

Converting Colors

RGB(152, 224, 180)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(152, 224, 180) contains.

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Color

RGB(152, 224, 180)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	98E0B4
RGB	152, 224, 180
RGB Percent	60%, 88%, 71%
CMY	0.4039, 0.1216, 0.2941
CMYK	0.32, 0.00, 0.20, 0.12
HSL	143°, 54%, 74%
HSV	143°, 32%, 88%
XYZ	47.8428, 63.2820, 52.8731
YIQ	197.4560, -28.7880, -28.9480

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

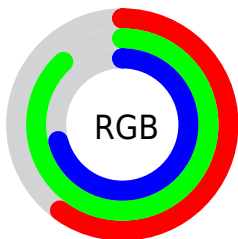
Format	Color
RYB	152, 204, 224
Decimal	10018996
CIELab	83.59, -31.53, 14.51
CIElCh	84, 34.710, 155.295
Yxy	63.2820, 0.2917, 0.3859
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288209076 (0xFF98E0B4)
YUV	197.4560, -8.6058, -39.8649
Hunter-Lab	79.5500, -31.8594, 16.2777

Details

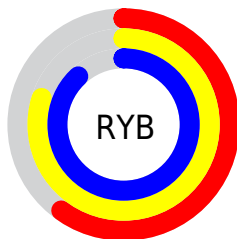
The RGB color **152, 224, 180** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **224, 152, 196**, and the grayscale version is **198, 198, 198**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **208, 255, 236**, and **98, 168, 127** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **130, 224, 166**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **174, 224, 194**.

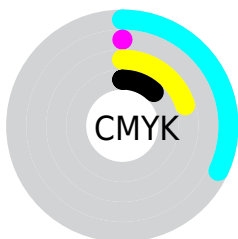
Distribution



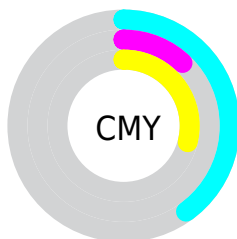
- Red (60%)
- Green (88%)
- Blue (71%)



- Red (60%)
- Yellow (80%)
- Blue (88%)



- Cyan (32%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (20%)
- Black (12%)



- Cyan (40%)
- Magenta (12%)
- Yellow (29%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 152, 224, 180 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, 224, 180 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 152, 224, 180


255, 255, 255


 208, 255, 236

 237, 255, 255

 152, 224, 180

 125, 196, 153

 98, 168, 127

 72, 142, 102

 46, 116, 78

 15, 91, 55

 0, 67, 33

 0, 44, 12

 0, 21, 0

 0, 0, 0

 152, 224, 180

 152, 224, 180

 130, 224, 166

 174, 224, 194

 107, 224, 153

 197, 224, 207

 85, 224, 139

 219, 224, 221

 62, 224, 125

 242, 224, 235

 40, 224, 112

 255, 224, 248

 18, 224, 98

 255, 224, 255

 0, 224, 87

Harmonies

Analogous

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



190, 218, 154



152, 224, 180



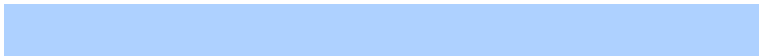
117, 226, 213

Triad

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



152, 224, 180



174, 209, 255



255, 188, 172

Complementary

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



152, 224, 180



224, 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, 184, 204



152, 224, 180



220, 198, 255

Square

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



152, 224, 180



128, 219, 255



255, 188, 236



254, 197, 150

Rectangle

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



152, 224, 180



104, 226, 235



255, 188, 236



255, 186, 182

Sweetspot

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



152, 224, 180



230, 255, 239



196, 224, 152



112, 128, 118



0, 0, 0



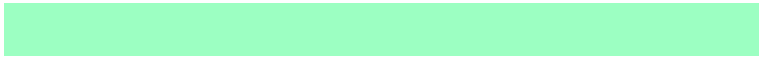
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



152, 224, 180



156, 255, 194



152, 224, 216



101, 112, 105



0, 176, 68



0, 48, 19

Inverse Universe

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



224, 152, 196



255, 156, 216



224, 152, 160



112, 101, 108



176, 0, 108



48, 0, 30

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 152, 224, 180 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

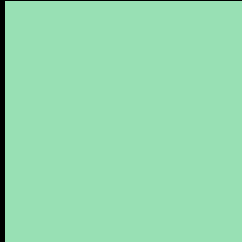
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 224, 180 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

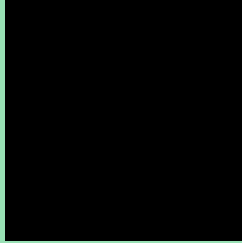
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 224, 180 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 152, 224, 180.

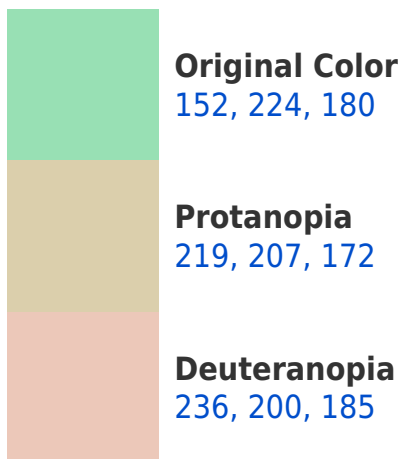


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 152, 224, 180.

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





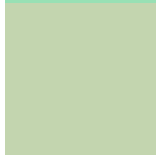
Tritanopia
163, 217, 234

Trichromacy



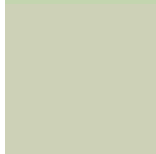
Original Color

152, 224, 180



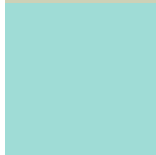
Protanomaly

195, 213, 175



Deuteranomaly

205, 209, 183



Tritanomaly

159, 220, 214

Monochromacy



Original Color

152, 224, 180



Achromatopsia

197, 197, 197



Achromatomaly

181, 207, 191

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 152, 224, 180 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, 224, 180)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(152, 224, 180)  
}
```

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, 224, 180) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(152, 224, 180) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 152, 224, 180 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, 224, 180) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(152, 224, 180) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(152, 224, 180)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(152, 224, 180); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(152, 224, 180);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(152, 224,  
180) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 152, 224, 180 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(152, 224, 180) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(152,  
224, 180) }
```

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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