

Converting Colors

RGB(87, 189, 126)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(87, 189, 126) contains.

RGB(87, 189, 126)	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, 189, 126)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	57BD7E
RGB	87, 189, 126
RGB Percent	34%, 74%, 49%
CMY	0.6588, 0.2588, 0.5059
CMYK	0.54, 0.00, 0.33, 0.26
HSL	143°, 44%, 54%
HSV	143°, 54%, 74%
XYZ	25.8940, 39.9278, 26.0807
YIQ	151.3200, -40.5690, -41.2170

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

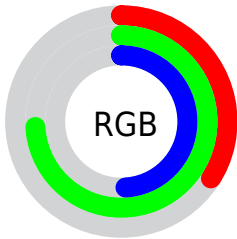
Format	Color
RYB	87, 161, 189
Decimal	5750142
CIELab	69.42, -44.05, 23.06
CIElCh	69, 49.721, 152.363
Yxy	39.9278, 0.2818, 0.4345
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283940222 (0xFF57BD7E)
YUV	151.3200, -12.4828, -56.4086
Hunter-Lab	63.1884, -37.4323, 19.7602

Details

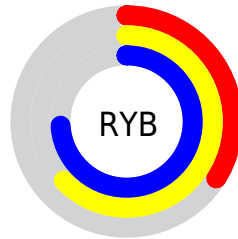
The RGB color **87, 189, 126** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **66CC99**. A complement of this color would be **189, 87, 150**, and the grayscale version is **151, 151, 151**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **144, 246, 179**, and **20, 135, 76** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **68, 189, 114**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **106, 189, 138**.

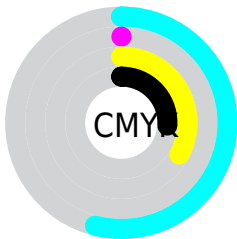
Distribution



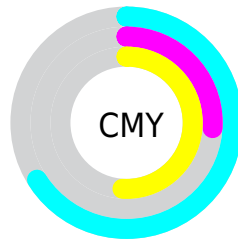
- Red (34%)
- Green (74%)
- Blue (49%)



- Red (34%)
- Yellow (63%)
- Blue (74%)



- Cyan (54%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (33%)
- Black (26%)



- Cyan (66%)
- Magenta (26%)
- Yellow (51%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RGB color 87, 189, 126 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, 189, 126 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 87, 189, 126  87, 189, 126

255, 255, 255  57, 162, 101

 144, 246, 179  20, 135, 76

 172, 255, 207  0, 109, 53

 201, 255, 235  0, 84, 31

 230, 255, 255  0, 59, 8

 0, 38, 0

 0, 0, 0

 87, 189, 126  87, 189, 126

 68, 189, 114  106, 189, 138

■ 49, 189, 103

■ 125, 189, 149

■ 30, 189, 91

■ 144, 189, 161

■ 11, 189, 79

■ 163, 189, 173

■ 0, 189, 72

■ 182, 189, 184

■ 200, 189, 196

■ 219, 189, 208

■ 238, 189, 219

■ 255, 189, 231

Harmonies

Analogous

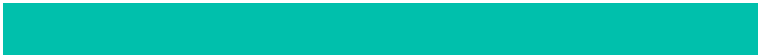
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



146, 181, 90



87, 189, 126



0, 192, 172

Triad

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



87, 189, 126



97, 173, 255



251, 137, 124

Complementary

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



87, 189, 126



189, 87, 150

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.



252, 131, 168



87, 189, 126



177, 156, 246

Square

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



87, 189, 126



0, 185, 249



228, 140, 212



229, 152, 90

Rectangle

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



87, 189, 126



0, 192, 202



228, 140, 212



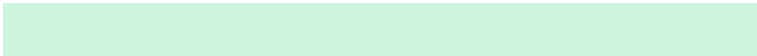
254, 134, 138

Sweetspot

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



87, 189, 126



206, 245, 221



152, 189, 87



99, 122, 108



250, 250, 250



122, 122, 122

Same Dimension

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



87, 189, 126



86, 245, 147



87, 189, 175



85, 94, 89



0, 158, 60



0, 31, 12

Inverse Universe

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



189, 87, 150



245, 86, 184



189, 87, 101



94, 85, 91



158, 0, 98



31, 0, 19

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 87, 189, 126 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, 189, 126 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

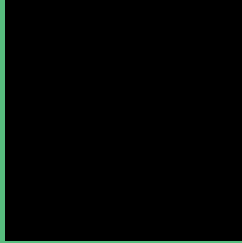
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 189, 126 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 87, 189, 126.

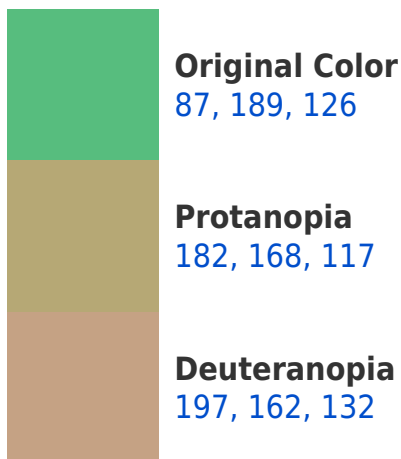


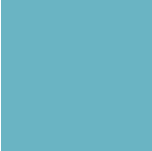
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 87, 189, 126.

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
106, 180, 195

Trichromacy



Original Color

87, 189, 126



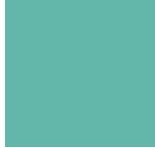
Protanomaly

147, 176, 120



Deuteranomaly

157, 172, 130



Tritanomaly

99, 183, 170

Monochromacy



Original Color

87, 189, 126



Achromatopsia

151, 151, 151



Achromatomaly

128, 165, 142

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 87, 189, 126 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, 189, 126)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(87, 189, 126)  
}
```

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, 189, 126) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(87, 189, 126) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 87, 189, 126 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, 189, 126) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(87, 189, 126) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(87, 189, 126) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(87, 189, 126); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(87, 189, 126);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(87, 189,  
126) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 87, 189, 126 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(87, 189, 126) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(87, 189,  
126) }
```

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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