

Converting Colors

RGB(152, 236, 188)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(152, 236, 188) contains.

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Color

RGB(152, 236, 188)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	98ECBC
RGB	152, 236, 188
RGB Percent	60%, 93%, 74%
CMY	0.4039, 0.0745, 0.2627
CMYK	0.36, 0.00, 0.20, 0.07
HSL	146°, 69%, 76%
HSV	146°, 36%, 93%
XYZ	52.0214, 70.2971, 58.4038
YIQ	205.4120, -34.6560, -32.7360

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

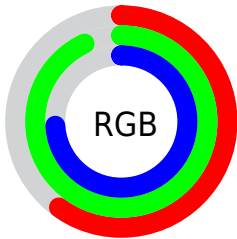
Format	Color
RYB	152, 211, 236
Decimal	10022076
CIELab	87.14, -35.58, 15.33
CIElCh	87, 38.746, 156.693
Yxy	70.2971, 0.2879, 0.3890
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288212156 (0xFF98ECBC)
YUV	205.4120, -8.5841, -46.8423
Hunter-Lab	83.8434, -35.9739, 17.3900

Details

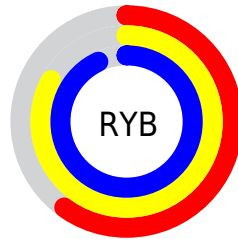
The RGB color **152, 236, 188** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99FFCC**. A complement of this color would be **236, 152, 200**, and the grayscale version is **206, 206, 206**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **209, 255, 244**, and **97, 180, 135** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **128, 236, 175**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **176, 236, 201**.

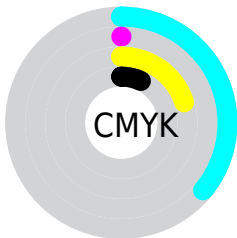
Distribution



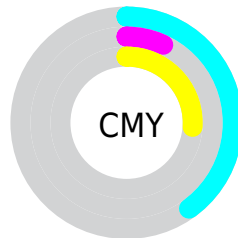
- Red (60%)
- Green (93%)
- Blue (74%)



- Red (60%)
- Yellow (83%)
- Blue (93%)



- Cyan (36%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (20%)
- Black (7%)



- Cyan (40%)
- Magenta (7%)
- Yellow (26%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 152, 236, 188 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, 236, 188 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 152, 236, 188


255, 255, 255


 209, 255, 244


 238, 255, 255


 152, 236, 188

 124, 208, 161

 97, 180, 135

 70, 153, 109

 42, 126, 85

 2, 101, 61

 0, 76, 39

 0, 53, 19

 0, 33, 0

 0, 0, 0

 152, 236, 188

 152, 236, 188

 128, 236, 175

 176, 236, 201

 105, 236, 161

 199, 236, 215

 81, 236, 148

 223, 236, 228

 58, 236, 134

 246, 236, 242

 34, 236, 121

 255, 236, 255

 10, 236, 107

 0, 236, 101

Harmonies

Analogous

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



196, 229, 158



152, 236, 188



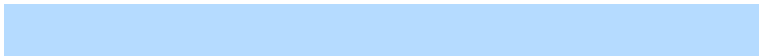
111, 239, 226

Triad

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



152, 236, 188



181, 219, 255



255, 195, 176

Complementary

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



152, 236, 188



236, 152, 200

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, 190, 211



152, 236, 188



234, 206, 255

Square

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



152, 236, 188



126, 230, 255



255, 195, 248



255, 206, 152

Rectangle

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



152, 236, 188



94, 238, 250



255, 195, 248



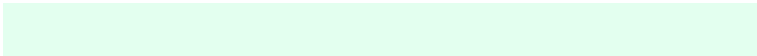
255, 193, 187

Sweetspot

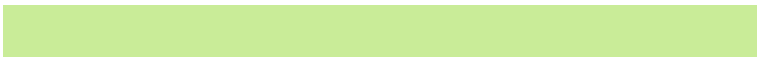
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



152, 236, 188



227, 255, 239



201, 236, 152



111, 128, 118



0, 0, 0



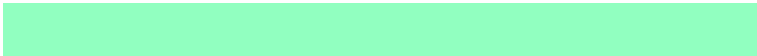
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



152, 236, 188



145, 255, 192



152, 236, 229



106, 117, 111



0, 181, 78



0, 54, 23

Inverse Universe

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



236, 152, 200



255, 145, 208



236, 152, 159



117, 106, 112



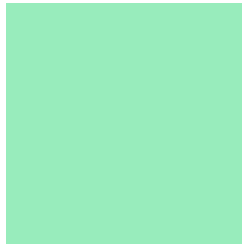
181, 0, 103



54, 0, 31

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 152, 236, 188 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

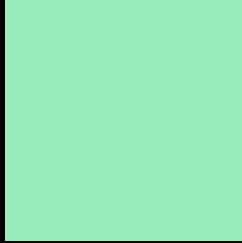
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 236, 188 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

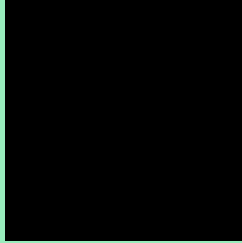
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 236, 188 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 152, 236, 188.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 152, 236, 188.

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





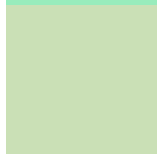
Tritanopia
165, 228, 246

Trichromacy



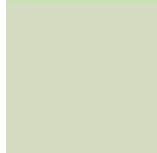
Original Color

152, 236, 188



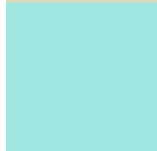
Protanomaly

202, 224, 182



Deuteranomaly

212, 219, 192



Tritanomaly

160, 231, 225

Monochromacy



Original Color

152, 236, 188



Achromatopsia

205, 205, 205



Achromatomaly

186, 216, 199

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 152, 236, 188 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, 236, 188)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(152, 236, 188)  
}
```

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, 236, 188) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(152, 236, 188) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 152, 236, 188 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, 236, 188) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(152, 236, 188) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(152, 236, 188)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(152, 236, 188); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(152, 236, 188); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(152, 236, 188) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 152, 236, 188 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(152, 236, 188) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(152,  
236, 188) }
```

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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