

Converting Colors

RGB(71, 164, 119)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(71, 164, 119) contains.

RGB(71, 164, 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(71, 164, 119)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	47A477
RGB	71, 164, 119
RGB Percent	28%, 64%, 47%
CMY	0.7216, 0.3569, 0.5333
CMYK	0.57, 0.00, 0.27, 0.36
HSL	151°, 40%, 46%
HSV	151°, 57%, 64%
XYZ	19.2038, 29.2224, 22.0811
YIQ	131.0630, -40.9830, -33.7110

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

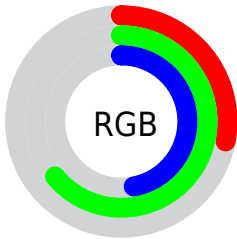
Format	Color
RYB	71, 132, 164
Decimal	4695159
CIELab	60.98, -38.40, 15.22
CIElCh	61, 41.309, 158.386
Yxy	29.2224, 0.2724, 0.4145
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282885239 (0xFF47A477)
YUV	131.0630, -5.9471, -52.6753
Hunter-Lab	54.0578, -31.1898, 13.6221

Details

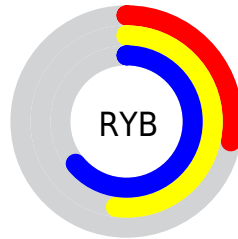
The RGB color **71, 164, 119** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **339966**. A complement of this color would be **164, 71, 116**, and the grayscale version is **131, 131, 131**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **127, 220, 171**, and **0, 111, 70** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **55, 164, 111**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **87, 164, 127**.

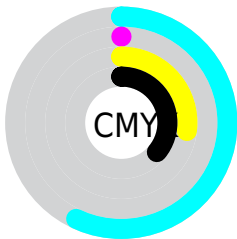
Distribution



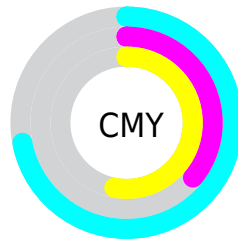
- Red (28%)
- Green (64%)
- Blue (47%)



- Red (28%)
- Yellow (52%)
- Blue (64%)



- Cyan (57%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (27%)
- Black (36%)



- Cyan (72%)
- Magenta (36%)
- Yellow (53%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 71, 164, 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 71, 164, 119 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 71, 164, 119  71, 164, 119

255, 255, 255  41, 137, 94

 127, 220, 171  0, 111, 70

 155, 248, 199  0, 86, 48

 183, 255, 227  0, 62, 26

 212, 255, 255  0, 40, 1

 241, 255, 255  0, 7, 0

 0, 0, 0

 71, 164, 119  71, 164, 119

 55, 164, 111  87, 164, 127

■ 38, 164, 103

■ 104, 164, 135

■ 22, 164, 95

■ 120, 164, 143

■ 5, 164, 87

■ 137, 164, 151

■ 0, 164, 85

■ 153, 164, 159

■ 169, 164, 167

■ 186, 164, 175

■ 202, 164, 182

■ 219, 164, 190

Harmonies

Analogous

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



120, 158, 88



71, 164, 119



0, 166, 157

Triad

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



71, 164, 119



107, 147, 219



212, 123, 104

Complementary

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



71, 164, 119



164, 71, 116

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.



216, 117, 138



71, 164, 119



164, 134, 204

Square

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



71, 164, 119



0, 158, 214



201, 121, 175



191, 136, 79

Rectangle

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



71, 164, 119



0, 165, 181



201, 121, 175



215, 120, 114

Sweetspot

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



71, 164, 119



178, 214, 197



117, 164, 71



86, 107, 97



235, 235, 235



107, 107, 107

Same Dimension

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



71, 164, 119



69, 214, 144



71, 164, 164



73, 82, 78



0, 145, 75



0, 18, 9

Inverse Universe

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



164, 71, 116



214, 69, 139



164, 71, 71



82, 73, 77



145, 0, 70



18, 0, 9

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 71, 164, 119 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 71, 164, 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 × Fail

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

RGB 71, 164, 119 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 71, 164, 119.

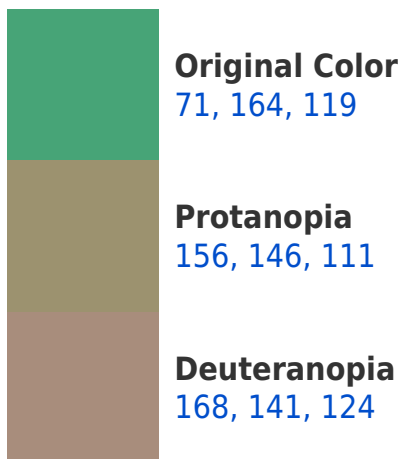


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 71, 164, 119.

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
87, 157, 170

Trichromacy



Original Color

71, 164, 119



Protanomaly

125, 153, 114



Deuteranomaly

133, 149, 122



Tritanomaly

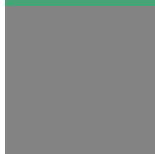
81, 160, 151

Monochromacy



Original Color

71, 164, 119



Achromatopsia

131, 131, 131



Achromatomaly

109, 143, 127

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 71, 164, 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(71, 164, 119)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(71, 164, 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(71, 164, 119) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(71, 164, 119) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 71, 164, 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(71, 164, 119) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(71, 164, 119) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(71, 164, 119)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(71, 164, 119); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(71, 164, 119);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(71, 164,  
119) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 71, 164, 119 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(71, 164, 119) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(71, 164,  
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](#).

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