

Converting Colors

RGB(151, 204, 147)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(151, 204, 147) contains.

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Color

RGB(151, 204, 147)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	97CC93
RGB	151, 204, 147
RGB Percent	59%, 80%, 58%
CMY	0.4078, 0.2000, 0.4235
CMYK	0.26, 0.00, 0.28, 0.20
HSL	116°, 36%, 69%
HSV	116°, 28%, 80%
XYZ	39.6218, 51.8716, 35.5277
YIQ	181.6550, -13.2910, -28.9630

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

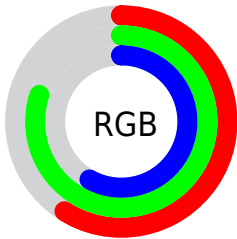
Format	Color
RYB	147, 204, 200
Decimal	9948307
CIELab	77.20, -28.23, 23.01
CIElCh	77, 36.419, 140.821
Yxy	51.8716, 0.3119, 0.4084
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288138387 (0xFF97CC93)
YUV	181.6550, -17.0849, -26.8844
Hunter-Lab	72.0220, -27.8393, 21.1682

Details

The RGB color **151, 204, 147** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **200, 147, 204**, and the grayscale version is **182, 182, 182**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **206, 255, 201**, and **98, 150, 96** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **132, 204, 127**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **170, 204, 167**.

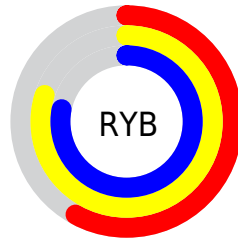
Distribution



Red (59%)

Green (80%)

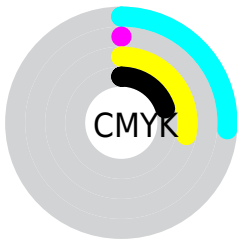
Blue (58%)



Red (58%)

Yellow (80%)

Blue (78%)

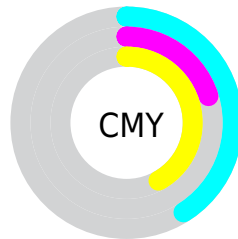


Cyan (26%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (28%)

Black (20%)



Cyan (41%)

Magenta (20%)

Yellow (42%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 151, 204, 147 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, 204, 147 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 151, 204, 147


255, 255, 255

 206, 255, 201

 235, 255, 229

 151, 204, 147

 124, 176, 121

 98, 150, 96

 73, 123, 72

 48, 98, 49

 23, 74, 27

 0, 51, 3

 0, 32, 0

 0, 0, 0

 151, 204, 147

 151, 204, 147

 132, 204, 127

 170, 204, 167

 113, 204, 106

 189, 204, 188

 94, 204, 86

 208, 204, 208

 75, 204, 65

 227, 204, 229

 56, 204, 45

 246, 204, 249

 37, 204, 25

 255, 204, 255

 18, 204, 4

 14, 204, 0

Harmonies

Analogous

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



190, 196, 127



151, 204, 147



110, 208, 179

Triad

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



151, 204, 147



128, 197, 255



255, 166, 168

Complementary

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



151, 204, 147



200, 147, 204

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.



250, 166, 202



151, 204, 147



180, 186, 254

Square

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



151, 204, 147



82, 205, 242



223, 174, 234



247, 174, 140

Rectangle

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



151, 204, 147



85, 209, 202



223, 174, 234



255, 165, 180

Sweetspot

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



151, 204, 147



236, 255, 235



204, 199, 147



116, 128, 115



0, 0, 0



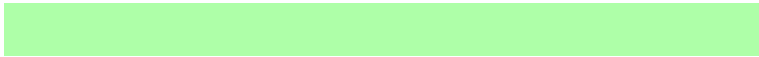
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



151, 204, 147



174, 255, 168



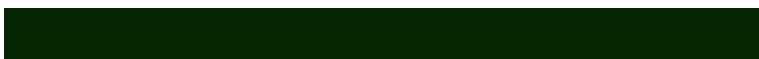
147, 204, 171



93, 102, 92



12, 166, 0



3, 38, 0

Inverse Universe

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



200, 147, 204



249, 168, 255



204, 147, 180



101, 92, 102



154, 0, 166



36, 0, 38

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 151, 204, 147 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

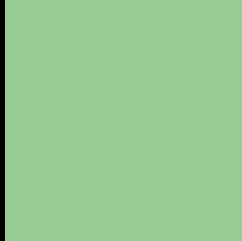
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 204, 147 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

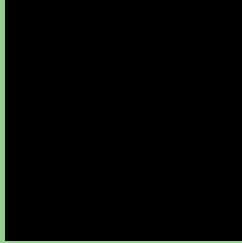
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 204, 147 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 151, 204, 147.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 151, 204, 147.

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](#).

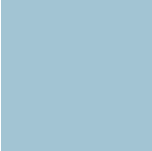
Dichromacy



Original Color
151, 204, 147

Protanopia
204, 190, 141

Deuteranopia
221, 182, 152



Tritanopia
162, 196, 211

Trichromacy



Original Color
151, 204, 147

Protanomaly
185, 195, 143

Deuteranomaly
196, 190, 150

Tritanomaly
158, 199, 188

Monochromacy



Original Color
151, 204, 147

Achromatopsia
182, 182, 182

Achromatomaly
171, 190, 169

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 151, 204, 147 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, 204, 147)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(151, 204, 147)  
}
```

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, 204, 147) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(151, 204, 147) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 151, 204, 147 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, 204, 147) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(151, 204, 147) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(151, 204, 147)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(151, 204, 147); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(151, 204, 147);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(151, 204,  
147) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 151, 204, 147 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(151, 204, 147) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(151,  
204, 147) }
```

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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