

Converting Colors

RGB(87, 173, 132)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(87, 173, 132) contains.

RGB(87, 173, 132)	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(87, 173, 132)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	57AD84
RGB	87, 173, 132
RGB Percent	34%, 68%, 52%
CMY	0.6588, 0.3216, 0.4824
CMYK	0.50, 0.00, 0.24, 0.32
HSL	151°, 34%, 51%
HSV	151°, 50%, 68%
XYZ	23.0389, 33.5793, 27.0970
YIQ	142.6120, -38.0950, -30.9830

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

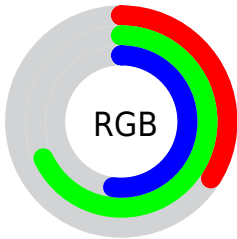
Format	Color
RYB	87, 143, 173
Decimal	5746052
CIELab	64.63, -35.78, 13.21
CIELCh	65, 38.139, 159.732
Yxy	33.5793, 0.2752, 0.4011
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283936132 (0xFF57AD84)
YUV	142.6120, -5.2317, -48.7717
Hunter-Lab	57.9477, -30.4402, 12.8387

Details

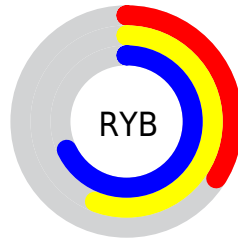
The RGB color **87, 173, 132** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **339966**. A complement of this color would be **173, 87, 128**, and the grayscale version is **143, 143, 143**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **142, 229, 185**, and **28, 120, 82** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **70, 173, 124**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **104, 173, 140**.

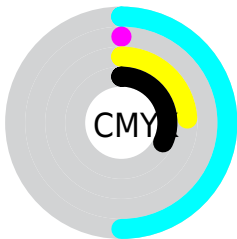
Distribution



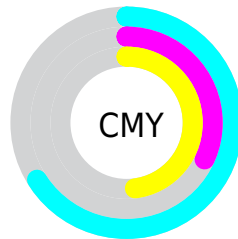
- Red (34%)
- Green (68%)
- Blue (52%)



- Red (34%)
- Yellow (56%)
- Blue (68%)



- Cyan (50%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (24%)
- Black (32%)



- Cyan (66%)
- Magenta (32%)
- Yellow (48%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 87, 173, 132 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 87, 173, 132 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



87, 173, 132



87, 173, 132

255, 255, 255



59, 146, 107



142, 229, 185



28, 120, 82



170, 255, 213



0, 95, 59



198, 255, 241



0, 70, 37



227, 255, 255



0, 47, 17



0, 25, 0



0, 0, 0



87, 173, 132



87, 173, 132



70, 173, 124



104, 173, 140

■ 52, 173, 116

■ 122, 173, 148

■ 35, 173, 107

■ 139, 173, 157

■ 18, 173, 99

■ 156, 173, 165

■ 1, 173, 91

■ 174, 173, 173

■ 0, 173, 91

■ 191, 173, 181

■ 208, 173, 190

■ 225, 173, 198

■ 243, 173, 206

Harmonies

Analogous

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



131, 167, 103



87, 173, 132



23, 175, 167

Triad

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



87, 173, 132



124, 156, 224



218, 135, 115

Complementary

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



87, 173, 132



173, 87, 128

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.



222, 130, 147



87, 173, 132



175, 144, 209

Square

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



87, 173, 132



58, 167, 220



208, 133, 181



198, 147, 93

Rectangle

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



87, 173, 132



0, 174, 189



208, 133, 181



221, 133, 125

Sweetspot

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



87, 173, 132



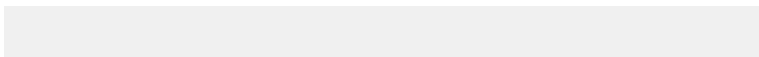
191, 224, 208



129, 173, 87



92, 112, 103



240, 240, 240



112, 112, 112

Same Dimension

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



87, 173, 132



90, 224, 160



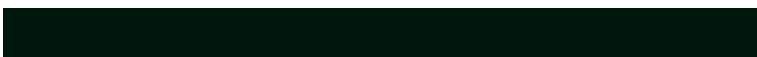
87, 172, 173



78, 87, 83



0, 150, 79



0, 23, 12

Inverse Universe

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



173, 87, 128



224, 90, 154



173, 88, 87



87, 78, 82



150, 0, 72



23, 0, 11

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 87, 173, 132 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 87, 173, 132 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

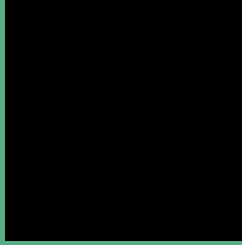
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 87, 173, 132 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 87, 173, 132.

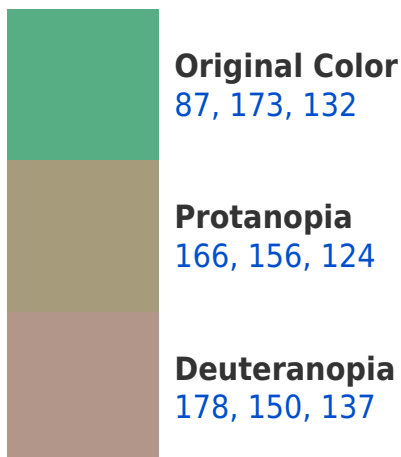


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 87, 173, 132.

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, 167, 180

Trichromacy



Original Color

87, 173, 132



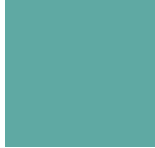
Protanomaly

137, 162, 127



Deuteranomaly

145, 158, 135



Tritanomaly

95, 169, 163

Monochromacy



Original Color

87, 173, 132



Achromatopsia

143, 143, 143



Achromatomaly

123, 154, 139

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 87, 173, 132 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(87, 173, 132)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(87, 173, 132)  
}
```

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(87, 173, 132) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(87, 173, 132) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 87, 173, 132 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(87, 173, 132) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(87, 173, 132) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(87, 173, 132)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(87, 173, 132); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(87, 173, 132);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(87, 173,  
132) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 87, 173, 132 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(87, 173, 132) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(87, 173,  
132) }
```

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