

Converting Colors

RGB(152, 168, 126)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(152, 168, 126) contains.

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Color

RGB(152, 168, 126)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	98A87E
RGB	152, 168, 126
RGB Percent	60%, 66%, 49%
CMY	0.4039, 0.3412, 0.5059
CMYK	0.10, 0.00, 0.25, 0.34
HSL	83°, 19%, 58%
HSV	83°, 25%, 66%
XYZ	30.7174, 36.1870, 25.1045
YIQ	158.4280, 3.9460, -16.4540

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

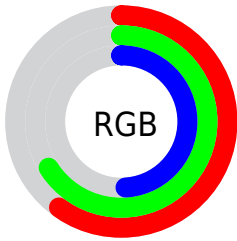
Format	Color
RYB	126, 168, 142
Decimal	10004606
CIELab	66.66, -13.18, 19.88
CIELCh	67, 23.854, 123.538
Yxy	36.1870, 0.3339, 0.3933
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288194686 (0xFF98A87E)
YUV	158.4280, -15.9870, -5.6374
Hunter-Lab	60.1556, -14.1245, 17.3657

Details

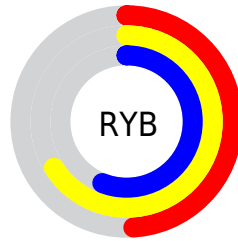
The RGB color **152, 168, 126** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999966**. A complement of this color would be **142, 126, 168**, and the grayscale version is **159, 159, 159**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **207, 223, 179**, and **101, 116, 77** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **146, 168, 109**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **158, 168, 143**.

Distribution



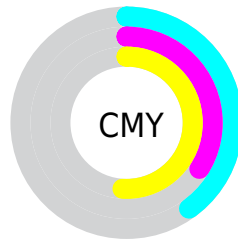
- Red (60%)
- Green (66%)
- Blue (49%)



- Red (49%)
- Yellow (66%)
- Blue (56%)



- Cyan (10%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (25%)
- Black (34%)



- Cyan (40%)
- Magenta (34%)
- Yellow (51%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 152, 168, 126 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, 168, 126 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 152, 168, 126

255, 255, 255


 207, 223, 179

 235, 252, 206

 255, 255, 235

 152, 168, 126

 126, 142, 101

 101, 116, 77

 76, 91, 54

 53, 68, 32


 31, 46, 9

 3, 26, 0


 0, 0, 0

 152, 168, 126


 146, 168, 109


 152, 168, 126


 158, 168, 143

 139, 168, 92


 165, 168, 160

 133, 168, 76

 171, 168, 176


 126, 168, 59

 178, 168, 193

 120, 168, 42

 184, 168, 210

 114, 168, 25


 190, 168, 227

 107, 168, 8

 197, 168, 244

 104, 168, 0

 203, 168, 255

 210, 168, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



175, 162, 119



152, 168, 126



127, 172, 142

Triad

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



152, 168, 126



112, 169, 200



204, 147, 160

Complementary

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



152, 168, 126



142, 126, 168

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.



192, 149, 182



152, 168, 126



139, 163, 205

Square

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



152, 168, 126



99, 173, 185



169, 156, 198



205, 149, 139

Rectangle

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



152, 168, 126



113, 174, 157



169, 156, 198



202, 147, 168

Sweetspot

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



152, 168, 126



213, 219, 202



168, 141, 126



105, 110, 99



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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



152, 168, 126



194, 219, 154



132, 168, 126



81, 84, 76



92, 148, 0



13, 20, 0

Inverse Universe

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



142, 126, 168



179, 154, 219



162, 126, 168



79, 76, 84



56, 0, 148



8, 0, 20

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 152, 168, 126 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, 168, 126 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

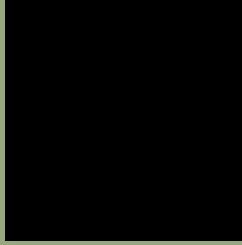
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

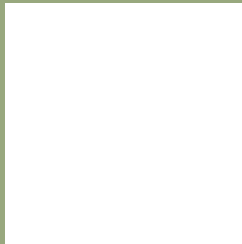
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

RGB 152, 168, 126 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 152, 168, 126.

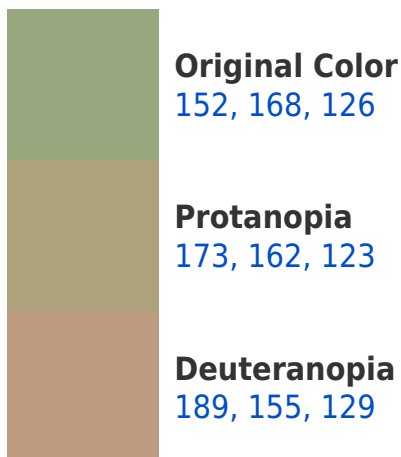



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 152, 168, 126.

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
159, 162, 174

Trichromacy



Original Color

152, 168, 126

Protanomaly

165, 164, 124

Deuteranomaly

176, 160, 128

Tritanomaly

156, 164, 157

Monochromacy



Original Color

152, 168, 126

Achromatopsia

158, 158, 158

Achromatomaly

156, 162, 146

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 152, 168, 126 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, 168, 126)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(152, 168, 126)  
}
```

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, 168, 126) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(152, 168, 126) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 152, 168, 126 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, 168, 126) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(152, 168, 126) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(152, 168, 126)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(152, 168, 126); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(152, 168, 126);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(152, 168,  
126) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 152, 168, 126 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(152, 168, 126) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(152,  
168, 126) }
```

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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