

Converting Colors

RGB(152, 193, 167)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(152, 193, 167) contains.

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Color

RGB(152, 193, 167)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	98C1A7
RGB	152, 193, 167
RGB Percent	60%, 76%, 65%
CMY	0.4039, 0.2431, 0.3451
CMYK	0.21, 0.00, 0.13, 0.24
HSL	142°, 25%, 68%
HSV	142°, 21%, 76%
XYZ	38.9939, 47.6053, 43.6928
YIQ	177.7770, -16.0900, -16.7780

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

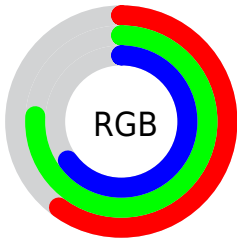
Format	Color
RYB	152, 182, 193
Decimal	10011047
CIELab	74.58, -18.88, 8.65
CIELCh	75, 20.770, 155.401
Yxy	47.6053, 0.2993, 0.3654
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288201127 (0xFF98C1A7)
YUV	177.7770, -5.3131, -22.6064
Hunter-Lab	68.9966, -19.8636, 10.7517

Details

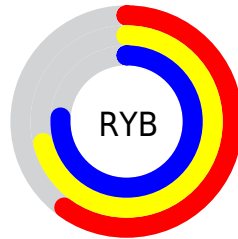
The RGB color **152, 193, 167** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **193, 152, 178**, and the grayscale version is **178, 178, 178**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **207, 250, 222**, and **100, 139, 115** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **133, 193, 155**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **171, 193, 179**.

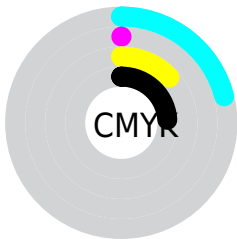
Distribution



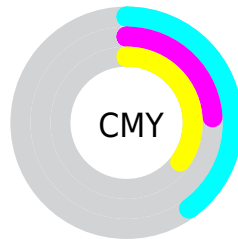
- Red (60%)
- Green (76%)
- Blue (65%)



- Red (60%)
- Yellow (71%)
- Blue (76%)



- Cyan (21%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (13%)
- Black (24%)



- Cyan (40%)
- Magenta (24%)
- Yellow (35%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 152, 193, 167 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, 193, 167 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 152, 193, 167

255, 255, 255

 207, 250, 222

 235, 255, 251

 152, 193, 167

 126, 166, 141

 100, 139, 115

 76, 114, 91

 52, 89, 67

 29, 65, 45

 5, 43, 24


 0, 24, 0


 0, 0, 0


 152, 193, 167


 152, 193, 167


 133, 193, 155


 171, 193, 179

 113, 193, 143


 191, 193, 191

 94, 193, 130


 210, 193, 204

 75, 193, 118

 229, 193, 216

 55, 193, 106


 249, 193, 228

 36, 193, 94

 255, 193, 240

 17, 193, 81

 255, 193, 253

 0, 193, 71

 255, 193, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



173, 189, 152



152, 193, 167



136, 195, 186

Triad

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



152, 193, 167



166, 184, 221



222, 172, 162

Complementary

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



152, 193, 167



193, 152, 178

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.



222, 170, 181



152, 193, 167



191, 177, 215

Square

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



152, 193, 167



143, 190, 218



211, 172, 200



212, 177, 149

Rectangle

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



152, 193, 167



131, 194, 199



211, 172, 200



223, 171, 168

Sweetspot

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



152, 193, 167



235, 250, 240



179, 193, 152



116, 125, 119



252, 252, 252



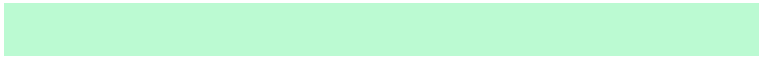
125, 125, 125

Same Dimension

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



152, 193, 167



187, 250, 210



152, 193, 187



87, 97, 91



0, 161, 59



0, 33, 12

Inverse Universe

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



193, 152, 178



250, 187, 227



193, 152, 158



97, 87, 93



161, 0, 102



33, 0, 21

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 152, 193, 167 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

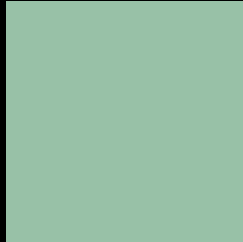
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 193, 167 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

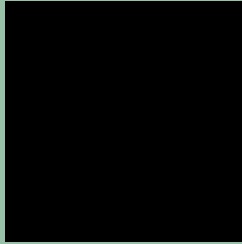
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 193, 167 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 152, 193, 167.

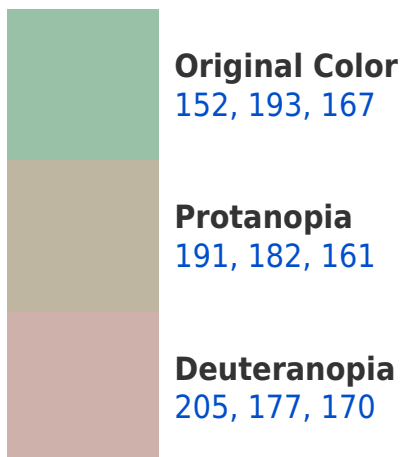


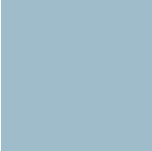
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 152, 193, 167.

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](#).

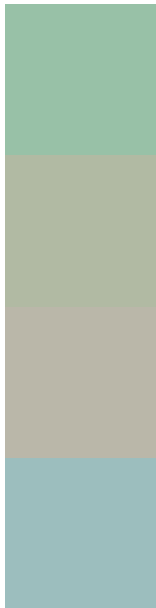
Dichromacy





Tritanopia
159, 188, 203

Trichromacy



Original Color
152, 193, 167

Protanomaly
177, 186, 163

Deuteranomaly
186, 183, 169

Tritanomaly
156, 190, 190

Monochromacy



Original Color
152, 193, 167

Achromatopsia
178, 178, 178

Achromatomaly
169, 183, 174

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 152, 193, 167 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, 193, 167)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(152, 193, 167)  
}
```

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, 193, 167) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(152, 193, 167) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 152, 193, 167 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, 193, 167) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(152, 193, 167) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(152, 193, 167)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(152, 193, 167); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(152, 193, 167);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(152, 193,  
167) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 152, 193, 167 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(152, 193, 167) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(152,  
193, 167) }
```

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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