

Converting Colors

RGB(37, 191, 112)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(37, 191, 112) contains.

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Color

RGB(37, 191, 112)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	25BF70
RGB	37, 191, 112
RGB Percent	15%, 75%, 44%
CMY	0.8549, 0.2510, 0.5608
CMYK	0.81, 0.00, 0.41, 0.25
HSL	149°, 68%, 45%
HSV	149°, 81%, 75%
XYZ	22.3184, 38.8248, 21.6469
YIQ	135.9480, -66.4250, -57.2170

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

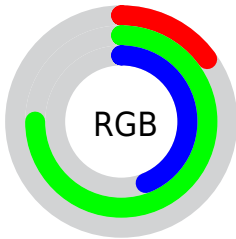
Format	Color
RYB	37, 141, 191
Decimal	2473840
CIELab	68.62, -56.29, 29.18
CIELCh	69, 63.402, 152.602
Yxy	38.8248, 0.2696, 0.4690
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280663920 (0xFF25BF70)
YUV	135.9480, -11.8064, -86.7774
Hunter-Lab	62.3095, -45.1055, 23.0188

Details

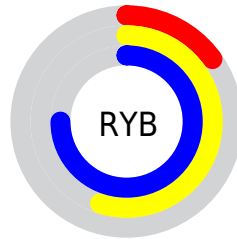
The RGB color **37, 191, 112** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **33CC66**. A complement of this color would be **191, 37, 116**, and the grayscale version is **136, 136, 136**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **109, 248, 165**, and **0, 136, 63** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **18, 191, 102**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **56, 191, 122**.

Distribution



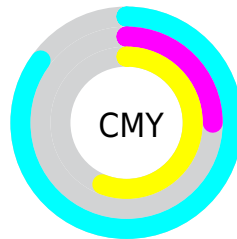
- Red (15%)
- Green (75%)
- Blue (44%)



- Red (15%)
- Yellow (55%)
- Blue (75%)



- Cyan (81%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (41%)
- Black (25%)



- Cyan (85%)
- Magenta (25%)
- Yellow (56%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 37, 191, 112 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 37, 191, 112 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 37, 191, 112  37, 191, 112

255, 255, 255  0, 163, 87


 109, 248, 165  0, 136, 63

 139, 255, 192  0, 110, 39

 170, 255, 220  0, 84, 16

 200, 255, 249  0, 59, 0

 230, 255, 255  0, 36, 0

 0, 0, 0

 37, 191, 112  37, 191, 112

 18, 191, 102  56, 191, 122

■ 0, 191, 93

■ 75, 191, 132

■ 94, 191, 141

■ 113, 191, 151

■ 132, 191, 161

■ 152, 191, 171

■ 171, 191, 181

■ 190, 191, 190

■ 209, 191, 200

Harmonies

Analogous

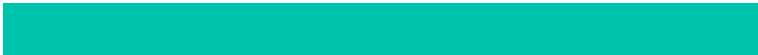
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



134, 182, 63



37, 191, 112



0, 195, 171

Triad

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



37, 191, 112



18, 172, 255



255, 123, 109

Complementary

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



37, 191, 112



191, 37, 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, 114, 165



37, 191, 112



175, 150, 255

Square

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



37, 191, 112



0, 187, 255



241, 126, 221



239, 145, 63

Rectangle

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



37, 191, 112



0, 195, 210



241, 126, 221



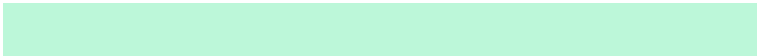
255, 118, 127

Sweetspot

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



37, 191, 112



188, 247, 217



117, 191, 37



89, 125, 106



252, 252, 252



125, 125, 125

Same Dimension

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



37, 191, 112



7, 247, 124



37, 191, 188



85, 94, 90



0, 158, 77



0, 31, 15

Inverse Universe

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



191, 37, 116



247, 7, 131



191, 37, 40



94, 85, 90



158, 0, 81



31, 0, 16

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 37, 191, 112 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 37, 191, 112 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

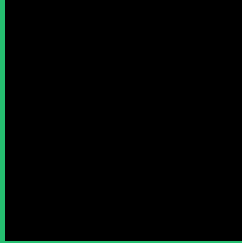
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 37, 191, 112 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 37, 191, 112.

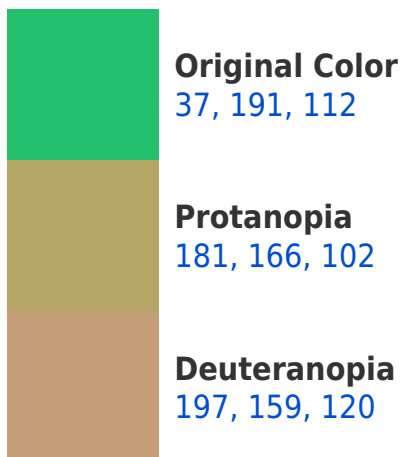


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 37, 191, 112.

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
77, 181, 196

Trichromacy



Original Color

37, 191, 112



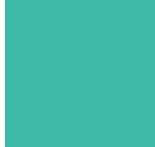
Protanomaly

129, 175, 106



Deuteranomaly

139, 171, 117



Tritanomaly

62, 185, 165

Monochromacy



Original Color

37, 191, 112



Achromatopsia

136, 136, 136



Achromatomaly

100, 156, 127

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 37, 191, 112 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(37, 191, 112)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(37, 191, 112)  
}
```

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(37, 191, 112) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(37, 191, 112) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 37, 191, 112 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(37, 191, 112) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(37, 191, 112) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(37, 191, 112) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(37, 191, 112); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(37, 191, 112);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(37, 191,  
112) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 37, 191, 112 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(37, 191, 112) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(37, 191,  
112) }
```

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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