

Converting Colors

RGB(56, 185, 119)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(56, 185, 119) contains.

RGB(56, 185, 119)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	11
<i>Previews</i>	23
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	26
<i>CSS Examples</i>	29

Color

RGB(56, 185, 119)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	38B977
RGB	56, 185, 119
RGB Percent	22%, 73%, 47%
CMY	0.7804, 0.2745, 0.5333
CMYK	0.70, 0.00, 0.36, 0.27
HSL	149°, 54%, 47%
HSV	149°, 70%, 73%
XYZ	22.3096, 36.8706, 23.3937
YIQ	138.9050, -55.6980, -47.8740

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

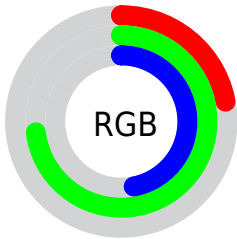
Format	Color
RYB	56, 143, 185
Decimal	3717495
CIELab	67.18, -50.11, 23.63
CIELCh	67, 55.396, 154.754
Yxy	36.8706, 0.2702, 0.4465
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281907575 (0xFF38B977)
YUV	138.9050, -9.8132, -72.7077
Hunter-Lab	60.7212, -40.6792, 19.6625

Details

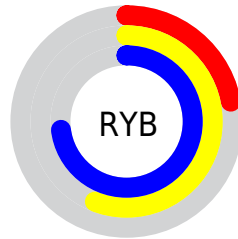
The RGB color **56, 185, 119** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **33CC99**. A complement of this color would be **185, 56, 122**, and the grayscale version is **139, 139, 139**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **119, 242, 172**, and **0, 131, 70** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **38, 185, 110**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **74, 185, 128**.

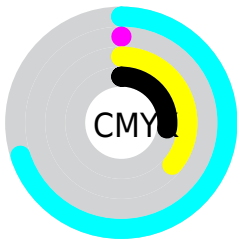
Distribution



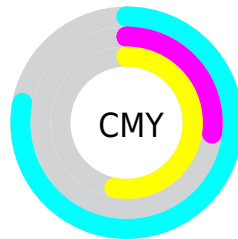
- Red (22%)
- Green (73%)
- Blue (47%)



- Red (22%)
- Yellow (56%)
- Blue (73%)



- Cyan (70%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (36%)
- Black (27%)




- Cyan (78%)
- Magenta (27%)
- Yellow (53%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 56, 185, 119 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 56, 185, 119 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 56, 185, 119  56, 185, 119


255, 255, 255  4, 157, 94

 119, 242, 172  0, 131, 70

 148, 255, 199  0, 105, 47

 177, 255, 227  0, 79, 25

 207, 255, 255  0, 55, 0

 237, 255, 255  0, 33, 0

 0, 0, 0

 56, 185, 119  56, 185, 119

 38, 185, 110  74, 185, 128

■ 19, 185, 100

■ 93, 185, 138

■ 1, 185, 91

■ 112, 185, 147

■ 0, 185, 90

■ 130, 185, 157

■ 149, 185, 166

■ 167, 185, 176

■ 186, 185, 185

■ 204, 185, 195

■ 222, 185, 204

Harmonies

Analogous

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



132, 177, 77



56, 185, 119



0, 188, 170

Triad

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



56, 185, 119



81, 166, 255



251, 127, 109

Complementary

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



56, 185, 119



185, 56, 122

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, 119, 158



56, 185, 119



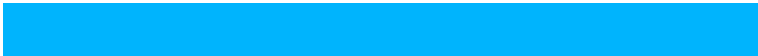
177, 147, 246

Square

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



56, 185, 119



0, 180, 253



231, 128, 207



225, 145, 72

Rectangle

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



56, 185, 119



0, 188, 204



231, 128, 207



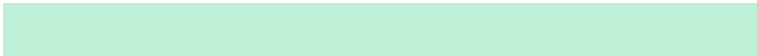
255, 123, 125

Sweetspot

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



56, 185, 119



189, 240, 214



123, 185, 56



90, 120, 105



247, 247, 247



120, 120, 120

Same Dimension

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



56, 185, 119



38, 240, 137



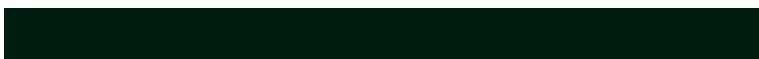
56, 185, 183



83, 92, 87



0, 156, 76



0, 28, 14

Inverse Universe

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



185, 56, 122



240, 38, 141



185, 56, 58



92, 83, 87



156, 0, 80



28, 0, 14

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 56, 185, 119 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 56, 185, 119 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 56, 185, 119 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 56, 185, 119.

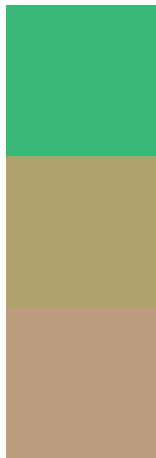


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 56, 185, 119.

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



Original Color
56, 185, 119

Protanopia
176, 162, 109

Deuteranopia
190, 156, 126



Tritanopia
83, 176, 191

Trichromacy



Original Color

56, 185, 119



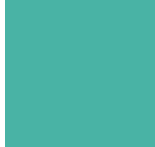
Protanomaly

132, 170, 113



Deuteranomaly

141, 167, 123



Tritanomaly

73, 179, 165

Monochromacy



Original Color

56, 185, 119



Achromatopsia

139, 139, 139



Achromatomaly

109, 156, 132

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 56, 185, 119 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(56, 185, 119)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(56, 185, 119)  
}
```

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(56, 185, 119) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(56, 185, 119) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 56, 185, 119 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(56, 185, 119) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(56, 185, 119) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(56, 185, 119)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(56, 185, 119); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(56, 185, 119);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(56, 185,  
119) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 56, 185, 119 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(56, 185, 119) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(56, 185,  
119) }
```

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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