

Converting Colors

RGB(151, 193, 118)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(151, 193, 118) contains.

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Color

RGB(151, 193, 118)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	97C176
RGB	151, 193, 118
RGB Percent	59%, 76%, 46%
CMY	0.4078, 0.2431, 0.5373
CMYK	0.22, 0.00, 0.39, 0.24
HSL	94°, 38%, 61%
HSV	94°, 39%, 76%
XYZ	35.1025, 46.0272, 24.1736
YIQ	171.8920, -0.9570, -32.2290

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

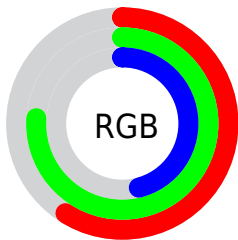
Format	Color
RYB	118, 193, 160
Decimal	9945462
CIELab	73.56, -27.32, 33.32
CIELCh	74, 43.083, 129.349
Yxy	46.0272, 0.3333, 0.4371
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288135542 (0xFF97C176)
YUV	171.8920, -26.5688, -18.3223
Hunter-Lab	67.8434, -26.3692, 26.3645

Details

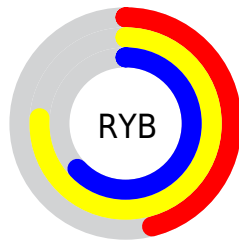
The RGB color **151, 193, 118** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **160, 118, 193**, and the grayscale version is **172, 172, 172**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **206, 250, 171**, and **98, 139, 68** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **140, 193, 99**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **162, 193, 137**.

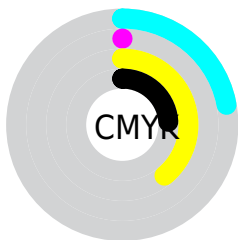
Distribution



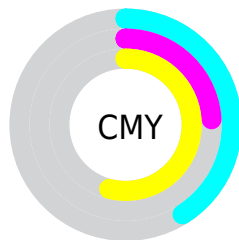
- Red (59%)
- Green (76%)
- Blue (46%)



- Red (46%)
- Yellow (76%)
- Blue (63%)



- Cyan (22%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (39%)
- Black (24%)




- Cyan (41%)
- Magenta (24%)
- Yellow (54%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 151, 193, 118 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 151, 193, 118 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 151, 193, 118

255, 255, 255

 206, 250, 171

 235, 255, 199


 255, 255, 227

 151, 193, 118

 124, 166, 93

 98, 139, 68

 73, 114, 44

 48, 89, 20


 23, 65, 0

 0, 43, 0

 0, 21, 0

 0, 0, 0

 151, 193, 118

 151, 193, 118

■ 140, 193, 99

■ 162, 193, 137

■ 129, 193, 79

■ 173, 193, 157

■ 119, 193, 60

■ 183, 193, 176

■ 108, 193, 41

■ 194, 193, 195

■ 97, 193, 22

■ 205, 193, 214

■ 86, 193, 2

■ 216, 193, 234

■ 85, 193, 0

■ 227, 193, 253

■ 237, 193, 255

■ 248, 193, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



194, 182, 101



151, 193, 118



100, 199, 152

Triad

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



151, 193, 118



62, 192, 254



255, 149, 170

Complementary

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



151, 193, 118



160, 118, 193

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.



240, 153, 209



151, 193, 118



142, 180, 255

Square

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



151, 193, 118



0, 199, 230



201, 166, 242



252, 156, 133

Rectangle

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



151, 193, 118



56, 201, 178



201, 166, 242



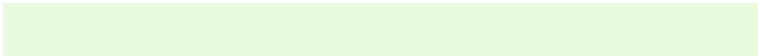
254, 149, 183

Sweetspot

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



151, 193, 118



233, 250, 220



193, 159, 118



115, 125, 107



252, 252, 252



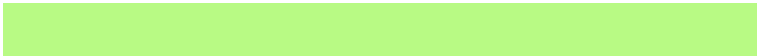
125, 125, 125

Same Dimension

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



151, 193, 118



184, 250, 132



118, 193, 122



91, 97, 87



71, 161, 0



15, 33, 0

Inverse Universe

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



160, 118, 193



198, 132, 250



193, 118, 189



93, 87, 97



90, 0, 161



19, 0, 33

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 151, 193, 118 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 151, 193, 118 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 151, 193, 118 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 151, 193, 118.

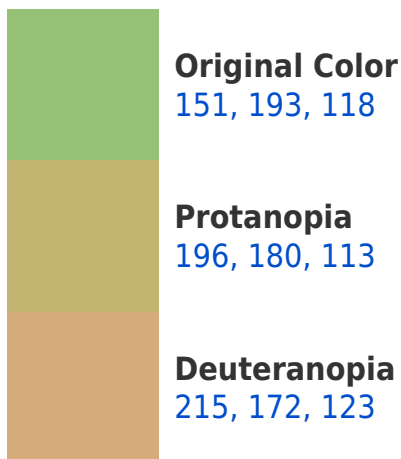


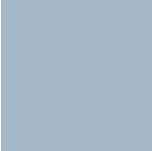
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 151, 193, 118.

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
163, 183, 198

Trichromacy



Original Color
151, 193, 118

Protanomaly
180, 185, 115

Deuteranomaly
192, 180, 121

Tritanomaly
159, 187, 169

Monochromacy



Original Color
151, 193, 118

Achromatopsia
172, 172, 172

Achromatomaly
164, 180, 152

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 151, 193, 118 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(151, 193, 118)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(151, 193, 118)  
}
```

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(151, 193, 118) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(151, 193, 118) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 151, 193, 118 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(151, 193, 118) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(151, 193, 118) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(151, 193, 118)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(151, 193, 118); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(151, 193, 118);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(151, 193,  
118) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 151, 193, 118 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(151, 193, 118) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(151,  
193, 118) }
```

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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