

Converting Colors

RGB(152, 221, 192)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(152, 221, 192) contains.

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Color

RGB(152, 221, 192)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	98DDC0
RGB	152, 221, 192
RGB Percent	60%, 87%, 75%
CMY	0.4039, 0.1333, 0.2471
CMYK	0.31, 0.00, 0.13, 0.13
HSL	155°, 50%, 73%
HSV	155°, 31%, 87%
XYZ	48.3198, 62.1941, 59.3271
YIQ	197.0630, -31.8150, -23.6470

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

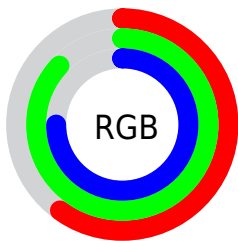
Format	Color
R _{YB}	152, 196, 221
Decimal	10018240
CIE _{Lab}	83.02, -27.74, 7.36
CIE _{LCh}	83, 28.702, 165.132
Y _{xy}	62.1941, 0.2845, 0.3662
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288208320 (0xFF98DDC0)
YUV	197.0630, -2.4961, -39.5203
Hunter-Lab	78.8632, -28.6431, 10.6017

Details

The RGB color **152, 221, 192** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **221, 152, 181**, and the grayscale version is **197, 197, 197**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **208, 255, 248**, and **98, 166, 139** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **130, 221, 183**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **174, 221, 201**.

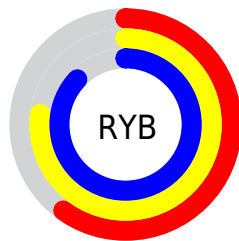
Distribution



Red (60%)

Green (87%)

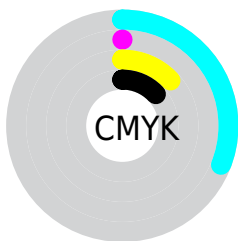
Blue (75%)



Red (60%)

Yellow (77%)

Blue (87%)

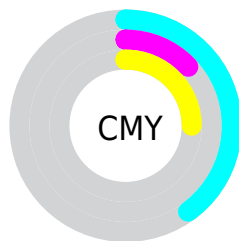


Cyan (31%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (13%)

Black (13%)



Cyan (40%)

Magenta (13%)

Yellow (25%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 152, 221, 192 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, 192 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 152, 221, 192


255, 255, 255


 208, 255, 248

 237, 255, 255

 152, 221, 192

 125, 193, 165

 98, 166, 139

 72, 139, 113

 46, 113, 89

 16, 88, 65

 0, 65, 43

 0, 42, 23

 0, 18, 0

 0, 0, 0

 152, 221, 192

 152, 221, 192

 130, 221, 183


 174, 221, 201

 108, 221, 173

 196, 221, 211

 86, 221, 164

 218, 221, 220

 64, 221, 155

 240, 221, 229

 42, 221, 146

 255, 221, 238

 19, 221, 136

 255, 221, 248

 0, 221, 128

 255, 221, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



182, 217, 168



152, 221, 192



131, 222, 220

Triad

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



152, 221, 192



193, 205, 255



255, 192, 170

Complementary

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



152, 221, 192



221, 152, 181

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, 187, 194



152, 221, 192



228, 195, 245

Square

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



152, 221, 192



156, 213, 255



252, 189, 221



239, 200, 155

Rectangle

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



152, 221, 192



128, 221, 237



252, 189, 221



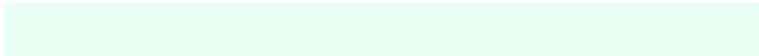
255, 190, 177

Sweetspot

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



152, 221, 192



232, 255, 245



182, 221, 152



113, 128, 122



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



152, 221, 192



161, 255, 215



152, 216, 221



99, 110, 105



0, 173, 101



0, 46, 27

Inverse Universe

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



221, 152, 181



255, 161, 200



221, 157, 152



110, 99, 103



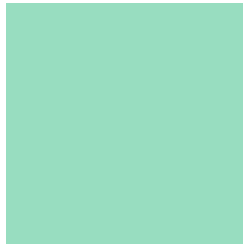
173, 0, 73



46, 0, 19

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 152, 221, 192 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

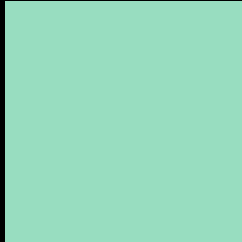
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 192 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, 192 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 152, 221, 192.

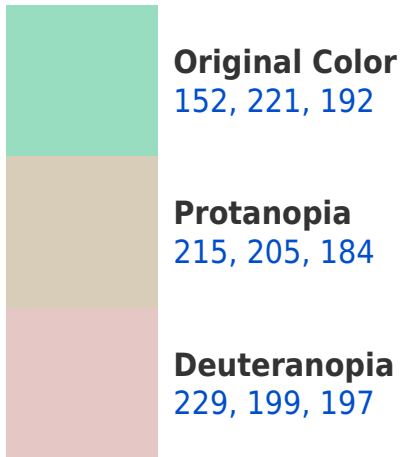



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 152, 221, 192.

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
161, 215, 232

Trichromacy



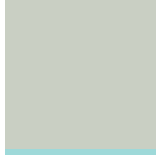
Original Color

152, 221, 192



Protanomaly

192, 211, 187



Deuteranomaly

201, 207, 195



Tritanomaly

158, 217, 217

Monochromacy



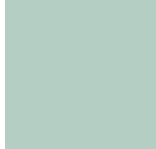
Original Color

152, 221, 192



Achromatopsia

197, 197, 197



Achromatomaly

181, 206, 195

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 152, 221, 192 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, 192)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(152, 221, 192)  
}
```

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, 192) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(152, 221, 192) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 152, 221, 192 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, 192) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(152, 221, 192) }
```

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, 192)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(152, 221, 192); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(152, 221, 192);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(152, 221,  
192) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 152, 221, 192 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, 192) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(152,  
221, 192) }
```

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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