

Converting Colors

RGB(95, 212, 168)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(95, 212, 168) contains.

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Color

RGB(95, 212, 168)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	5FD4A8
RGB	95, 212, 168
RGB Percent	37%, 83%, 66%
CMY	0.6275, 0.1686, 0.3412
CMYK	0.55, 0.00, 0.21, 0.17
HSL	157°, 58%, 60%
HSV	157°, 55%, 83%
XYZ	35.3307, 52.3470, 45.2877
YIQ	172.0010, -55.6080, -38.4880

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

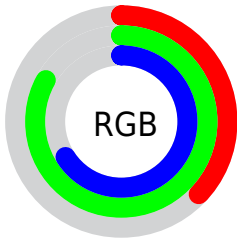
Format	Color
RYB	95, 167, 212
Decimal	6280360
CIELab	77.49, -43.46, 11.89
CIELCh	77, 45.056, 164.693
Yxy	52.3470, 0.2657, 0.3937
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284470440 (0xFF5FD4A8)
YUV	172.0010, -1.9725, -67.5299
Hunter-Lab	72.3512, -39.4492, 13.5338

Details

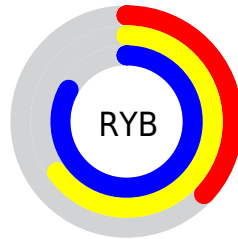
The RGB color **95, 212, 168** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **66CC99**. The color can be described as light muted spring green. A complement of this color would be **212, 95, 139**, and the grayscale version is **172, 172, 172**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **154, 255, 223**, and **25, 157, 116** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **74, 212, 160**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **116, 212, 176**.

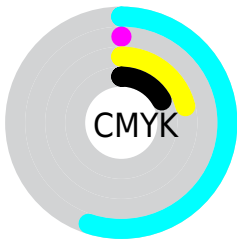
Distribution



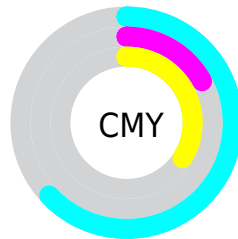
- Red (37%)
- Green (83%)
- Blue (66%)



- Red (37%)
- Yellow (65%)
- Blue (83%)



- Cyan (55%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (21%)
- Black (17%)



- Cyan (63%)
- Magenta (17%)
- Yellow (34%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RGB color 95, 212, 168 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, 212, 168 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 95, 212, 168

 95, 212, 168


255, 255, 255

 64, 184, 142

 154, 255, 223

 25, 157, 116

 183, 255, 252

 0, 130, 91

 212, 255, 255

 0, 104, 68

 242, 255, 255

 0, 79, 45


 0, 55, 24

 0, 33, 0

 0, 0, 0

 95, 212, 168

 95, 212, 168

 74, 212, 160

 116, 212, 176

 53, 212, 152

 137, 212, 184


 31, 212, 144

 159, 212, 192

 10, 212, 136

 180, 212, 200

 0, 212, 132

 201, 212, 208

 222, 212, 216

 243, 212, 224

 255, 212, 232

 255, 212, 240

Harmonies

Analogous

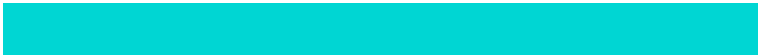
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



151, 206, 130



95, 212, 168



0, 214, 211

Triad

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



95, 212, 168



163, 189, 255



255, 167, 135

Complementary

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



95, 212, 168



212, 95, 139

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, 159, 172



95, 212, 168



222, 173, 251

Square

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



95, 212, 168



83, 202, 255



255, 161, 215



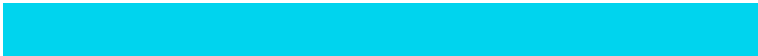
237, 182, 111

Rectangle

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



95, 212, 168



0, 212, 238



255, 161, 215



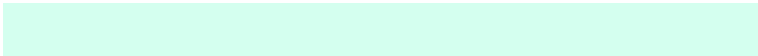
255, 163, 146

Sweetspot

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



95, 212, 168



212, 255, 239



140, 212, 95



102, 128, 118



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



95, 212, 168



87, 255, 192



95, 198, 212



96, 107, 103



0, 171, 107



0, 43, 27

Inverse Universe

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



212, 95, 139



255, 87, 150



212, 109, 95



107, 96, 100



171, 0, 64



43, 0, 16

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 95, 212, 168 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, 212, 168 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

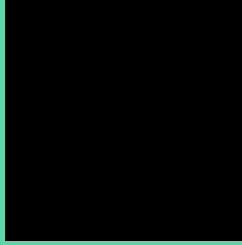
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 212, 168 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 95, 212, 168.

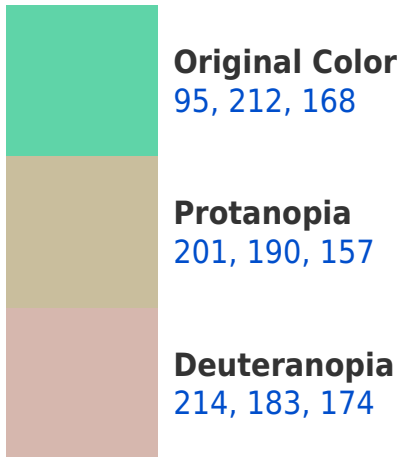


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 95, 212, 168.

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
112, 205, 221

Trichromacy



Original Color

95, 212, 168



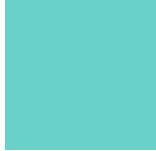
Protanomaly

162, 198, 161



Deuteranomaly

171, 194, 172



Tritanomaly

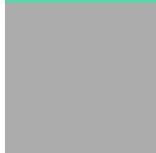
106, 208, 202

Monochromacy



Original Color

95, 212, 168



Achromatopsia

172, 172, 172



Achromatomaly

144, 187, 171

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 95, 212, 168 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, 212, 168)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(95, 212, 168)  
}
```

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, 212, 168) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(95, 212, 168) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 95, 212, 168 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, 212, 168) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(95, 212, 168) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(95, 212, 168) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(95, 212, 168); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(95, 212, 168);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(95, 212,  
168) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 95, 212, 168 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(95, 212, 168) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(95, 212,  
168) }
```

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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