

Converting Colors

RGB(59, 214, 110)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(59, 214, 110) contains.

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Color

RGB(59, 214, 110)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	3BD66E
RGB	59, 214, 110
RGB Percent	23%, 84%, 43%
CMY	0.7686, 0.1608, 0.5686
CMYK	0.72, 0.00, 0.49, 0.16
HSL	140°, 65%, 54%
HSV	140°, 72%, 84%
XYZ	28.6647, 50.1487, 22.9207
YIQ	155.7990, -58.9960, -65.2040

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

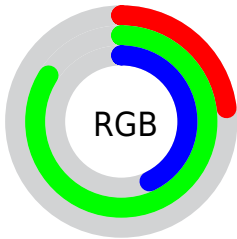
Format	Color
RYB	59, 176, 214
Decimal	3921518
CIELab	76.16, -61.94, 39.92
CIELCh	76, 73.690, 147.196
Yxy	50.1487, 0.2818, 0.4929
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282111598 (0xFF3BD66E)
YUV	155.7990, -22.5789, -84.8927
Hunter-Lab	70.8158, -51.6747, 30.3808

Details

The RGB color **59, 214, 110** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **33CC66**. The color can be described as dark muted spring green. A complement of this color would be **214, 59, 163**, and the grayscale version is **156, 156, 156**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **127, 255, 163**, and **0, 158, 59** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **38, 214, 96**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **80, 214, 124**.

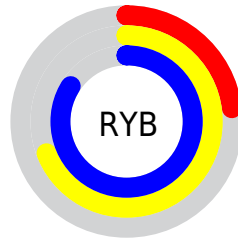
Distribution



Red (23%)

Green (84%)

Blue (43%)



Red (23%)

Yellow (69%)

Blue (84%)

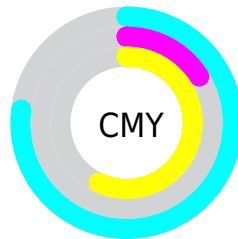


Cyan (72%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (49%)

Black (16%)



Cyan (77%)

Magenta (16%)

Yellow (57%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RGB color 59, 214, 110 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 59, 214, 110 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 59, 214, 110  59, 214, 110

255, 255, 255  0, 186, 84

 127, 255, 163  0, 158, 59

 157, 255, 191  0, 131, 34

 188, 255, 219  0, 104, 4

 218, 255, 248  0, 79, 0

 249, 255, 255  0, 55, 0

 0, 30, 0

 0, 0, 0

 59, 214, 110  59, 214, 110

■ 38, 214, 96

■ 80, 214, 124

■ 16, 214, 81

■ 102, 214, 139

■ 0, 214, 70

■ 123, 214, 153

■ 145, 214, 167

■ 166, 214, 182

■ 187, 214, 196

■ 209, 214, 211

■ 230, 214, 225

■ 252, 214, 239

Harmonies

Analogous

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



161, 202, 53



59, 214, 110



0, 220, 179

Triad

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



59, 214, 110



0, 198, 255



255, 130, 130

Complementary

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



59, 214, 110



214, 59, 163

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, 122, 197



59, 214, 110



176, 172, 255

Square

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



59, 214, 110



0, 213, 255



255, 142, 255



255, 156, 72

Rectangle

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



59, 214, 110



0, 220, 226



255, 142, 255



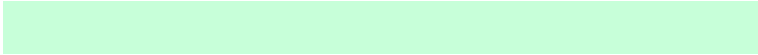
255, 124, 152

Sweetspot

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



59, 214, 110



199, 255, 217



165, 214, 59



94, 128, 105



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



59, 214, 110



33, 255, 106



59, 214, 186



96, 107, 100



0, 171, 56



0, 43, 14

Inverse Universe

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



214, 59, 163



255, 33, 182



214, 59, 87



107, 96, 104



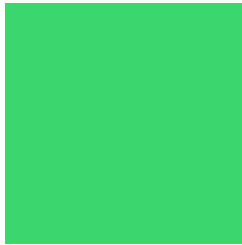
171, 0, 115



43, 0, 29

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 59, 214, 110 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 59, 214, 110 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

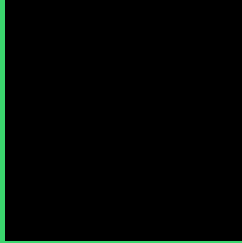
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 59, 214, 110 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 59, 214, 110.

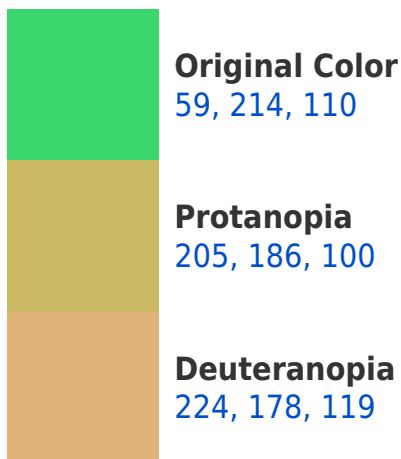


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 59, 214, 110.

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
98, 202, 218

Trichromacy



Original Color

59, 214, 110



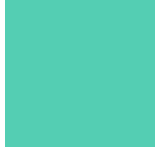
Protanomaly

152, 196, 104



Deuteranomaly

164, 191, 116



Tritanomaly

84, 206, 179

Monochromacy



Original Color

59, 214, 110



Achromatopsia

156, 156, 156



Achromatomaly

121, 177, 139

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 59, 214, 110 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(59, 214, 110)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(59, 214, 110)  
}
```

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(59, 214, 110) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(59, 214, 110) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 59, 214, 110 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(59, 214, 110) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(59, 214, 110) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(59, 214, 110)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(59, 214, 110); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(59, 214, 110);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(59, 214,  
110) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 59, 214, 110 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(59, 214, 110) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(59, 214,  
110) }
```

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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