

Converting Colors

RGB(84, 190, 177)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(84, 190, 177) contains.

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Color

RGB(84, 190, 177)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	54BEB1
RGB	84, 190, 177
RGB Percent	33%, 75%, 69%
CMY	0.6706, 0.2549, 0.3059
CMYK	0.56, 0.00, 0.07, 0.25
HSL	173°, 45%, 54%
HSV	173°, 56%, 75%
XYZ	30.0054, 41.8861, 48.0983
YIQ	156.8240, -59.0030, -26.5150

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

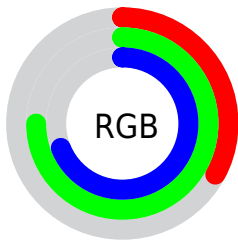
Format	Color
RYB	84, 140, 190
Decimal	5553841
CIELab	70.79, -33.65, -2.68
CIELCh	71, 33.758, 184.548
Yxy	41.8861, 0.2501, 0.3491
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283743921 (0xFF54BEB1)
YUV	156.8240, 9.9468, -63.8666
Hunter-Lab	64.7194, -30.5023, 1.2403

Details

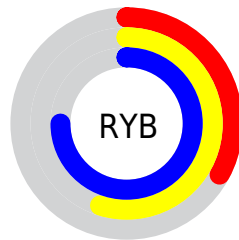
The RGB color **84, 190, 177** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **66CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **190, 84, 97**, and the grayscale version is **157, 157, 157**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **142, 247, 233**, and **2, 136, 125** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **65, 190, 175**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **103, 190, 179**.

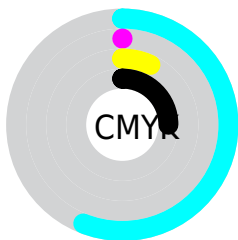
Distribution



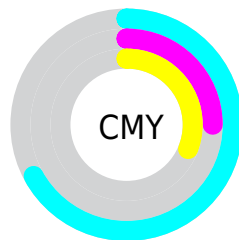
- Red (33%)
- Green (75%)
- Blue (69%)



- Red (33%)
- Yellow (55%)
- Blue (75%)



- Cyan (56%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (7%)
- Black (25%)



- Cyan (67%)
- Magenta (25%)
- Yellow (31%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 84, 190, 177 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, 177 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



84, 190, 177



84, 190, 177

255, 255, 255



52, 163, 150



142, 247, 233



2, 136, 125



171, 255, 255



0, 110, 100



201, 255, 255



0, 85, 76



230, 255, 255



0, 61, 53



0, 39, 32



0, 6, 9



0, 0, 0



84, 190, 177



84, 190, 177

■ 65, 190, 175

■ 103, 190, 179

■ 46, 190, 172

■ 122, 190, 182

■ 27, 190, 170

■ 141, 190, 184

■ 8, 190, 168

■ 160, 190, 186

■ 0, 190, 167

■ 179, 190, 189

■ 198, 190, 191

■ 217, 190, 193

■ 236, 190, 196

■ 255, 190, 198

Harmonies

Analogous

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



120, 188, 146



84, 190, 177



65, 189, 207

Triad

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



84, 190, 177



183, 164, 224



216, 162, 119

Complementary

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



84, 190, 177



190, 84, 97

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.



232, 153, 140



84, 190, 177



216, 154, 200

Square

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



84, 190, 177



139, 175, 234



233, 150, 170



190, 173, 112

Rectangle

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



84, 190, 177



78, 186, 222



233, 150, 170



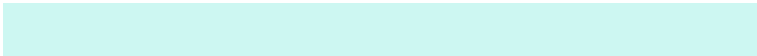
223, 159, 124

Sweetspot

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



84, 190, 177



205, 247, 242



98, 190, 84



100, 125, 122



252, 252, 252



125, 125, 125

Same Dimension

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



84, 190, 177



82, 247, 227



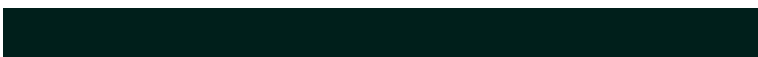
84, 151, 190



85, 94, 93



0, 158, 139



0, 31, 27

Inverse Universe

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



190, 84, 97



247, 82, 102



190, 123, 84



94, 85, 86



158, 0, 19



31, 0, 4

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 84, 190, 177 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

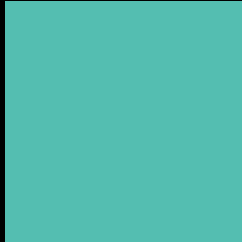
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 177 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, 177 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 84, 190, 177.

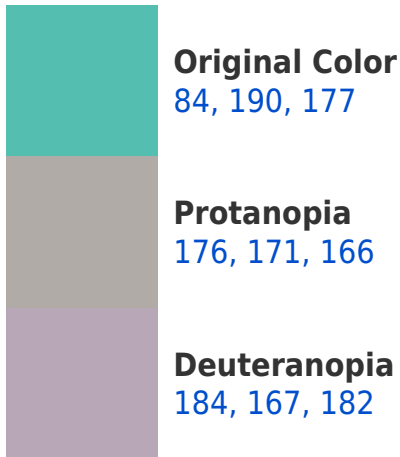


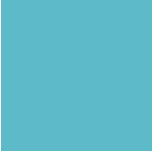
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 84, 190, 177.

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
93, 186, 201

Trichromacy



Original Color

84, 190, 177



Protanomaly

143, 178, 170



Deuteranomaly

148, 175, 180



Tritanomaly

90, 187, 192

Monochromacy



Original Color

84, 190, 177



Achromatopsia

157, 157, 157



Achromatomaly

130, 169, 164

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 84, 190, 177 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, 177)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(84, 190, 177)  
}
```

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, 177) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(84, 190, 177) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 84, 190, 177 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, 177) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(84, 190, 177) }
```

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, 177)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(84, 190, 177); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(84, 190, 177);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(84, 190,  
177) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 84, 190, 177 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, 177) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(84, 190,  
177) }
```

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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