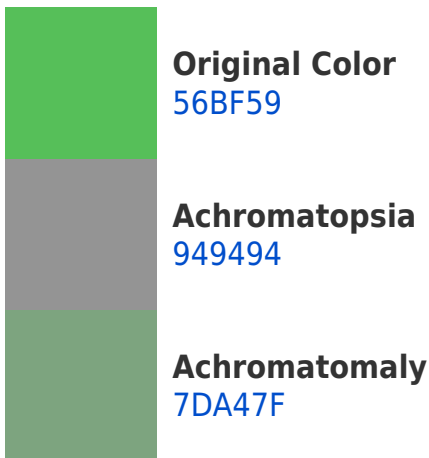


**Tritanopia**  
6EB4C2

# Trichromacy



# Monochromacy



# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex 56BF59 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 #56BF59 looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#56BF59  
}
```

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 #56BF59 colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #56BF59
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex 56BF59 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
#56BF59 }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#56BF59 }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #56BF59 colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #56BF59; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #56BF59; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #56BF59 }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex 56BF59 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#56BF59 }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#56BF59 }
```

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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