

Converting Colors

RGB(91, 216, 152)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(91, 216, 152) contains.

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Color

RGB(91, 216, 152)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	5BD898
RGB	91, 216, 152
RGB Percent	36%, 85%, 60%
CMY	0.6431, 0.1529, 0.4039
CMYK	0.58, 0.00, 0.30, 0.15
HSL	149°, 62%, 60%
HSV	149°, 58%, 85%
XYZ	34.5377, 53.6029, 38.2318
YIQ	171.3290, -53.9560, -46.4040

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

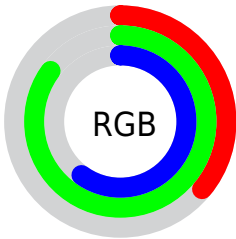
Format	Color
RYB	91, 175, 216
Decimal	6019224
CIELab	78.23, -49.36, 21.37
CIELCh	78, 53.791, 156.594
Yxy	53.6029, 0.2733, 0.4242
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284209304 (0xFF5BD898)
YUV	171.3290, -9.5292, -70.4485
Hunter-Lab	73.2140, -43.9194, 20.2890

Details

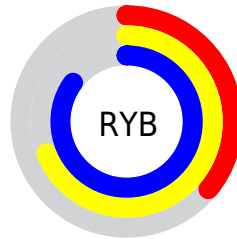
The RGB color **91, 216, 152** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **33CC99**. The color can be described as light muted spring green. A complement of this color would be **216, 91, 155**, and the grayscale version is **171, 171, 171**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **150, 255, 207**, and **10, 160, 101** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **69, 216, 141**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **113, 216, 163**.

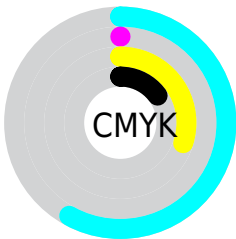
Distribution



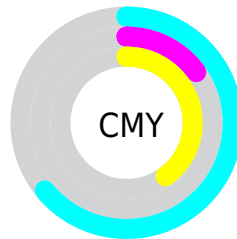
- Red (36%)
- Green (85%)
- Blue (60%)



- Red (36%)
- Yellow (69%)
- Blue (85%)



- Cyan (58%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (30%)
- Black (15%)



- Cyan (64%)
- Magenta (15%)
- Yellow (40%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RGB color 91, 216, 152 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, 216, 152 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 91, 216, 152

 91, 216, 152


255, 255, 255

 59, 188, 126


 150, 255, 207

 10, 160, 101


 180, 255, 235

 0, 133, 76

 210, 255, 255

 0, 107, 53

 240, 255, 255

 0, 82, 31

 0, 57, 9

 0, 35, 0

 0, 0, 0

 91, 216, 152

 91, 216, 152

 69, 216, 141

 113, 216, 163

 48, 216, 130

 134, 216, 174

 26, 216, 119

 156, 216, 185

 5, 216, 108

 177, 216, 196

 0, 216, 105

 199, 216, 207

 221, 216, 218

 242, 216, 229

 255, 216, 240

 255, 216, 252

Harmonies

Analogous

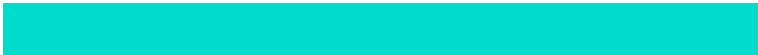
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



160, 208, 110



91, 216, 152



0, 219, 203

Triad

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



91, 216, 152



129, 195, 255



255, 160, 136

Complementary

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



91, 216, 152



216, 91, 155

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, 152, 184



91, 216, 152



212, 176, 255

Square

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



91, 216, 152



0, 209, 255



255, 158, 234



255, 177, 102

Rectangle

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



91, 216, 152



0, 218, 237



255, 158, 234



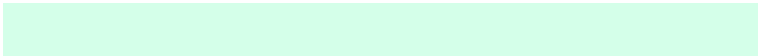
255, 155, 151

Sweetspot

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



91, 216, 152



212, 255, 233



156, 216, 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, 216, 152



79, 255, 165



91, 216, 214



96, 107, 102



0, 171, 83



0, 43, 21

Inverse Universe

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



216, 91, 155



255, 79, 169



216, 91, 93



107, 96, 102



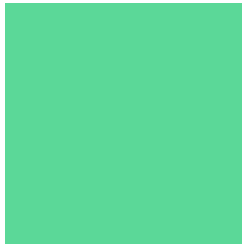
171, 0, 87



43, 0, 22

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 91, 216, 152 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, 216, 152 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

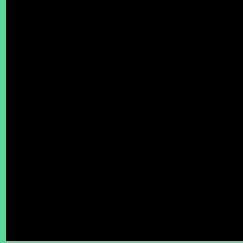
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 216, 152 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 91, 216, 152.

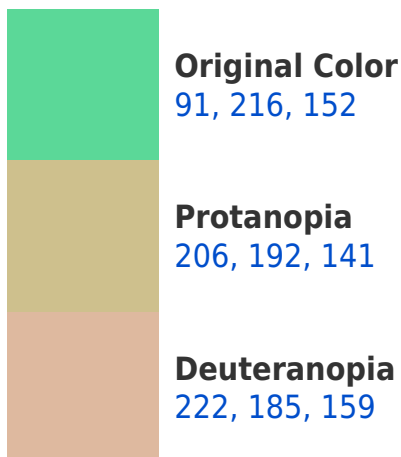


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 91, 216, 152.

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, 207, 224

Trichromacy



Original Color

91, 216, 152



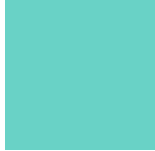
Protanomaly

164, 201, 145



Deuteranomaly

174, 196, 156



Tritanomaly

105, 210, 198

Monochromacy



Original Color

91, 216, 152



Achromatopsia

171, 171, 171



Achromatomaly

142, 187, 164

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 91, 216, 152 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, 216, 152)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(91, 216, 152)  
}
```

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, 216, 152) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(91, 216, 152) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 91, 216, 152 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, 216, 152) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(91, 216, 152) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(91, 216, 152)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(91, 216, 152); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(91, 216, 152);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(91, 216,  
152) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 91, 216, 152 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(91, 216, 152) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(91, 216,  
152) }
```

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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