

Converting Colors

RGB(83, 211, 176)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(83, 211, 176) contains.

RGB(83, 211, 176)	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(83, 211, 176)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	53D3B0
RGB	83, 211, 176
RGB Percent	33%, 83%, 69%
CMY	0.6745, 0.1725, 0.3098
CMYK	0.61, 0.00, 0.17, 0.17
HSL	164°, 59%, 58%
HSV	164°, 61%, 83%
XYZ	34.6980, 51.5621, 49.1980
YIQ	168.7380, -65.0530, -38.0210

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

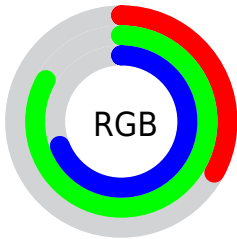
Format	Color
RYB	83, 157, 211
Decimal	5493680
CIELab	77.02, -43.59, 6.91
CIElCh	77, 44.136, 170.998
Yxy	51.5621, 0.2562, 0.3806
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283683760 (0xFF53D3B0)
YUV	168.7380, 3.5802, -75.1922
Hunter-Lab	71.8068, -39.4082, 9.6425

Details

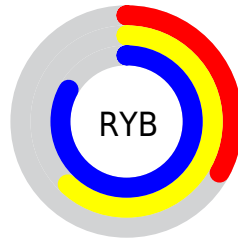
The RGB color **83, 211, 176** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **66CC99**. The color can be described as light muted spring green. A complement of this color would be **211, 83, 118**, and the grayscale version is **169, 169, 169**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **144, 255, 232**, and **0, 156, 124** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **62, 211, 170**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **104, 211, 182**.

Distribution



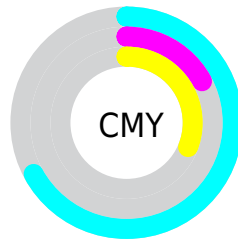
- Red (33%)
- Green (83%)
- Blue (69%)



- Red (33%)
- Yellow (62%)
- Blue (83%)



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



- Cyan (67%)
- Magenta (17%)
- Yellow (31%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 83, 211, 176 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, 176 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



83, 211, 176



83, 211, 176

255, 255, 255



48, 183, 149



144, 255, 232



0, 156, 124



173, 255, 255



0, 129, 99



203, 255, 255



0, 103, 75



233, 255, 255



0, 78, 52



0, 54, 31



0, 32, 7



0, 0, 0



83, 211, 176



83, 211, 176

■ 62, 211, 170

■ 104, 211, 182

■ 41, 211, 164

■ 125, 211, 188

■ 20, 211, 159

■ 146, 211, 193

■ 0, 211, 153

■ 167, 211, 199

■ 188, 211, 205

■ 210, 211, 211

■ 231, 211, 216

■ 252, 211, 222

■ 255, 211, 228

Harmonies

Analogous

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



140, 206, 137



83, 211, 176



0, 212, 218

Triad

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



83, 211, 176



176, 184, 255



255, 169, 128

Complementary

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



83, 211, 176



211, 83, 118

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, 159, 163



83, 211, 176



229, 169, 242

Square

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



83, 211, 176



104, 198, 255



255, 159, 204



227, 183, 109

Rectangle

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



83, 211, 176



0, 209, 243



255, 159, 204



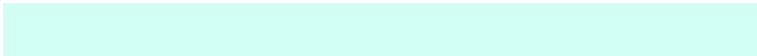
255, 165, 138

Sweetspot

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



83, 211, 176



209, 255, 242



119, 211, 83



99, 128, 120



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



83, 211, 176



69, 255, 204



83, 183, 211



94, 105, 102



0, 168, 122



0, 41, 30

Inverse Universe

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



211, 83, 118



255, 69, 120



211, 111, 83



105, 94, 97



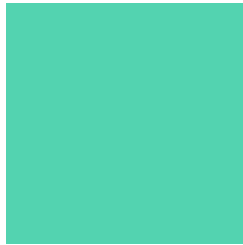
168, 0, 46



41, 0, 11

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 83, 211, 176 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

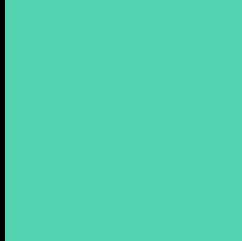
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 176 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

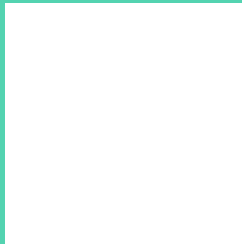
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 83, 211, 176 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 83, 211, 176.

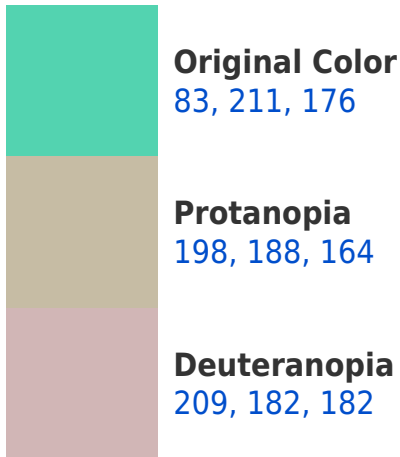


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 83, 211, 176.

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](#).

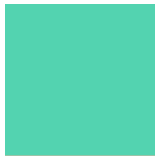
Dichromacy





Tritanopia
100, 205, 221

Trichromacy



Original Color

83, 211, 176



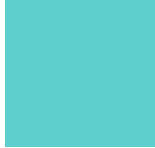
Protanomaly

156, 196, 168



Deuteranomaly

163, 193, 180



Tritanomaly

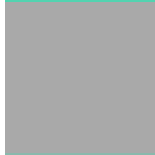
94, 207, 205

Monochromacy



Original Color

83, 211, 176



Achromatopsia

169, 169, 169



Achromatomaly

138, 184, 172

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 83, 211, 176 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, 176)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(83, 211, 176)  
}
```

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, 176) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(83, 211, 176) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 83, 211, 176 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, 176) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(83, 211, 176) }
```

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, 176)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(83, 211, 176); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(83, 211, 176);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(83, 211,  
176) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 83, 211, 176 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, 176) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(83, 211,  
176) }
```

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