

Converting Colors

RGB(153, 227, 130)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(153, 227, 130) contains.

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Color

RGB(153, 227, 130)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	99E382
RGB	153, 227, 130
RGB Percent	60%, 89%, 51%
CMY	0.4000, 0.1098, 0.4902
CMYK	0.33, 0.00, 0.43, 0.11
HSL	106°, 63%, 70%
HSV	106°, 43%, 89%
XYZ	44.6352, 63.3222, 30.9890
YIQ	193.8160, -12.9670, -45.8550

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

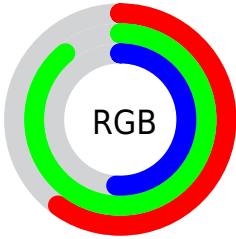
Format	Color
RYB	130, 227, 204
Decimal	10085250
CIELab	83.61, -40.72, 40.19
CIELCh	84, 57.210, 135.376
Yxy	63.3222, 0.3212, 0.4557
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288275330 (0xFF99E382)
YUV	193.8160, -31.4613, -35.7956
Hunter-Lab	79.5752, -39.1327, 32.6134

Details

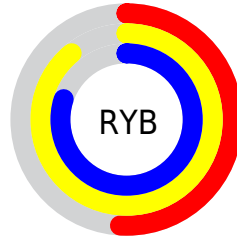
The RGB color **153, 227, 130** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC66**. A complement of this color would be **204, 130, 227**, and the grayscale version is **194, 194, 194**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **210, 255, 184**, and **98, 171, 79** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **136, 227, 107**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **170, 227, 153**.

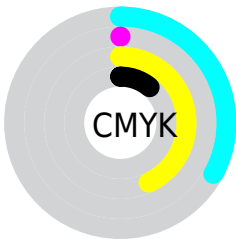
Distribution



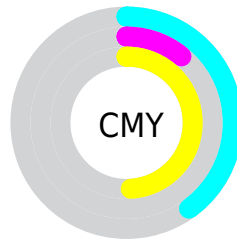
- Red (60%)
- Green (89%)
- Blue (51%)



- Red (51%)
- Yellow (89%)
- Blue (80%)



- Cyan (33%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (43%)
- Black (11%)



- Cyan (40%)
- Magenta (11%)
- Yellow (49%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 153, 227, 130 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, 227, 130 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 153, 227, 130

255, 255, 255

 210, 255, 184


 239, 255, 212

 255, 255, 241

 153, 227, 130

 125, 199, 104

 98, 171, 79

 71, 144, 54

 43, 118, 28

 4, 93, 0

 0, 68, 0

 0, 46, 0


 0, 21, 0


 0, 0, 0

 153, 227, 130


 153, 227, 130

 136, 227, 107

 170, 227, 153

 118, 227, 85

 188, 227, 175

 101, 227, 62

 205, 227, 198

 84, 227, 39

 222, 227, 221

 66, 227, 17

 240, 227, 243

 54, 227, 0

 255, 227, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



214, 214, 101



153, 227, 130



64, 234, 179

Triad

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



153, 227, 130



0, 222, 255



255, 164, 183

Complementary

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



153, 227, 130



204, 130, 227

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, 167, 237



153, 227, 130



169, 204, 255

Square

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



153, 227, 130



0, 232, 255



248, 183, 255



255, 177, 134

Rectangle

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



153, 227, 130



0, 236, 217



248, 183, 255



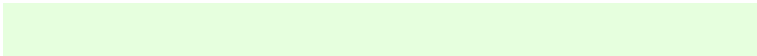
255, 163, 201

Sweetspot

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



153, 227, 130



230, 255, 222



227, 203, 130



112, 128, 107



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



153, 227, 130



156, 255, 125



130, 227, 154



106, 115, 103



42, 179, 0



12, 51, 0

Inverse Universe

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



204, 130, 227



224, 125, 255



227, 130, 203



112, 103, 115



136, 0, 179



39, 0, 51

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 153, 227, 130 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, 227, 130 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

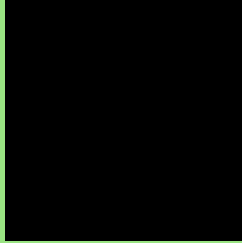
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 227, 130 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 153, 227, 130.

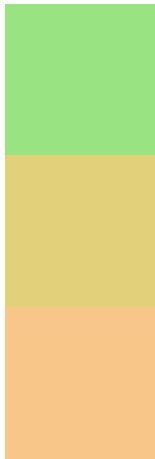


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 153, 227, 130.

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
153, 227, 130

Protanopia
227, 208, 123

Deuteranopia
249, 198, 137



Tritanopia
170, 215, 232

Trichromacy



Original Color

153, 227, 130



Protanomaly

200, 215, 126



Deuteranomaly

214, 209, 134



Tritanomaly

164, 219, 195

Monochromacy



Original Color

153, 227, 130



Achromatopsia

194, 194, 194



Achromatomaly

179, 206, 171

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 153, 227, 130 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, 227, 130)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(153, 227, 130)  
}
```

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, 227, 130) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(153, 227, 130) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 153, 227, 130 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, 227, 130) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(153, 227, 130) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(153, 227, 130)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(153, 227, 130); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(153, 227, 130);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(153, 227,  
130) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 153, 227, 130 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(153, 227, 130) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(153,  
227, 130) }
```

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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