

Converting Colors

RGB(91, 217, 114)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(91, 217, 114) contains.

RGB(91, 217, 114)	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(91, 217, 114)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	5BD972
RGB	91, 217, 114
RGB Percent	36%, 85%, 45%
CMY	0.6431, 0.1490, 0.5529
CMYK	0.58, 0.00, 0.47, 0.15
HSL	131°, 62%, 60%
HSV	131°, 58%, 85%
XYZ	32.1645, 53.0648, 24.4669
YIQ	167.5840, -42.0330, -58.7450

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

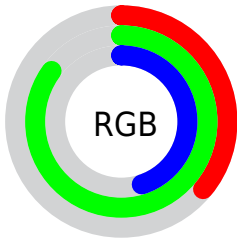
Format	Color
RYB	91, 198, 217
Decimal	6019442
CIELab	77.91, -56.37, 40.33
CIELCh	78, 69.309, 144.418
Yxy	53.0648, 0.2932, 0.4837
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284209522 (0xFF5BD972)
YUV	167.5840, -26.4169, -67.1642
Hunter-Lab	72.8456, -48.6642, 31.0780

Details

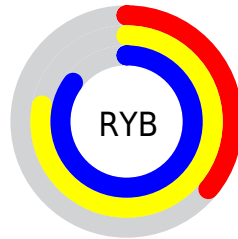
The RGB color **91, 217, 114** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **33CC66**. The color can be described as middle muted spring green. A complement of this color would be **217, 91, 194**, and the grayscale version is **168, 168, 168**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **151, 255, 167**, and **6, 161, 63** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **69, 217, 96**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **113, 217, 132**.

Distribution



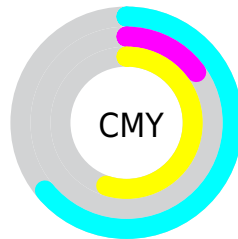
- Red (36%)
- Green (85%)
- Blue (45%)



- Red (36%)
- Yellow (78%)
- Blue (85%)



- Cyan (58%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (47%)
- Black (15%)



- Cyan (64%)
- Magenta (15%)
- Yellow (55%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 91, 217, 114 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, 217, 114 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



91, 217, 114



91, 217, 114

255, 255, 255



58, 189, 88



151, 255, 167



6, 161, 63



181, 255, 195



0, 134, 38



210, 255, 223



0, 108, 9



240, 255, 252



0, 82, 0



0, 58, 0



0, 35, 0



0, 0, 0



91, 217, 114



91, 217, 114

■ 69, 217, 96

■ 113, 217, 132

■ 48, 217, 79

■ 134, 217, 149

■ 26, 217, 61

■ 156, 217, 167

■ 4, 217, 43

■ 178, 217, 185

■ 0, 217, 40

■ 200, 217, 203

■ 221, 217, 220

■ 243, 217, 238

■ 255, 217, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



175, 205, 65



91, 217, 114



0, 223, 178

Triad

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



91, 217, 114



0, 203, 255



255, 138, 143

Complementary

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



91, 217, 114



217, 91, 194

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, 134, 207



91, 217, 114



173, 181, 255

Square

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



91, 217, 114



0, 217, 255



255, 153, 255



255, 160, 88

Rectangle

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



91, 217, 114



0, 224, 223



255, 153, 255



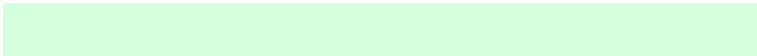
255, 134, 164

Sweetspot

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



91, 217, 114



212, 255, 220



196, 217, 91



102, 128, 107



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



91, 217, 114



77, 255, 109



91, 217, 175



99, 110, 101



0, 173, 32



0, 46, 8

Inverse Universe

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



217, 91, 194



255, 77, 222



217, 91, 133



110, 99, 108



173, 0, 142



46, 0, 38

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 91, 217, 114 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, 217, 114 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

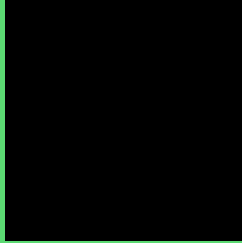
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 217, 114 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 91, 217, 114.

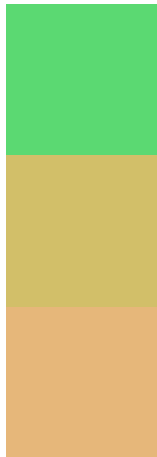


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 91, 217, 114.

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



Original Color
91, 217, 114

Protanopia
210, 191, 105

Deuteranopia
230, 183, 122



Tritanopia
119, 205, 221

Trichromacy



Original Color

91, 217, 114



Protanomaly

167, 200, 108



Deuteranomaly

179, 195, 119



Tritanomaly

109, 209, 182

Monochromacy



Original Color

91, 217, 114



Achromatopsia

168, 168, 168



Achromatomaly

140, 186, 148

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 91, 217, 114 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, 217, 114)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(91, 217, 114)  
}
```

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, 217, 114) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(91, 217, 114) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 91, 217, 114 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, 217, 114) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(91, 217, 114) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(91, 217, 114) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(91, 217, 114); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(91, 217, 114);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(91, 217,  
114) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 91, 217, 114 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(91, 217, 114) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(91, 217,  
114) }
```

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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