

Converting Colors

RGB(83, 211, 111)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(83, 211, 111) contains.

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Color

RGB(83, 211, 111)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	53D36F
RGB	83, 211, 111
RGB Percent	33%, 83%, 44%
CMY	0.6745, 0.1725, 0.5647
CMYK	0.61, 0.00, 0.47, 0.17
HSL	133°, 59%, 58%
HSV	133°, 61%, 83%
XYZ	29.7308, 49.5752, 23.0409
YIQ	161.3280, -44.1880, -58.2360

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

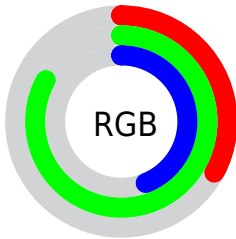
Format	Color
RYB	83, 188, 211
Decimal	5493615
CIELab	75.81, -56.31, 39.11
CIELCh	76, 68.560, 145.221
Yxy	49.5752, 0.2905, 0.4844
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283683695 (0xFF53D36F)
YUV	161.3280, -24.8117, -68.6937
Hunter-Lab	70.4097, -47.8445, 29.8847

Details

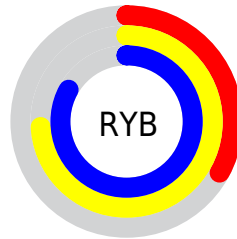
The RGB color **83, 211, 111** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **33CC66**. The color can be described as middle muted spring green. A complement of this color would be **211, 83, 183**, and the grayscale version is **162, 162, 162**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **144, 255, 164**, and **0, 155, 60** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **62, 211, 95**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **104, 211, 127**.

Distribution



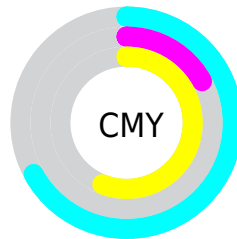
- Red (33%)
- Green (83%)
- Blue (44%)



- Red (33%)
- Yellow (74%)
- Blue (83%)



- Cyan (61%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (47%)
- Black (17%)



- Cyan (67%)
- Magenta (17%)
- Yellow (56%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 83, 211, 111 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 83, 211, 111 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



83, 211, 111



83, 211, 111

255, 255, 255



48, 183, 85



144, 255, 164



0, 155, 60



173, 255, 192



0, 128, 36



203, 255, 220



0, 102, 7



233, 255, 249



0, 77, 0



0, 53, 0



0, 29, 0



0, 0, 0



83, 211, 111



83, 211, 111

■ 62, 211, 95

■ 104, 211, 127

■ 41, 211, 78

■ 125, 211, 144

■ 20, 211, 62

■ 146, 211, 160

■ 0, 211, 46

■ 167, 211, 177

■ 188, 211, 193

■ 210, 211, 210

■ 231, 211, 226

■ 252, 211, 243

■ 255, 211, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

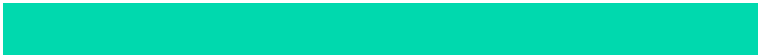
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



168, 199, 62



83, 211, 111



0, 217, 174

Triad

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



83, 211, 111



0, 197, 255



255, 133, 137

Complementary

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



83, 211, 111



211, 83, 183

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, 129, 200



83, 211, 111



170, 174, 255

Square

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



83, 211, 111



0, 211, 255



254, 147, 255



255, 156, 83

Rectangle

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



83, 211, 111



0, 217, 218



254, 147, 255



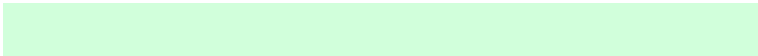
255, 129, 157

Sweetspot

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



83, 211, 111



209, 255, 219



183, 211, 83



99, 128, 106



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



83, 211, 111



69, 255, 110



83, 211, 175



94, 105, 96



0, 168, 37



0, 41, 9

Inverse Universe

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



211, 83, 183



255, 69, 214



211, 83, 119



105, 94, 102



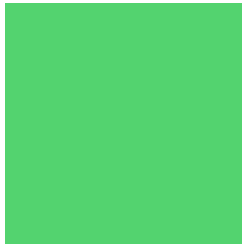
168, 0, 131



41, 0, 32

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 83, 211, 111 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 83, 211, 111 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

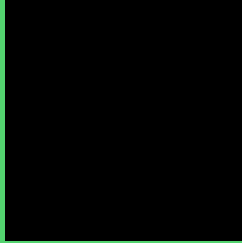
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 83, 211, 111 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 83, 211, 111.

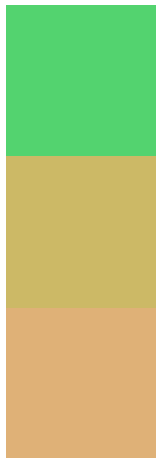


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 83, 211, 111.

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
83, 211, 111

Protanopia
204, 185, 102

Deuteranopia
223, 177, 119



Tritanopia
112, 199, 215

Trichromacy



Original Color

83, 211, 111



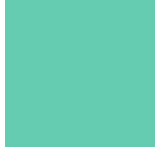
Protanomaly

160, 194, 105



Deuteranomaly

172, 189, 116



Tritanomaly

101, 203, 177

Monochromacy



Original Color

83, 211, 111



Achromatopsia

161, 161, 161



Achromatomaly

133, 179, 143

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 83, 211, 111 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(83, 211, 111)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(83, 211, 111)  
}
```

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(83, 211, 111) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(83, 211, 111) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 83, 211, 111 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(83, 211, 111) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(83, 211, 111) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(83, 211, 111)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(83, 211, 111); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(83, 211, 111);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(83, 211,  
111) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 83, 211, 111 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(83, 211, 111) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(83, 211,  
111) }
```

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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