

Converting Colors

RGB(84, 199, 158)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(84, 199, 158) contains.

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Color

RGB(84, 199, 158)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	54C79E
RGB	84, 199, 158
RGB Percent	33%, 78%, 62%
CMY	0.6706, 0.2196, 0.3804
CMYK	0.58, 0.00, 0.21, 0.22
HSL	159°, 51%, 55%
HSV	159°, 58%, 78%
XYZ	30.2511, 45.2003, 39.4779
YIQ	159.9410, -55.3790, -37.1310

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

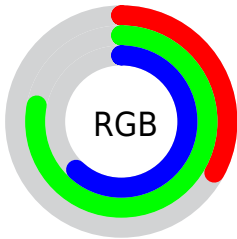
Format	Color
RYB	84, 154, 199
Decimal	5556126
CIELab	73.02, -42.34, 10.88
CIELCh	73, 43.717, 165.596
Yxy	45.2003, 0.2632, 0.3933
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283746206 (0xFF54C79E)
YUV	159.9410, -0.9569, -66.6003
Hunter-Lab	67.2312, -37.3372, 12.2470

Details

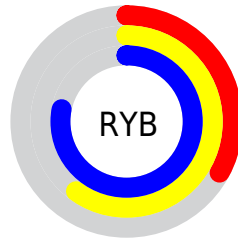
The RGB color **84, 199, 158** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **66CC99**. The color can be described as middle muted spring green. A complement of this color would be **199, 84, 125**, and the grayscale version is **160, 160, 160**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **143, 255, 213**, and **0, 144, 107** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **64, 199, 151**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **104, 199, 165**.

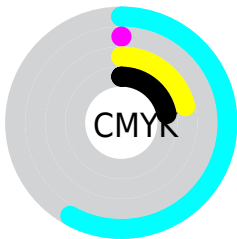
Distribution



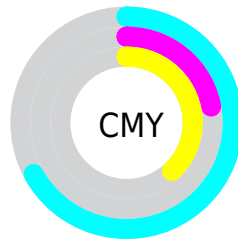
- Red (33%)
- Green (78%)
- Blue (62%)



- Red (33%)
- Yellow (60%)
- Blue (78%)



- Cyan (58%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (21%)
- Black (22%)





- Cyan (67%)
- Magenta (22%)
- Yellow (38%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RGB color 84, 199, 158 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, 199, 158 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 84, 199, 158

 84, 199, 158


255, 255, 255

 52, 171, 132

 143, 255, 213

 0, 144, 107

 172, 255, 241

 0, 118, 82

 201, 255, 255

 0, 93, 59


 231, 255, 255


 0, 68, 37

 0, 45, 17

 0, 19, 0

 0, 0, 0

 84, 199, 158

 84, 199, 158

■ 64, 199, 151

■ 104, 199, 165

■ 44, 199, 144

■ 124, 199, 172

■ 24, 199, 137

■ 144, 199, 179

■ 4, 199, 130

■ 164, 199, 186

■ 0, 199, 128

■ 184, 199, 193

■ 203, 199, 201

■ 223, 199, 208

■ 243, 199, 215

■ 255, 199, 222

Harmonies

Analogous

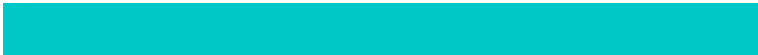
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



139, 193, 122



84, 199, 158



0, 200, 199

Triad

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



84, 199, 158



154, 176, 255



247, 156, 124

Complementary

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



84, 199, 158



199, 84, 125

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, 148, 160



84, 199, 158



210, 161, 236

Square

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



84, 199, 158



76, 189, 255



245, 150, 200



221, 170, 101

Rectangle

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



84, 199, 158



0, 199, 225



245, 150, 200



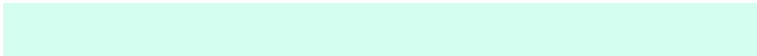
253, 153, 135

Sweetspot

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



84, 199, 158



212, 255, 240



126, 199, 84



102, 128, 118



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



84, 199, 158



79, 255, 192



84, 184, 199



90, 99, 96



0, 163, 105



0, 36, 23

Inverse Universe

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



199, 84, 125



255, 79, 142



199, 99, 84



99, 90, 93



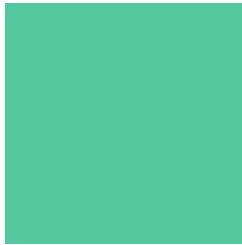
163, 0, 58



36, 0, 13

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 84, 199, 158 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, 199, 158 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, 199, 158 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 84, 199, 158.

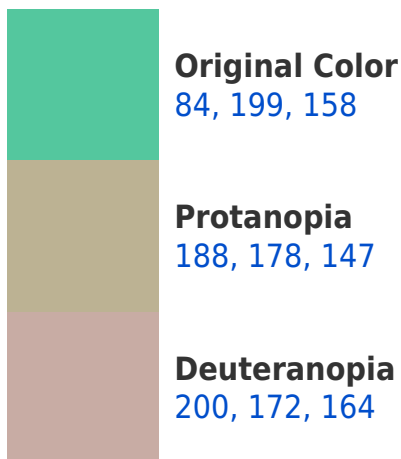


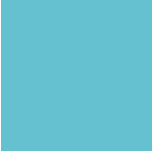
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 84, 199, 158.

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
101, 192, 208

Trichromacy



Original Color

84, 199, 158



Protanomaly

150, 186, 151



Deuteranomaly

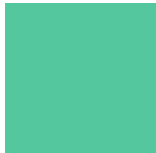
158, 182, 162



Tritanomaly

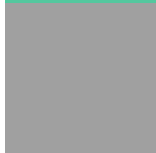
95, 195, 190

Monochromacy



Original Color

84, 199, 158



Achromatopsia

160, 160, 160



Achromatomaly

132, 174, 159

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 84, 199, 158 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, 199, 158)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(84, 199, 158)  
}
```

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, 199, 158) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(84, 199, 158) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 84, 199, 158 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, 199, 158) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(84, 199, 158) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(84, 199, 158)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(84, 199, 158); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(84, 199, 158); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(84, 199, 158) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 84, 199, 158 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(84, 199, 158) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(84, 199,  
158) }
```

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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