

Converting Colors

RGB(152, 226, 169)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(152, 226, 169) contains.

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Color

RGB(152, 226, 169)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1	
Format	Color
Hex	98E2A9
RGB	152, 226, 169
RGB Percent	60%, 89%, 66%
CMY	0.4039, 0.1137, 0.3373
CMYK	0.33, 0.00, 0.25, 0.11
HSL	134°, 56%, 74%
HSV	134°, 33%, 89%
XYZ	47.3067, 63.9327, 47.3830
YIQ	197.3760, -25.8070, -33.4150

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

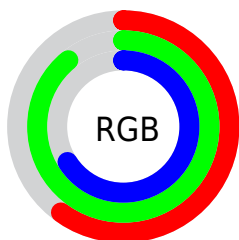
Format	Color
RYB	152, 212, 226
Decimal	10019497
CIELab	83.93, -34.49, 20.73
CIELCh	84, 40.243, 148.987
Yxy	63.9327, 0.2982, 0.4030
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288209577 (0xFF98E2A9)
YUV	197.3760, -13.9894, -39.7948
Hunter-Lab	79.9579, -34.3178, 20.8353

Details

The RGB color **152, 226, 169** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **226, 152, 209**, and the grayscale version is **198, 198, 198**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **208, 255, 224**, and **98, 170, 117** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **129, 226, 152**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **175, 226, 186**.

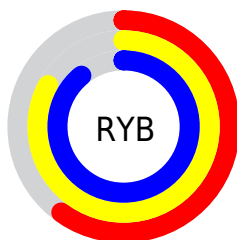
Distribution



Red (60%)

Green (89%)

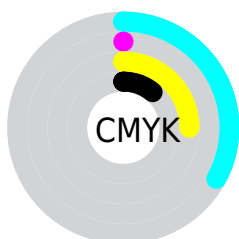
Blue (66%)



Red (60%)

Yellow (83%)

Blue (89%)

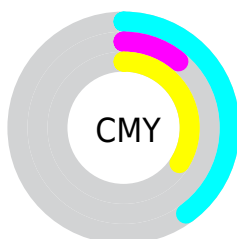


Cyan (33%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (25%)

Black (11%)



Cyan (40%)

Magenta (11%)

Yellow (34%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 152, 226, 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, 226, 169 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 152, 226, 169


255, 255, 255

 208, 255, 224

 237, 255, 253

 152, 226, 169

 125, 198, 142

 98, 170, 117


 72, 143, 92

 45, 117, 68

 13, 92, 45

 0, 68, 23

 0, 45, 0

 0, 22, 0

 0, 0, 0

 152, 226, 169

 152, 226, 169

 129, 226, 152

 175, 226, 186

 107, 226, 134

 197, 226, 204

 84, 226, 117

 220, 226, 221

 62, 226, 99

 242, 226, 239

 39, 226, 82

 255, 226, 255

 16, 226, 65

 0, 226, 52

Harmonies

Analogous

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



197, 218, 142



152, 226, 169



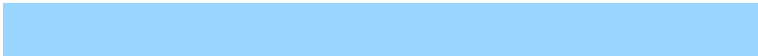
105, 230, 207

Triad

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



152, 226, 169



154, 213, 255



255, 183, 174

Complementary

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



152, 226, 169



226, 152, 209

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, 180, 212



152, 226, 169



212, 200, 255

Square

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



152, 226, 169



95, 223, 255



255, 187, 249



255, 193, 145

Rectangle

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



152, 226, 169



78, 230, 233



255, 187, 249



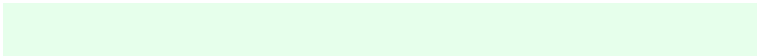
255, 181, 186

Sweetspot

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



152, 226, 169



230, 255, 235



210, 226, 152



112, 128, 116



0, 0, 0



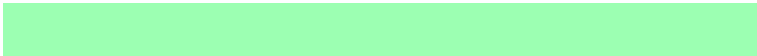
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



152, 226, 169



156, 255, 178



152, 226, 205



101, 112, 104



0, 176, 40



0, 48, 11

Inverse Universe

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



226, 152, 209



255, 156, 232



226, 152, 173



112, 101, 110



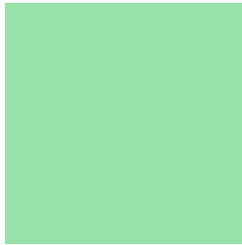
176, 0, 136



48, 0, 37

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 152, 226, 169 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

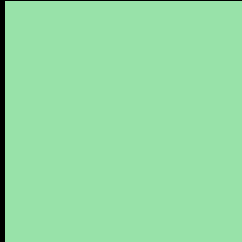
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 226, 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, 226, 169 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 152, 226, 169.

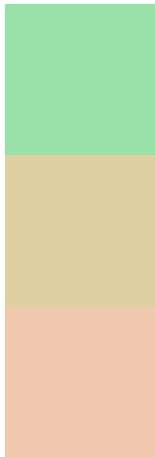


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 152, 226, 169.

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



Original Color

152, 226, 169

Protanopia

222, 208, 161

Deuteranopia

240, 200, 174



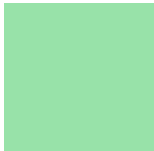


Tritanopia

165, 217, 235

Trichromacy

	Original Color 152, 226, 169
	Protanomaly 197, 215, 164
	Deuteranomaly 208, 209, 172
	Tritanomaly 160, 220, 211

Monochromacy

	Original Color 152, 226, 169
	Achromatopsia 197, 197, 197
	Achromatomaly 181, 208, 187

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 152, 226, 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, 226, 169)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(152, 226, 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, 226, 169) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(152, 226, 169) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 152, 226, 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, 226, 169) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(152, 226, 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, 226, 169) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(152, 226, 169); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(152, 226, 169);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(152, 226,  
169) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 152, 226, 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, 226, 169) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(152,  
226, 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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