

Converting Colors

RGB(63, 198, 140)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(63, 198, 140) contains.

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Color

RGB(63, 198, 140)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	3FC68C
RGB	63, 198, 140
RGB Percent	25%, 78%, 55%
CMY	0.7529, 0.2235, 0.4510
CMYK	0.68, 0.00, 0.29, 0.22
HSL	154°, 54%, 51%
HSV	154°, 68%, 78%
XYZ	26.9776, 43.3384, 31.7542
YIQ	151.0230, -61.8420, -46.6580

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

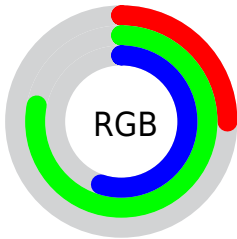
Format	Color
RYB	63, 149, 198
Decimal	4179596
CIELab	71.78, -49.79, 18.72
CIELCh	72, 53.190, 159.392
Yxy	43.3384, 0.2643, 0.4246
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282369676 (0xFF3FC68C)
YUV	151.0230, -5.4343, -77.1962
Hunter-Lab	65.8319, -42.0573, 17.4836

Details

The RGB color **63, 198, 140** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **33CC99**. The color can be described as dark muted spring green. A complement of this color would be **198, 63, 121**, and the grayscale version is **151, 151, 151**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **126, 255, 194**, and **0, 143, 90** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **43, 198, 131**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **83, 198, 149**.

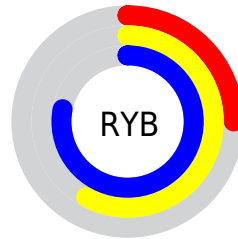
Distribution



Red (25%)

Green (78%)

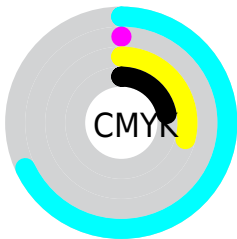
Blue (55%)



Red (25%)

Yellow (58%)

Blue (78%)

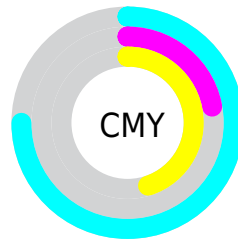


Cyan (68%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (29%)

Black (22%)



Cyan (75%)

Magenta (22%)

Yellow (45%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 63, 198, 140 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 63, 198, 140 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



63, 198, 140



63, 198, 140

255, 255, 255



17, 170, 114



126, 255, 194



0, 143, 90



156, 255, 222



0, 117, 66



185, 255, 250



0, 91, 43



215, 255, 255



0, 66, 22



246, 255, 255



0, 44, 0



0, 12, 0



0, 0, 0



63, 198, 140



63, 198, 140

■ 43, 198, 131

■ 83, 198, 149

■ 23, 198, 123

■ 103, 198, 157

■ 4, 198, 114

■ 122, 198, 166

■ 0, 198, 113

■ 142, 198, 174

■ 162, 198, 183

■ 182, 198, 191

■ 202, 198, 200

■ 221, 198, 208

■ 241, 198, 217

Harmonies

Analogous

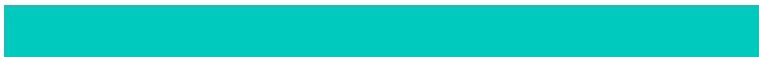
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



137, 191, 98



63, 198, 140



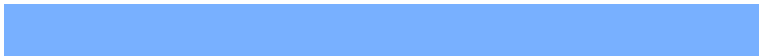
0, 201, 190

Triad

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



63, 198, 140



120, 176, 255



255, 144, 117

Complementary

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



63, 198, 140



198, 63, 121

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, 134, 162



63, 198, 140



200, 157, 251

Square

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



63, 198, 140



0, 190, 255



247, 140, 211



232, 161, 84

Rectangle

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



63, 198, 140



0, 200, 222



247, 140, 211



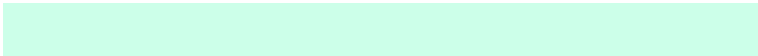
255, 139, 131

Sweetspot

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



63, 198, 140



204, 255, 233



122, 198, 63



97, 128, 114



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



63, 198, 140



46, 255, 165



63, 189, 198



90, 99, 95



0, 163, 93



0, 36, 20

Inverse Universe

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



198, 63, 121



255, 46, 136



198, 72, 63



99, 90, 94



163, 0, 70



36, 0, 15

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 63, 198, 140 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 63, 198, 140 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

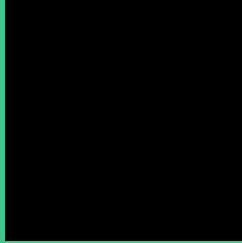
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 63, 198, 140 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 63, 198, 140.

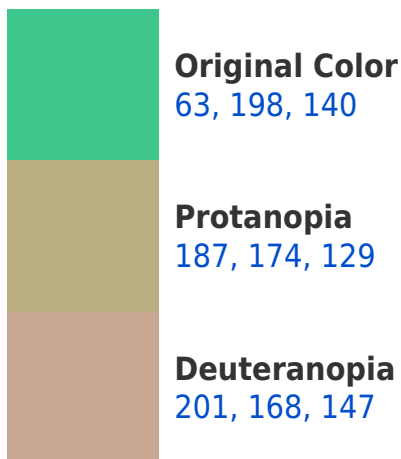


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 63, 198, 140.

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
89, 190, 205

Trichromacy



Original Color

63, 198, 140



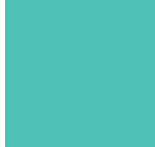
Protanomaly

142, 183, 133



Deuteranomaly

151, 179, 144



Tritanomaly

80, 193, 181

Monochromacy



Original Color

63, 198, 140



Achromatopsia

151, 151, 151



Achromatomaly

119, 168, 147

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 63, 198, 140 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(63, 198, 140)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(63, 198, 140)  
}
```

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(63, 198, 140) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(63, 198, 140) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 63, 198, 140 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(63, 198, 140) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(63, 198, 140) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(63, 198, 140)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(63, 198, 140); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(63, 198, 140); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(63, 198, 140) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 63, 198, 140 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(63, 198, 140) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(63, 198,  
140) }
```

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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