

Converting Colors

RGB(152, 221, 177)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(152, 221, 177) contains.

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Color

RGB(152, 221, 177)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	98DDB1
RGB	152, 221, 177
RGB Percent	60%, 87%, 69%
CMY	0.4039, 0.1333, 0.3059
CMYK	0.31, 0.00, 0.20, 0.13
HSL	142°, 50%, 73%
HSV	142°, 31%, 87%
XYZ	46.7412, 61.5626, 51.0142
YIQ	195.3530, -27.0000, -28.3120

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

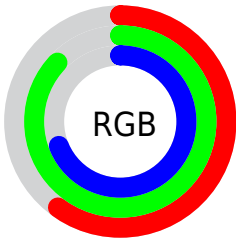
Format	Color
RYB	152, 203, 221
Decimal	10018225
CIELab	82.68, -30.69, 14.80
CIELCh	83, 34.069, 154.249
Yxy	61.5626, 0.2934, 0.3864
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288208305 (0xFF98DDB1)
YUV	195.3530, -9.0480, -38.0206
Hunter-Lab	78.4619, -30.9725, 16.3742

Details

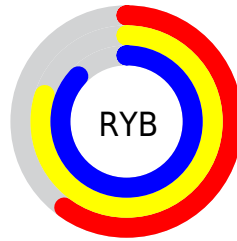
The RGB color **152, 221, 177** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **221, 152, 196**, and the grayscale version is **195, 195, 195**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **208, 255, 233**, and **99, 166, 124** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **130, 221, 163**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **174, 221, 191**.

Distribution



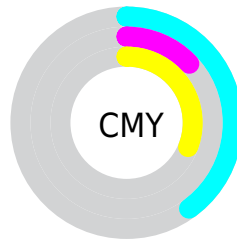
- Red (60%)
- Green (87%)
- Blue (69%)



- Red (60%)
- Yellow (80%)
- Blue (87%)



- Cyan (31%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (20%)
- Black (13%)



- Cyan (40%)
- Magenta (13%)
- Yellow (31%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 152, 221, 177 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, 221, 177 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 152, 221, 177


255, 255, 255

 208, 255, 233

 237, 255, 255

 152, 221, 177

 125, 193, 150

 99, 166, 124


 73, 139, 99

 46, 113, 75

 17, 88, 52

 0, 64, 31

 0, 42, 8

 0, 17, 0

 0, 0, 0

 152, 221, 177

 152, 221, 177

 130, 221, 163


 174, 221, 191

 108, 221, 149

 196, 221, 205

 86, 221, 135

 218, 221, 219

 64, 221, 121

 240, 221, 233

 42, 221, 107

 255, 221, 247

 19, 221, 92

 255, 221, 255

 0, 221, 80

Harmonies

Analogous

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



189, 215, 152



152, 221, 177



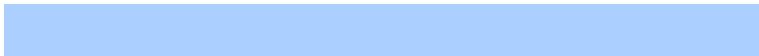
118, 224, 209

Triad

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



152, 221, 177



171, 207, 255



255, 185, 171

Complementary

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



152, 221, 177



221, 152, 196

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.



255, 182, 202



152, 221, 177



216, 196, 255

Square

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



152, 221, 177



126, 217, 255



251, 186, 234



252, 194, 149

Rectangle

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



152, 221, 177



105, 223, 231



251, 186, 234



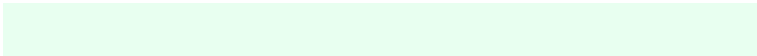
255, 183, 181

Sweetspot

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



152, 221, 177



232, 255, 240



197, 221, 152



113, 128, 119



0, 0, 0



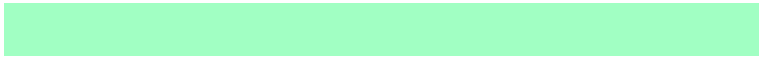
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



152, 221, 177



161, 255, 195



152, 221, 211



99, 110, 103



0, 173, 63



0, 46, 17

Inverse Universe

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



221, 152, 196



255, 161, 221



221, 152, 162



110, 99, 106



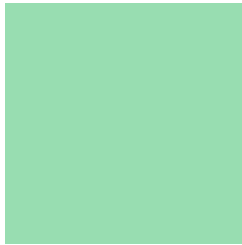
173, 0, 111



46, 0, 29

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 152, 221, 177 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

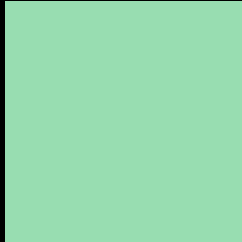
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 221, 177 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

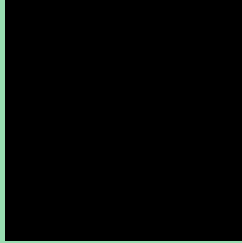
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 221, 177 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 152, 221, 177.

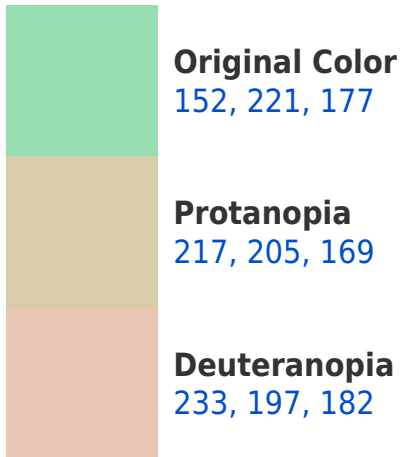


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 152, 221, 177.

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





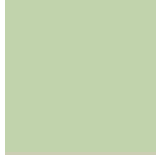
Tritanopia
163, 214, 231

Trichromacy



Original Color

152, 221, 177



Protanomaly

193, 211, 172



Deuteranomaly

204, 206, 180



Tritanomaly

159, 217, 211

Monochromacy



Original Color

152, 221, 177



Achromatopsia

195, 195, 195



Achromatomaly

179, 204, 188

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 152, 221, 177 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, 221, 177)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(152, 221, 177)  
}
```

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, 221, 177) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(152, 221, 177) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 152, 221, 177 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, 221, 177) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(152, 221, 177) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(152, 221, 177)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(152, 221, 177); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(152, 221, 177); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(152, 221, 177) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 152, 221, 177 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(152, 221, 177) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(152,  
221, 177) }
```

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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