

Converting Colors

RGB(66, 237, 119)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(66, 237, 119) contains.

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Color

RGB(66, 237, 119)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	42ED77
RGB	66, 237, 119
RGB Percent	26%, 93%, 47%
CMY	0.7412, 0.0706, 0.5333
CMYK	0.72, 0.00, 0.50, 0.07
HSL	139°, 83%, 59%
HSV	139°, 72%, 93%
XYZ	35.8607, 63.0585, 27.7342
YIQ	172.4190, -64.0380, -72.9500

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

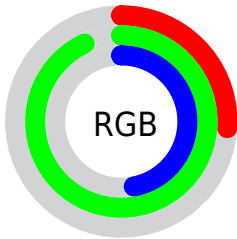
Format	Color
RYB	66, 197, 237
Decimal	4386167
CIELab	83.47, -67.47, 44.73
CIELCh	83, 80.946, 146.458
Yxy	63.0585, 0.2831, 0.4979
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282576247 (0xFF42ED77)
YUV	172.4190, -26.3356, -93.3295
Hunter-Lab	79.4094, -58.3571, 34.8792

Details

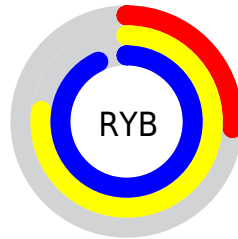
The RGB color **66, 237, 119** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **33FF99**. The color can be described as middle muted spring green. A complement of this color would be **237, 66, 184**, and the grayscale version is **173, 173, 173**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **135, 255, 173**, and **0, 180, 67** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **42, 237, 103**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **90, 237, 135**.

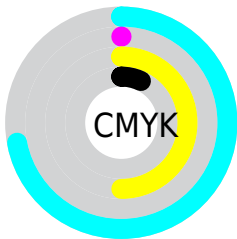
Distribution



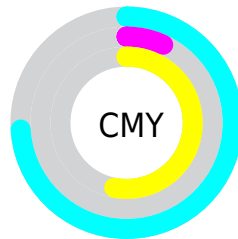
- Red (26%)
- Green (93%)
- Blue (47%)



- Red (26%)
- Yellow (77%)
- Blue (93%)



- Cyan (72%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (50%)
- Black (7%)














- Cyan (74%)
- Magenta (7%)
- Yellow (53%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 66, 237, 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 66, 237, 119 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 66, 237, 119	 66, 237, 119
 255, 255, 255	 0, 208, 93
 135, 255, 173	 0, 180, 67
 167, 255, 201	 0, 152, 41
 198, 255, 230	 0, 125, 10
 229, 255, 255	 0, 98, 0
	 0, 73, 0
	 0, 49, 0
	 0, 20, 0
	 0, 0, 0

 66, 237, 119

 66, 237, 119

 42, 237, 103

 90, 237, 135

 19, 237, 86

 113, 237, 152

 0, 237, 73

 137, 237, 168

 161, 237, 184

 184, 237, 201

 208, 237, 217

 232, 237, 233

 255, 237, 250

 255, 237, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



180, 224, 54



66, 237, 119



0, 243, 196

Triad

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



66, 237, 119



0, 220, 255



255, 142, 145

Complementary

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



66, 237, 119



237, 66, 184

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, 220



66, 237, 119



191, 192, 255

Square

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



66, 237, 119



0, 236, 255



255, 158, 255



255, 171, 79

Rectangle

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



66, 237, 119



0, 244, 249



255, 158, 255



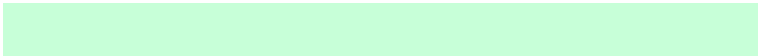
255, 136, 169

Sweetspot

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



66, 237, 119



199, 255, 216



186, 237, 66



94, 128, 105



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



66, 237, 119



33, 255, 102



66, 237, 203



106, 117, 109



0, 181, 56



0, 54, 17

Inverse Universe

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



237, 66, 184



255, 33, 186



237, 66, 100



117, 106, 114



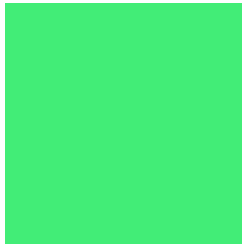
181, 0, 125



54, 0, 37

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 66, 237, 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 66, 237, 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 66, 237, 119 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 66, 237, 119.

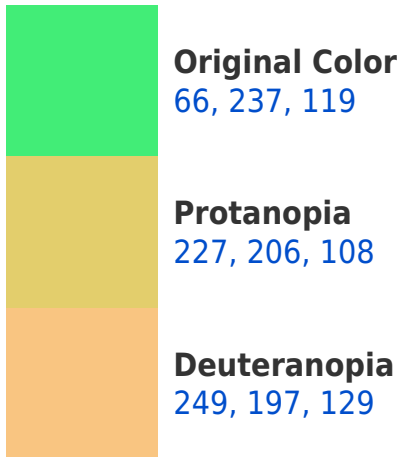


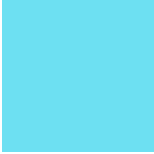
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 66, 237, 119.

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





Tritanopia
109, 224, 242

Trichromacy



Original Color
66, 237, 119



Protanomaly
168, 217, 112



Deuteranomaly
182, 212, 125

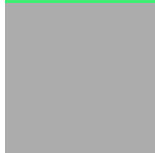


Tritanomaly
93, 229, 197

Monochromacy



Original Color
66, 237, 119



Achromatopsia
172, 172, 172



Achromatomaly
133, 196, 153

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 66, 237, 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(66, 237, 119)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(66, 237, 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(66, 237, 119) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(66, 237, 119) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 66, 237, 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(66, 237, 119) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(66, 237, 119) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(66, 237, 119)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(66, 237, 119); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(66, 237, 119);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(66, 237,  
119) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 66, 237, 119 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(66, 237, 119) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(66, 237,  
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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