

Converting Colors

RGB(63, 210, 137)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(63, 210, 137) contains.

RGB(63, 210, 137)	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(63, 210, 137)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	3FD289
RGB	63, 210, 137
RGB Percent	25%, 82%, 54%
CMY	0.7529, 0.1765, 0.4627
CMYK	0.70, 0.00, 0.35, 0.18
HSL	150°, 62%, 54%
HSV	150°, 70%, 82%
XYZ	29.6118, 48.9561, 31.5557
YIQ	157.7250, -64.1790, -53.8670

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

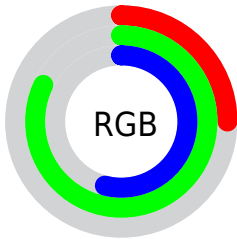
Format	Color
RYB	63, 161, 210
Decimal	4182665
CIELab	75.42, -55.11, 25.27
CIELCh	75, 60.630, 155.364
Yxy	48.9561, 0.2689, 0.4446
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282372745 (0xFF3FD289)
YUV	157.7250, -10.2174, -83.0738
Hunter-Lab	69.9686, -46.9010, 22.2384

Details

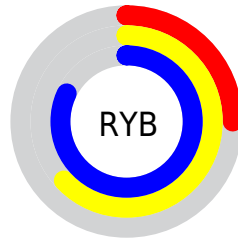
The RGB color **63, 210, 137** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **33CC99**. The color can be described as middle muted spring green. A complement of this color would be **210, 63, 136**, and the grayscale version is **158, 158, 158**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **128, 255, 191**, and **0, 154, 86** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **42, 210, 127**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **84, 210, 147**.

Distribution



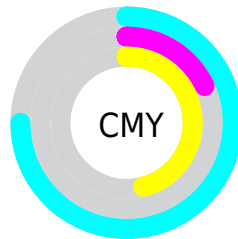
- Red (25%)
- Green (82%)
- Blue (54%)



- Red (25%)
- Yellow (63%)
- Blue (82%)



- Cyan (70%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (35%)
- Black (18%)



- Cyan (75%)
- Magenta (18%)
- Yellow (46%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 63, 210, 137 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, 210, 137 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



63, 210, 137



63, 210, 137

255, 255, 255



10, 182, 111



128, 255, 191



0, 154, 86



158, 255, 219



0, 127, 63



188, 255, 247



0, 101, 40



219, 255, 255



0, 76, 17



249, 255, 255



0, 52, 0



0, 27, 0



0, 0, 0



63, 210, 137



63, 210, 137

■ 42, 210, 127

■ 84, 210, 147

■ 21, 210, 116

■ 105, 210, 158

■ 0, 210, 106

■ 126, 210, 168

■ 147, 210, 179

■ 168, 210, 189

■ 189, 210, 200

■ 210, 210, 210

■ 231, 210, 220

■ 252, 210, 231

Harmonies

Analogous

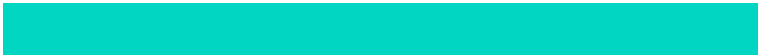
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



149, 201, 90



63, 210, 137



0, 214, 194

Triad

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



63, 210, 137



97, 189, 255



255, 146, 124

Complementary

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



63, 210, 137



210, 63, 136

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, 136, 178



63, 210, 137



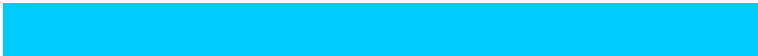
202, 167, 255

Square

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



63, 210, 137



0, 204, 255



255, 145, 233



254, 166, 83

Rectangle

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



63, 210, 137



0, 213, 232



255, 145, 233



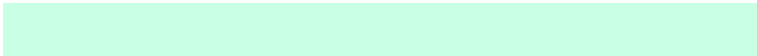
255, 141, 141

Sweetspot

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



63, 210, 137



201, 255, 228



137, 210, 63



96, 128, 112



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



63, 210, 137



41, 255, 149



63, 210, 210



94, 105, 99



0, 168, 85



0, 41, 21

Inverse Universe

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



210, 63, 136



255, 41, 147



210, 63, 63



105, 94, 99



168, 0, 84



41, 0, 20

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 63, 210, 137 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

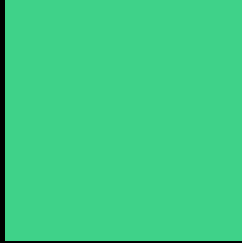
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 210, 137 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, 210, 137 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 63, 210, 137.

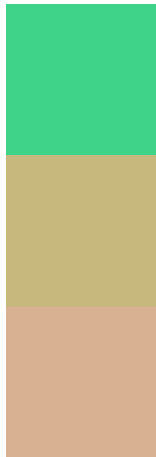


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 63, 210, 137.

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](#).

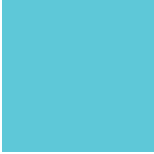
Dichromacy



Original Color
63, 210, 137

Protanopia
199, 184, 126

Deuteranopia
215, 177, 145



Tritanopia
94, 200, 216

Trichromacy



Original Color

63, 210, 137



Protanomaly

150, 193, 130



Deuteranomaly

160, 189, 142



Tritanomaly

83, 204, 187

Monochromacy



Original Color

63, 210, 137



Achromatopsia

158, 158, 158



Achromatomaly

123, 177, 150

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 63, 210, 137 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, 210, 137)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(63, 210, 137)  
}
```

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, 210, 137) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(63, 210, 137) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 63, 210, 137 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, 210, 137) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(63, 210, 137) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(63, 210, 137)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(63, 210, 137); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(63, 210, 137);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(63, 210,  
137) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 63, 210, 137 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(63, 210, 137) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(63, 210,  
137) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)

**Follow me
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor