

Converting Colors

RGB(152, 166, 50)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(152, 166, 50) contains.

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Color

RGB(152, 166, 50)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	98A632
RGB	152, 166, 50
RGB Percent	60%, 65%, 20%
CMY	0.4039, 0.3490, 0.8039
CMYK	0.08, 0.00, 0.70, 0.35
HSL	67°, 54%, 42%
HSV	67°, 70%, 65%
XYZ	27.1608, 34.1781, 8.1831
YIQ	148.5900, 28.8920, -39.0440

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

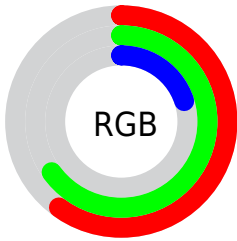
Format	Color
RYB	50, 166, 64
Decimal	10004018
CIELab	65.10, -20.25, 55.43
CIElCh	65, 59.015, 110.067
Yxy	34.1781, 0.3907, 0.4916
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288194098 (0xFF98A632)
YUV	148.5900, -48.6049, 2.9906
Hunter-Lab	58.4621, -19.3795, 32.6244

Details

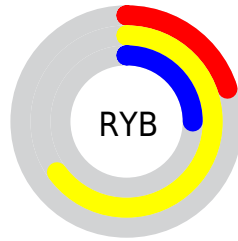
The RGB color **152, 166, 50** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999933**. A complement of this color would be **64, 50, 166**, and the grayscale version is **149, 149, 149**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **209, 221, 104**, and **98, 114, 0** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **150, 166, 33**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **154, 166, 67**.

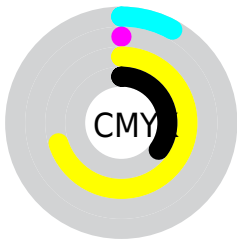
Distribution



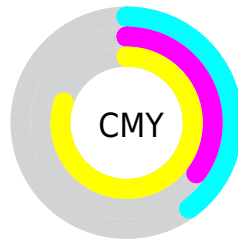
- Red (60%)
- Green (65%)
- Blue (20%)



- Red (20%)
- Yellow (65%)
- Blue (25%)



- Cyan (8%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (70%)
- Black (35%)




- Cyan (40%)
- Magenta (35%)
- Yellow (80%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 152, 166, 50 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 152, 166, 50 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 152, 166, 50

 152, 166, 50

255, 255, 255

 124, 140, 19

 209, 221, 104

 98, 114, 0

 238, 249, 130

 72, 90, 0

 255, 255, 158

 46, 66, 0

 255, 255, 186

 19, 44, 0

 255, 255, 214


 0, 26, 0

 255, 255, 243

 0, 0, 0

 152, 166, 50

 152, 166, 50

 150, 166, 33

 154, 166, 67

■ 148, 166, 17

■ 156, 166, 83

■ 146, 166, 0

■ 158, 166, 100

■ 146, 166, 0

■ 160, 166, 116

■ 162, 166, 133

■ 164, 166, 150

■ 166, 166, 166

■ 168, 166, 183

■ 170, 166, 199

Harmonies

Analogous

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



201, 149, 47



152, 166, 50



88, 177, 87

Triad

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



152, 166, 50



0, 180, 238



245, 112, 178

Complementary

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



152, 166, 50



64, 50, 166

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.



205, 129, 226



152, 166, 50



0, 169, 255

Square

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



152, 166, 50



0, 184, 193



128, 151, 255



255, 112, 125

Rectangle

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



152, 166, 50



0, 181, 120



128, 151, 255



235, 116, 195

Sweetspot

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



152, 166, 50



211, 217, 171



166, 64, 50



106, 110, 82



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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



152, 166, 50



195, 217, 35



94, 166, 50



83, 84, 76



130, 148, 0



18, 20, 0

Inverse Universe

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



64, 50, 166



57, 35, 217



122, 50, 166



77, 76, 84



18, 0, 148



2, 0, 20

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 152, 166, 50 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 152, 166, 50 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 152, 166, 50 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 152, 166, 50.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 152, 166, 50.

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
152, 166, 50

Protanopia
177, 158, 48

Deuteranopia
197, 150, 56



Tritanopia
163, 155, 167

Trichromacy



Original Color
152, 166, 50

Protanomaly
168, 161, 49

Deuteranomaly
181, 156, 54

Tritanomaly
159, 159, 124

Monochromacy



Original Color
152, 166, 50

Achromatopsia
149, 149, 149

Achromatomaly
150, 155, 113

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 152, 166, 50 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(152, 166, 50)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(152, 166, 50)  
}
```

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(152, 166, 50) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(152, 166, 50) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 152, 166, 50 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(152, 166, 50) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(152, 166, 50) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(152, 166, 50)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(152, 166, 50); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(152, 166, 50);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(152, 166,  
50) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 152, 166, 50 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(152, 166, 50) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(152,  
166, 50) }
```

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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