

Converting Colors

RGB(95, 186, 152)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(95, 186, 152) contains.

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Color

RGB(95, 186, 152)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	5FBA98
RGB	95, 186, 152
RGB Percent	37%, 73%, 60%
CMY	0.6275, 0.2706, 0.4039
CMYK	0.49, 0.00, 0.18, 0.27
HSL	158°, 40%, 55%
HSV	158°, 49%, 73%
XYZ	27.9457, 39.8177, 35.9185
YIQ	154.9150, -43.3220, -29.8660

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

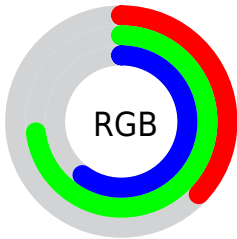
Format	Color
RYB	95, 151, 186
Decimal	6273688
CIELab	69.34, -35.37, 8.95
CIELCh	69, 36.479, 165.805
Yxy	39.8177, 0.2695, 0.3840
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284463768 (0xFF5FBA98)
YUV	154.9150, -1.4371, -52.5455
Hunter-Lab	63.1013, -31.3748, 10.4219

Details

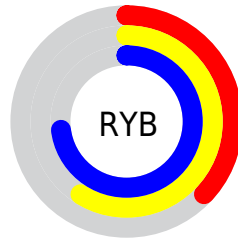
The RGB color **95, 186, 152** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **66CC99**. A complement of this color would be **186, 95, 129**, and the grayscale version is **155, 155, 155**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **151, 243, 206**, and **36, 132, 101** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **76, 186, 145**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **114, 186, 159**.

Distribution



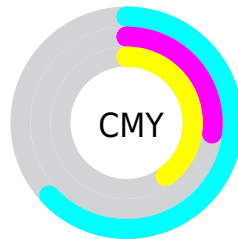
- Red (37%)
- Green (73%)
- Blue (60%)



- Red (37%)
- Yellow (59%)
- Blue (73%)



- Cyan (49%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (18%)
- Black (27%)



- Cyan (63%)
- Magenta (27%)
- Yellow (40%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 95, 186, 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 95, 186, 152 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 95, 186, 152  95, 186, 152

255, 255, 255  67, 159, 126

 151, 243, 206  36, 132, 101

 179, 255, 234  0, 106, 77

 208, 255, 255  0, 82, 54


 237, 255, 255  0, 58, 33

 0, 37, 11


 0, 0, 0


 95, 186, 152  95, 186, 152


 76, 186, 145  114, 186, 159

 58, 186, 138

 132, 186, 166


 39, 186, 131

 151, 186, 173

 21, 186, 124

 169, 186, 180

 2, 186, 117

 188, 186, 187

 0, 186, 117

 207, 186, 194

 225, 186, 201

 244, 186, 208

 255, 186, 215

Harmonies

Analogous

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



137, 181, 122



95, 186, 152



51, 187, 186

Triad

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



95, 186, 152



150, 167, 233



227, 151, 123

Complementary

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



95, 186, 152



186, 95, 129

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.



234, 144, 153



95, 186, 152



195, 154, 216

Square

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



95, 186, 152



95, 177, 233



224, 146, 186



205, 162, 105

Rectangle

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



95, 186, 152



35, 186, 207



224, 146, 186



231, 148, 132

Sweetspot

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



95, 186, 152



206, 242, 229



130, 186, 95



100, 122, 114



250, 250, 250



122, 122, 122

Same Dimension

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



95, 186, 152



99, 242, 189



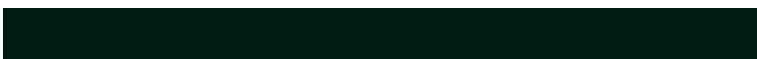
95, 175, 186



83, 92, 88



0, 156, 97



0, 28, 18

Inverse Universe

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



186, 95, 129



242, 99, 153



186, 106, 95



92, 83, 86



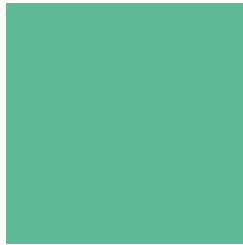
156, 0, 58



28, 0, 10

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 95, 186, 152 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

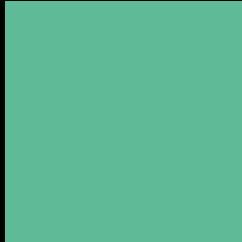
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 95, 186, 152 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

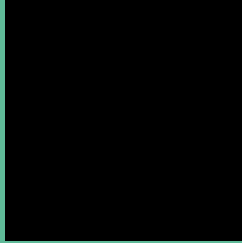
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 95, 186, 152 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 95, 186, 152.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 95, 186, 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](#).

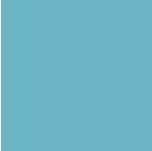
Dichromacy



Original Color
95, 186, 152

Protanopia
177, 168, 143

Deuteranopia
189, 162, 157



Tritanopia
107, 180, 195

Trichromacy



Original Color

95, 186, 152



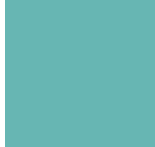
Protanomaly

147, 175, 146



Deuteranomaly

155, 171, 155



Tritanomaly

103, 182, 179

Monochromacy



Original Color

95, 186, 152



Achromatopsia

155, 155, 155



Achromatomaly

133, 166, 154

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 95, 186, 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(95, 186, 152)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(95, 186, 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(95, 186, 152) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(95, 186, 152) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 95, 186, 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(95, 186, 152) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(95, 186, 152) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(95, 186, 152)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(95, 186, 152); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(95, 186, 152);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(95, 186,  
152) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 95, 186, 152 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(95, 186, 152) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(95, 186,  
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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