

Converting Colors

RGB(152, 197, 169)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(152, 197, 169) contains.

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Color

RGB(152, 197, 169)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	98C5A9
RGB	152, 197, 169
RGB Percent	60%, 77%, 66%
CMY	0.4039, 0.2275, 0.3373
CMYK	0.23, 0.00, 0.14, 0.23
HSL	143°, 28%, 68%
HSV	143°, 23%, 77%
XYZ	40.0766, 49.4725, 44.9730
YIQ	180.3530, -17.8320, -18.2480

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

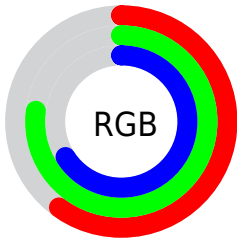
Format	Color
RYB	152, 185, 197
Decimal	10012073
CIELab	75.74, -20.52, 9.23
CIELCh	76, 22.499, 155.767
Yxy	49.4725, 0.2979, 0.3678
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288202153 (0xFF98C5A9)
YUV	180.3530, -5.5970, -24.8656
Hunter-Lab	70.3367, -21.3831, 11.3259

Details

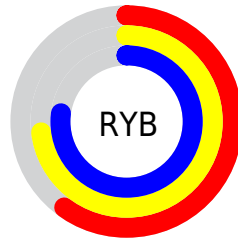
The RGB color **152, 197, 169** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **197, 152, 180**, and the grayscale version is **180, 180, 180**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **207, 254, 224**, and **100, 143, 117** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **132, 197, 157**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **172, 197, 181**.

Distribution



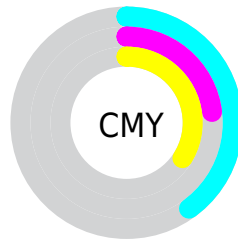
- Red (60%)
- Green (77%)
- Blue (66%)



- Red (60%)
- Yellow (73%)
- Blue (77%)



- Cyan (23%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (14%)
- Black (23%)



- Cyan (40%)
- Magenta (23%)
- Yellow (34%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 152, 197, 169 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, 197, 169 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 152, 197, 169


255, 255, 255

 207, 254, 224


 235, 255, 253

 152, 197, 169

 126, 170, 143

 100, 143, 117

 75, 117, 92

 51, 92, 69

 28, 69, 46


 3, 46, 26

 0, 27, 0

 0, 0, 0


 152, 197, 169


 152, 197, 169


 132, 197, 157


 172, 197, 181


 113, 197, 144


 191, 197, 194


 93, 197, 132

 211, 197, 206

 73, 197, 120

 231, 197, 218

 54, 197, 108


 251, 197, 230

 34, 197, 95

 255, 197, 243

 14, 197, 83

 255, 197, 255

 0, 197, 74

 255, 197, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



175, 193, 153



152, 197, 169



134, 199, 190

Triad

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



152, 197, 169



168, 187, 228



228, 174, 163

Complementary

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



152, 197, 169



197, 152, 180

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.



229, 172, 183



152, 197, 169



195, 180, 220

Square

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



152, 197, 169



142, 193, 224



217, 174, 204



217, 180, 149

Rectangle

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



152, 197, 169



129, 198, 204



217, 174, 204



230, 173, 170

Sweetspot

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



152, 197, 169



237, 255, 244



181, 197, 152



117, 128, 121



0, 0, 0



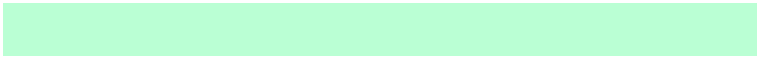
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



152, 197, 169



186, 255, 212



152, 197, 191



90, 99, 93



0, 163, 62



0, 36, 13

Inverse Universe

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



197, 152, 180



255, 186, 229



197, 152, 158



99, 90, 96



163, 0, 102



36, 0, 22

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 152, 197, 169 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

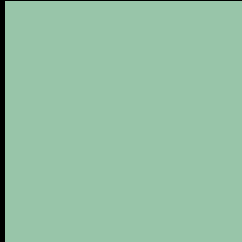
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 197, 169 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

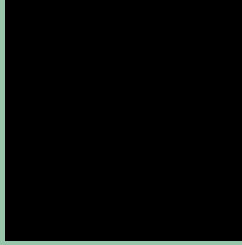
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 197, 169 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 152, 197, 169.

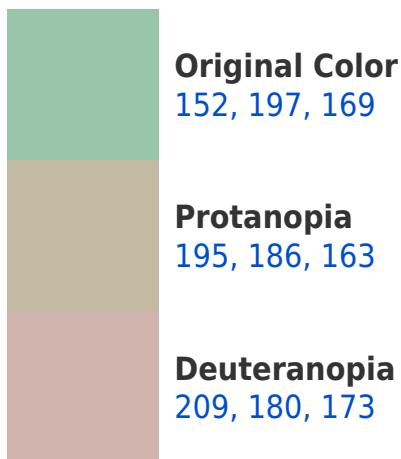


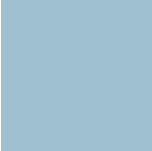
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 152, 197, 169.

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, 192, 207

Trichromacy



Original Color
152, 197, 169

Protanomaly
179, 190, 165

Deuteranomaly
188, 186, 172

Tritanomaly
156, 194, 193

Monochromacy



Original Color
152, 197, 169

Achromatopsia
180, 180, 180

Achromatomaly
170, 186, 176

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 152, 197, 169 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, 197, 169)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(152, 197, 169)  
}
```

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, 197, 169) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(152, 197, 169) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 152, 197, 169 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, 197, 169) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(152, 197, 169) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(152, 197, 169)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(152, 197, 169); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(152, 197, 169); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(152, 197, 169) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 152, 197, 169 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(152, 197, 169) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(152,  
197, 169) }
```

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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