

Converting Colors

RGB(152, 183, 142)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(152, 183, 142) contains.

RGB(152, 183, 142)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	11
<i>Previews</i>	23
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	26
<i>CSS Examples</i>	29

Color

RGB(152, 183, 142)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	98B78E
RGB	152, 183, 142
RGB Percent	60%, 72%, 56%
CMY	0.4039, 0.2824, 0.4431
CMYK	0.17, 0.00, 0.22, 0.28
HSL	105°, 22%, 64%
HSV	105°, 22%, 72%
XYZ	34.7649, 42.4954, 31.9613
YIQ	169.0570, -5.3150, -19.3230

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

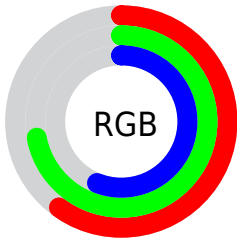
Format	Color
RYB	142, 183, 173
Decimal	10008462
CIELab	71.21, -18.33, 17.45
CIELCh	71, 25.306, 136.419
Yxy	42.4954, 0.3183, 0.3891
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288198542 (0xFF98B78E)
YUV	169.0570, -13.3391, -14.9590
Hunter-Lab	65.1885, -18.8862, 16.5626

Details

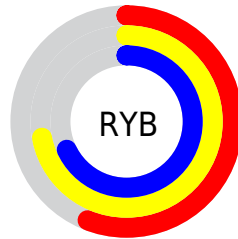
The RGB color **152, 183, 142** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **173, 142, 183**, and the grayscale version is **169, 169, 169**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **207, 239, 196**, and **100, 130, 92** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **138, 183, 124**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **166, 183, 160**.

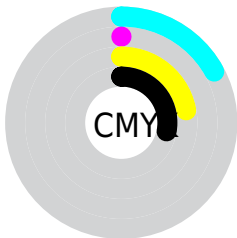
Distribution



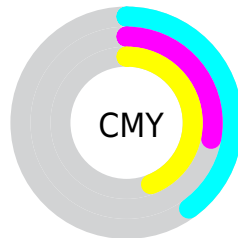
- Red (60%)
- Green (72%)
- Blue (56%)



- Red (56%)
- Yellow (72%)
- Blue (68%)



- Cyan (17%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (22%)
- Black (28%)




- Cyan (40%)
- Magenta (28%)
- Yellow (44%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 152, 183, 142 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, 183, 142 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 152, 183, 142


255, 255, 255


 207, 239, 196

 235, 255, 224

 255, 255, 252

 152, 183, 142


 126, 156, 116

 100, 130, 92

 76, 105, 68


 53, 80, 45

 30, 57, 24

 11, 35, 0

 0, 8, 0


 0, 0, 0


 152, 183, 142


 152, 183, 142

 138, 183, 124

 166, 183, 160

 124, 183, 105

 180, 183, 179


 110, 183, 87

 194, 183, 197

 97, 183, 69

 207, 183, 215

 83, 183, 51


 221, 183, 234

 69, 183, 32

 235, 183, 252

 55, 183, 14

 249, 183, 255

 45, 183, 0

 255, 183, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



178, 177, 130



152, 183, 142



127, 187, 163

Triad

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



152, 183, 142



132, 180, 219



221, 158, 162

Complementary

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



152, 183, 142



173, 142, 183

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.



214, 159, 186



152, 183, 142



164, 172, 218

Square

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



152, 183, 142



110, 185, 207



193, 164, 206



217, 162, 142

Rectangle

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



152, 183, 142



113, 187, 179



193, 164, 206



220, 158, 170

Sweetspot

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



152, 183, 142



225, 237, 221



183, 173, 142



113, 120, 110



247, 247, 247



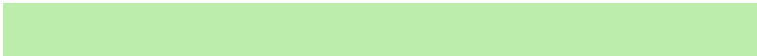
120, 120, 120

Same Dimension

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



152, 183, 142



189, 237, 173



142, 183, 152



85, 92, 83



38, 156, 0



7, 28, 0

Inverse Universe

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



173, 142, 183



222, 173, 237



183, 142, 173



90, 83, 92



118, 0, 156



21, 0, 28

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 152, 183, 142 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

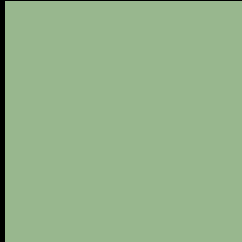
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 183, 142 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

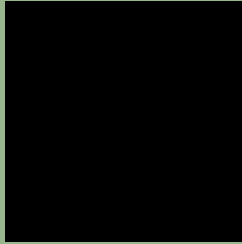
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 183, 142 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 152, 183, 142.

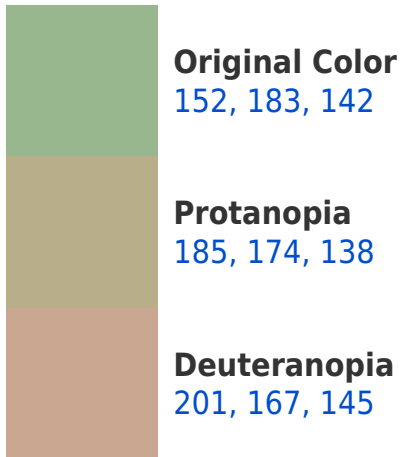


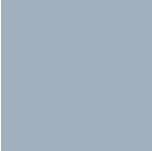
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 152, 183, 142.

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](#).

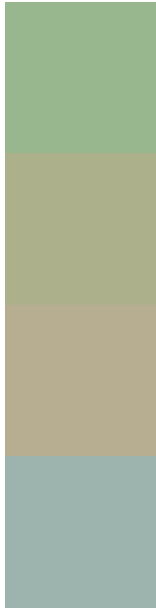
Dichromacy





Tritanopia
160, 176, 191

Trichromacy



Original Color
152, 183, 142

Protanomaly
173, 177, 139

Deuteranomaly
183, 173, 144

Tritanomaly
157, 179, 173

Monochromacy



Original Color
152, 183, 142

Achromatopsia
169, 169, 169

Achromatomaly
163, 174, 159

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 152, 183, 142 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, 183, 142)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(152, 183, 142)  
}
```

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, 183, 142) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(152, 183, 142) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 152, 183, 142 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, 183, 142) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(152, 183, 142) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(152, 183, 142)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(152, 183, 142); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(152, 183, 142);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(152, 183,  
142) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 152, 183, 142 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(152, 183, 142) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(152,  
183, 142) }
```

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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