

# Converting Colors

RGB(84, 190, 141)

Have a look what the booklet for  
RGB(84, 190, 141) contains.

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# Color

**RGB(84, 190, 141)**

# Conversions

Conversions Part 1	
Format	Color
Hex	54BE8D
RGB	84, 190, 141
RGB Percent	33%, 75%, 55%
CMY	0.6706, 0.2549, 0.4471
CMYK	0.56, 0.00, 0.26, 0.25
HSL	152°, 45%, 54%
HSV	152°, 56%, 75%
XYZ	26.8773, 40.6348, 31.6260
YIQ	152.7200, -47.4470, -37.7110

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

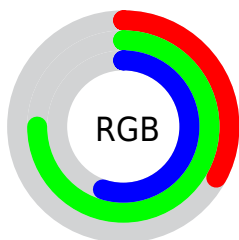
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">84, 153, 190</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">5553805</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">69.92, -42.16, 15.68</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">70, 44.980, 159.592</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">40.6348, 0.2711, 0.4099</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4283743885</a> (0xFF54BE8D)
YUV	<a href="#">152.7200, -5.7780, -60.2674</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">63.7454, -36.2926, 15.2063</a>

# Details

The RGB color **84, 190, 141** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **66CC99**. A complement of this color would be **190, 84, 133**, and the grayscale version is **153, 153, 153**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **141, 247, 195**, and **11, 136, 91** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **65, 190, 132**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **103, 190, 150**.

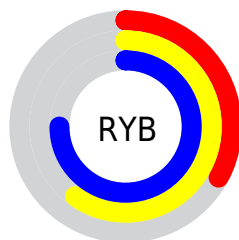
# Distribution



Red (33%)

Green (75%)

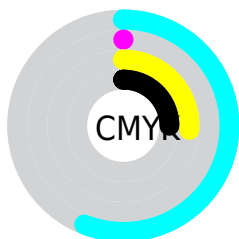
Blue (55%)



Red (33%)

Yellow (60%)

Blue (75%)

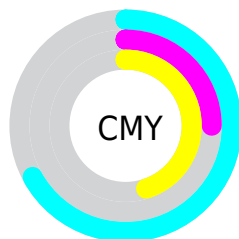


Cyan (56%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (26%)

Black (25%)



Cyan (67%)

Magenta (25%)


Yellow (45%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 84, 190, 141 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 84, 190, 141 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 84, 190, 141


255, 255, 255


 141, 247, 195


 170, 255, 223


 199, 255, 251

 228, 255, 255

 84, 190, 141

 53, 163, 115

 11, 136, 91


 0, 110, 67


 0, 85, 45


 0, 60, 23

 0, 40, 0


 0, 0, 0

 84, 190, 141


 65, 190, 132


 84, 190, 141

 103, 190, 150


 46, 190, 123

 122, 190, 159

 27, 190, 115

 141, 190, 167

 8, 190, 106

 160, 190, 176

 0, 190, 102

 179, 190, 185

 198, 190, 194

 217, 190, 202

 236, 190, 211

 255, 190, 220

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



139, 184, 106



84, 190, 141



0, 192, 183

# Triad

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



84, 190, 141



129, 171, 251



243, 145, 121

# Complementary

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



84, 190, 141



190, 84, 133

# 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.



249, 138, 159



84, 190, 141



192, 155, 234

# Square

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



84, 190, 141



20, 183, 247



232, 142, 200



219, 159, 94

# Rectangle

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



84, 190, 141



0, 191, 210



232, 142, 200



247, 141, 133

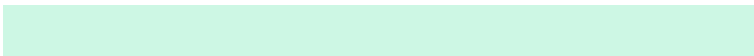


# Sweetspot

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



84, 190, 141



205, 247, 228



133, 190, 84



100, 125, 113



252, 252, 252



125, 125, 125



# Same Dimension

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



84, 190, 141



82, 247, 171



84, 186, 190



85, 94, 90



0, 158, 85



0, 31, 16



# Inverse Universe

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



190, 84, 133



247, 82, 158



190, 88, 84



94, 85, 89



158, 0, 73



31, 0, 14



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 84, 190, 141 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 84, 190, 141 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 84, 190, 141 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 84, 190, 141.

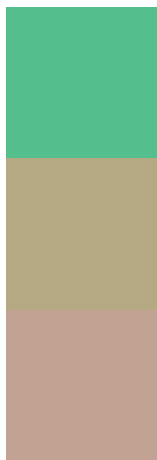


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 84, 190, 141.

# 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

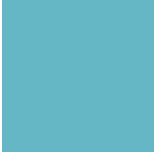
84, 190, 141

### Protanopia

181, 169, 131

### Deuteranopia



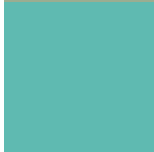
194, 163, 147




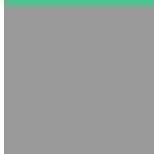

# Tritanopia

101, 183, 197

# Trichromacy

	<b>Original Color</b> 84, 190, 141
	<b>Protanomaly</b> 146, 177, 135
	<b>Deuteranomaly</b> 154, 173, 145
	<b>Tritanomaly</b> 95, 186, 177

# Monochromacy

	<b>Original Color</b> 84, 190, 141
	<b>Achromatopsia</b> 153, 153, 153
	<b>Achromatomaly</b> 128, 166, 149

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 84, 190, 141 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(84, 190, 141)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(84, 190, 141)  
}
```

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(84, 190, 141) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(84, 190, 141) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 84, 190, 141 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(84, 190, 141) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(84, 190, 141) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(84, 190, 141) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(84, 190, 141); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(84, 190, 141);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(84, 190,  
141) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 84, 190, 141 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(84, 190, 141) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(84, 190,  
141) }
```

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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