

Converting Colors

RGB(153, 190, 105)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(153, 190, 105) contains.

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Color

RGB(153, 190, 105)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	99BE69
RGB	153, 190, 105
RGB Percent	60%, 75%, 41%
CMY	0.4000, 0.2549, 0.5882
CMYK	0.19, 0.00, 0.45, 0.25
HSL	86°, 40%, 58%
HSV	86°, 45%, 75%
XYZ	34.1001, 44.6191, 20.1797
YIQ	169.2470, 5.2330, -34.2790

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

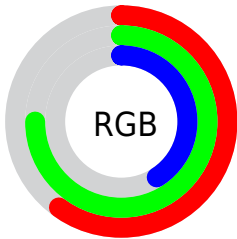
Format	Color
RYB	105, 190, 142
Decimal	10075753
CIELab	72.64, -26.79, 38.80
CIELCh	73, 47.148, 124.621
Yxy	44.6191, 0.3448, 0.4512
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288265833 (0xFF99BE69)
YUV	169.2470, -31.6738, -14.2486
Hunter-Lab	66.7976, -25.7715, 28.8467

Details

The RGB color **153, 190, 105** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC66**. A complement of this color would be **142, 105, 190**, and the grayscale version is **170, 170, 170**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **209, 246, 158**, and **100, 136, 55** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **145, 190, 86**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **161, 190, 124**.

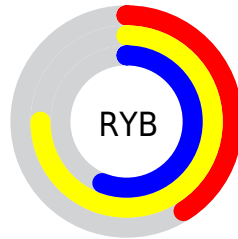
Distribution



Red (60%)

Green (75%)

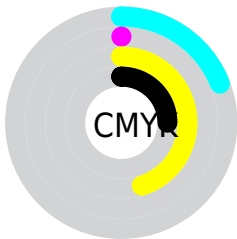
Blue (41%)



Red (41%)

Yellow (75%)

Blue (56%)

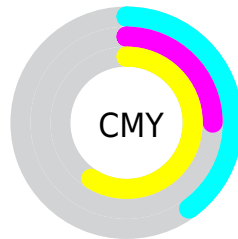


Cyan (19%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (45%)

Black (25%)



Cyan (40%)

Magenta (25%)

Yellow (59%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 153, 190, 105 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 153, 190, 105 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 153, 190, 105


255, 255, 255

 209, 246, 158

 237, 255, 185


 255, 255, 213

 255, 255, 242

 153, 190, 105

 126, 163, 80

 100, 136, 55

 74, 111, 30

 49, 86, 2


 26, 63, 0


 0, 40, 0


 0, 17, 0

 0, 0, 0


 153, 190, 105

 153, 190, 105

 145, 190, 86


 161, 190, 124

 136, 190, 67


 170, 190, 143

 128, 190, 48

 178, 190, 162

 120, 190, 29


 186, 190, 181

 112, 190, 10


 194, 190, 200

 107, 190, 0

 203, 190, 219

 211, 190, 238

 219, 190, 255

 227, 190, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



198, 178, 90



153, 190, 105



97, 198, 140

Triad

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



153, 190, 105



0, 192, 255



255, 143, 173

Complementary

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



153, 190, 105



142, 105, 190

Split Complementary

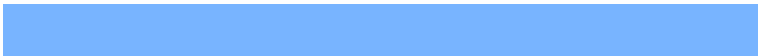
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



237, 149, 216



153, 190, 105



120, 180, 255

Square

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



153, 190, 105



0, 199, 226



191, 164, 249



255, 149, 131

Rectangle

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



153, 190, 105



38, 200, 169



191, 164, 249



255, 144, 188

Sweetspot

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



153, 190, 105



233, 247, 215



190, 142, 105



116, 125, 105



252, 252, 252



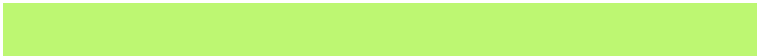
125, 125, 125

Same Dimension

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



153, 190, 105



189, 247, 114



111, 190, 105



90, 94, 85



89, 158, 0



17, 31, 0

Inverse Universe

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



142, 105, 190



172, 114, 247



184, 105, 190



89, 85, 94



69, 0, 158



13, 0, 31

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 153, 190, 105 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 153, 190, 105 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 153, 190, 105 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 153, 190, 105.

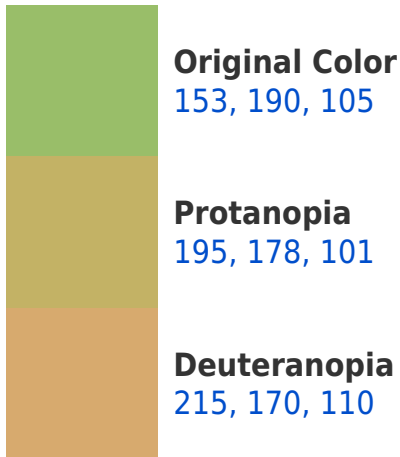


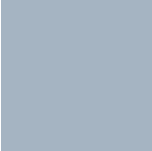
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 153, 190, 105.

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, 180, 194

Trichromacy



Original Color
153, 190, 105

Protanomaly
180, 182, 102

Deuteranomaly
192, 177, 108

Tritanomaly
161, 184, 162

Monochromacy



Original Color
153, 190, 105

Achromatopsia
169, 169, 169

Achromatomaly
163, 177, 146

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 153, 190, 105 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(153, 190, 105)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(153, 190, 105)  
}
```

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(153, 190, 105) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(153, 190, 105) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 153, 190, 105 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(153, 190, 105) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(153, 190, 105) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(153, 190, 105)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(153, 190, 105); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(153, 190, 105);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(153, 190,  
105) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 153, 190, 105 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(153, 190, 105) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(153,  
190, 105) }
```

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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