

Converting Colors

RGB(152, 188, 113)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(152, 188, 113) contains.

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Color

RGB(152, 188, 113)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	98BC71
RGB	152, 188, 113
RGB Percent	60%, 74%, 44%
CMY	0.4039, 0.2627, 0.5569
CMYK	0.19, 0.00, 0.40, 0.26
HSL	89°, 36%, 59%
HSV	89°, 40%, 74%
XYZ	33.9128, 43.8341, 22.2962
YIQ	168.6860, 2.6190, -30.9570

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

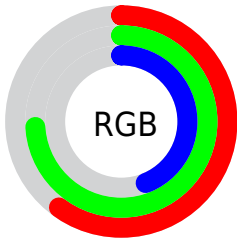
Format	Color
RYB	113, 188, 149
Decimal	10009713
CIELab	72.12, -25.18, 34.04
CIELCh	72, 42.346, 126.493
Yxy	43.8341, 0.3390, 0.4382
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288199793 (0xFF98BC71)
YUV	168.6860, -27.4532, -14.6336
Hunter-Lab	66.2073, -24.4314, 26.3784

Details

The RGB color **152, 188, 113** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC66**. A complement of this color would be **149, 113, 188**, and the grayscale version is **169, 169, 169**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **207, 244, 166**, and **99, 135, 63** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **143, 188, 94**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **161, 188, 132**.

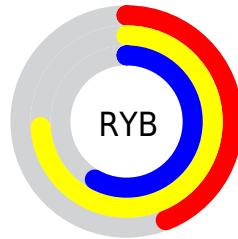
Distribution



Red (60%)

Green (74%)

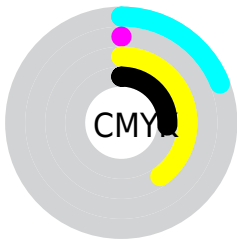
Blue (44%)



Red (44%)

Yellow (74%)

Blue (58%)

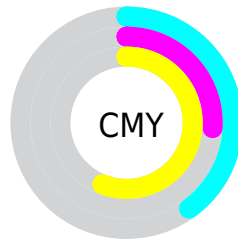


Cyan (19%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (40%)

Black (26%)



Cyan (40%)

Magenta (26%)

Yellow (56%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 152, 188, 113 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, 188, 113 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 152, 188, 113


255, 255, 255

 207, 244, 166

 236, 255, 193


 255, 255, 221

 255, 255, 250

 152, 188, 113

 125, 161, 88

 99, 135, 63

 74, 109, 40


 50, 85, 15


 26, 61, 0


 0, 39, 0


 0, 14, 0

 0, 0, 0


 152, 188, 113


 152, 188, 113

 143, 188, 94


 161, 188, 132


 134, 188, 75

 170, 188, 151


 125, 188, 57


 179, 188, 169


 116, 188, 38


 188, 188, 188

 107, 188, 19

 197, 188, 207

 98, 188, 0

 206, 188, 226

 98, 188, 0

 215, 188, 245

 224, 188, 255

 233, 188, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



193, 177, 99



152, 188, 113



103, 195, 145

Triad

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



152, 188, 113



51, 189, 247



251, 146, 170

Complementary

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



152, 188, 113



149, 113, 188

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.



232, 151, 208



152, 188, 113



132, 178, 253

Square

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



152, 188, 113



0, 196, 222



192, 164, 239



248, 151, 133

Rectangle

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



152, 188, 113



62, 197, 171



192, 164, 239



247, 146, 183

Sweetspot

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



152, 188, 113



231, 245, 215



188, 148, 113



114, 122, 105



250, 250, 250



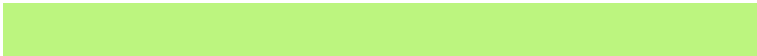
122, 122, 122

Same Dimension

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



152, 188, 113



188, 245, 127



116, 188, 113



90, 94, 85



82, 158, 0



16, 31, 0

Inverse Universe

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



149, 113, 188



184, 127, 245



186, 113, 188



89, 85, 94



76, 0, 158



15, 0, 31

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 152, 188, 113 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, 188, 113 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, 188, 113 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 152, 188, 113.

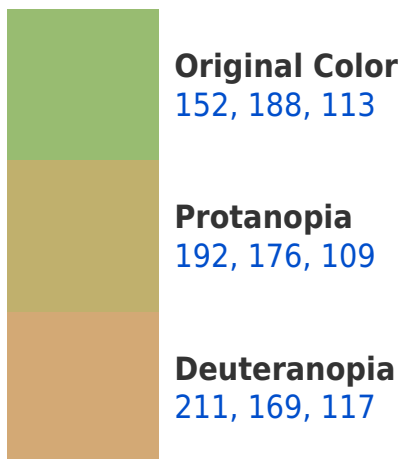


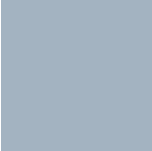
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 152, 188, 113.

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, 179, 193

Trichromacy



Original Color
152, 188, 113

Protanomaly
177, 180, 110

Deuteranomaly
190, 176, 116

Tritanomaly
159, 182, 164

Monochromacy



Original Color
152, 188, 113

Achromatopsia
169, 169, 169

Achromatomaly
163, 176, 149

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 152, 188, 113 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, 188, 113)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(152, 188, 113)  
}
```

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, 188, 113) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(152, 188, 113) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 152, 188, 113 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, 188, 113) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(152, 188, 113) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(152, 188, 113)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(152, 188, 113); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(152, 188, 113);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(152, 188,  
113) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 152, 188, 113 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(152, 188, 113) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(152,  
188, 113) }
```

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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