

Converting Colors

RGB(91, 215, 150)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(91, 215, 150) contains.

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Color

RGB(91, 215, 150)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	5BD796
RGB	91, 215, 150
RGB Percent	36%, 84%, 59%
CMY	0.6431, 0.1569, 0.4118
CMYK	0.58, 0.00, 0.30, 0.16
HSL	149°, 61%, 60%
HSV	149°, 58%, 84%
XYZ	34.1198, 53.0270, 37.2911
YIQ	170.5140, -53.0390, -46.5030

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

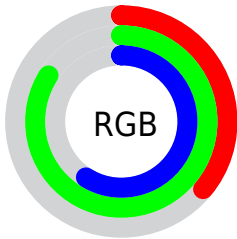
Format	Color
RYB	91, 175, 215
Decimal	6018966
CIELab	77.89, -49.35, 21.95
CIELCh	78, 54.011, 156.021
Yxy	53.0270, 0.2742, 0.4261
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284209046 (0xFF5BD796)
YUV	170.5140, -10.1134, -69.7338
Hunter-Lab	72.8197, -43.7978, 20.6112

Details

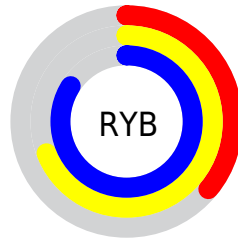
The RGB color **91, 215, 150** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **33CC99**. The color can be described as light muted spring green. A complement of this color would be **215, 91, 156**, and the grayscale version is **171, 171, 171**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **150, 255, 204**, and **12, 159, 99** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **70, 215, 139**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **113, 215, 161**.

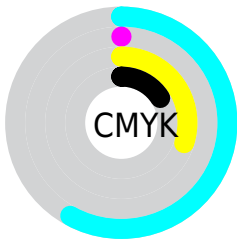
Distribution



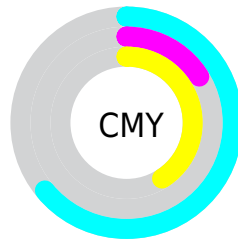
- Red (36%)
- Green (84%)
- Blue (59%)



- Red (36%)
- Yellow (69%)
- Blue (84%)



- Cyan (58%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (30%)
- Black (16%)



- Cyan (64%)
- Magenta (16%)
- Yellow (41%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 91, 215, 150 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 91, 215, 150 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



91, 215, 150



91, 215, 150

255, 255, 255



59, 187, 124



150, 255, 204



12, 159, 99



180, 255, 233



0, 132, 75



209, 255, 255



0, 106, 51



239, 255, 255



0, 81, 29



0, 57, 6



0, 34, 0



0, 0, 0



91, 215, 150



91, 215, 150

 70, 215, 139

 113, 215, 161

 48, 215, 127

 134, 215, 173

 27, 215, 116

 156, 215, 184

 5, 215, 105

 177, 215, 195

 0, 215, 102

 199, 215, 206

 220, 215, 218

 242, 215, 229

 255, 215, 240

 255, 215, 251

Harmonies

Analogous

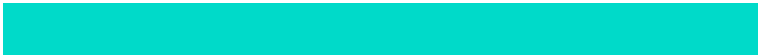
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



160, 207, 108



91, 215, 150



0, 218, 201

Triad

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



91, 215, 150



126, 194, 255



255, 158, 136

Complementary

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



91, 215, 150



215, 91, 156

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, 150, 184



91, 215, 150



210, 175, 255

Square

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



91, 215, 150



0, 209, 255



255, 158, 234



255, 175, 101

Rectangle

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



91, 215, 150



0, 218, 235



255, 158, 234



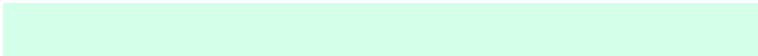
255, 154, 151

Sweetspot

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



91, 215, 150



212, 255, 232



157, 215, 91



102, 128, 114



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



91, 215, 150



79, 255, 163



91, 215, 211



96, 107, 101



0, 171, 81



0, 43, 21

Inverse Universe

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



215, 91, 156



255, 79, 171



215, 91, 95



107, 96, 102



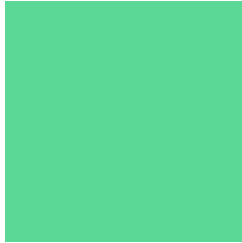
171, 0, 90



43, 0, 23

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 91, 215, 150 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 91, 215, 150 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

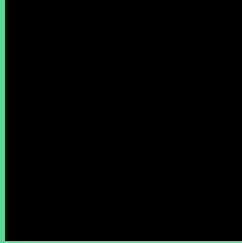
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 91, 215, 150 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 91, 215, 150.

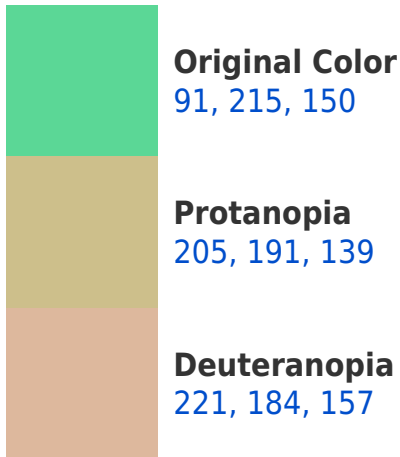


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 91, 215, 150.

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
113, 206, 222

Trichromacy



Original Color

91, 215, 150



Protanomaly

164, 200, 143



Deuteranomaly

174, 195, 154



Tritanomaly

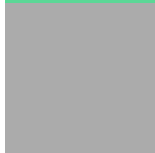
105, 209, 196

Monochromacy



Original Color

91, 215, 150



Achromatopsia

171, 171, 171



Achromatomaly

142, 187, 163

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 91, 215, 150 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(91, 215, 150)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(91, 215, 150)  
}
```

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(91, 215, 150) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(91, 215, 150) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 91, 215, 150 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(91, 215, 150) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(91, 215, 150) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(91, 215, 150)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(91, 215, 150); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(91, 215, 150);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(91, 215,  
150) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 91, 215, 150 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(91, 215, 150) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(91, 215,  
150) }
```

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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