

Converting Colors

RGB(154, 184, 133)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(154, 184, 133) contains.

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Color

RGB(154, 184, 133)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9AB885
RGB	154, 184, 133
RGB Percent	60%, 72%, 52%
CMY	0.3961, 0.2784, 0.4784
CMYK	0.16, 0.00, 0.28, 0.28
HSL	95°, 26%, 62%
HSV	95°, 28%, 72%
XYZ	34.7006, 42.8445, 28.6312
YIQ	169.2160, -1.5090, -22.2210

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

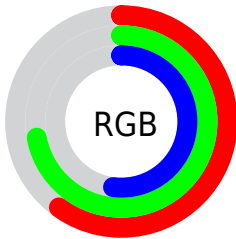
Format	Color
RYB	133, 184, 163
Decimal	10139781
CIELab	71.45, -19.58, 22.64
CIELCh	71, 29.934, 130.850
Yxy	42.8445, 0.3268, 0.4035
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288329861 (0xFF9AB885)
YUV	169.2160, -17.8545, -13.3444
Hunter-Lab	65.4557, -19.9178, 19.8847

Details

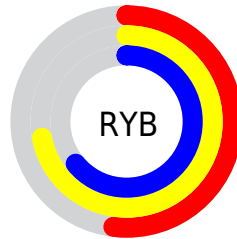
The RGB color **154, 184, 133** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **163, 133, 184**, and the grayscale version is **169, 169, 169**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **209, 240, 186**, and **102, 131, 83** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **143, 184, 115**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **165, 184, 151**.

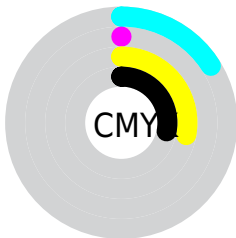
Distribution



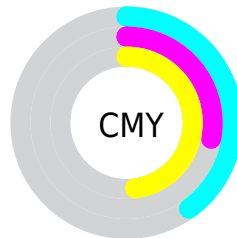
- Red (60%)
- Green (72%)
- Blue (52%)



- Red (52%)
- Yellow (72%)
- Blue (64%)



- Cyan (16%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (28%)
- Black (28%)




- Cyan (40%)
- Magenta (28%)
- Yellow (48%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 154, 184, 133 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 154, 184, 133 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 154, 184, 133


255, 255, 255

 209, 240, 186


 237, 255, 214

 255, 255, 243


 154, 184, 133

 128, 157, 108

 102, 131, 83

 78, 106, 59


 54, 81, 37


 31, 58, 15

 10, 36, 0

 0, 10, 0

 0, 0, 0

 154, 184, 133

 154, 184, 133

 143, 184, 115


 165, 184, 151

 132, 184, 96


 176, 184, 170


 122, 184, 78

 186, 184, 188

 111, 184, 59

 197, 184, 207


 100, 184, 41


 208, 184, 225


 89, 184, 23


 219, 184, 243

 78, 184, 4

 230, 184, 255

 76, 184, 0

 241, 184, 255

 251, 184, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



184, 176, 121



154, 184, 133



122, 189, 156

Triad

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



154, 184, 133



115, 183, 226



229, 155, 166

Complementary

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



154, 184, 133



163, 133, 184

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.



218, 157, 194



154, 184, 133



154, 174, 228

Square

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



154, 184, 133



90, 188, 210



191, 165, 216



226, 159, 141

Rectangle

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



154, 184, 133



103, 190, 175



191, 165, 216



227, 155, 175

Sweetspot

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



154, 184, 133



228, 240, 221



184, 163, 133



113, 120, 108



247, 247, 247



120, 120, 120

Same Dimension

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



154, 184, 133



193, 240, 161



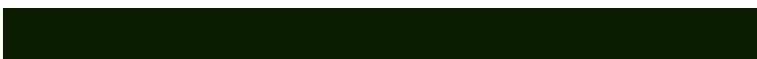
133, 184, 137



86, 92, 83



64, 156, 0



12, 28, 0

Inverse Universe

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



163, 133, 184



207, 161, 240



184, 133, 180



88, 83, 92



92, 0, 156



17, 0, 28

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 154, 184, 133 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 154, 184, 133 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

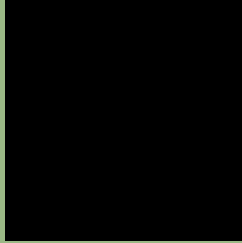
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 154, 184, 133 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 154, 184, 133.

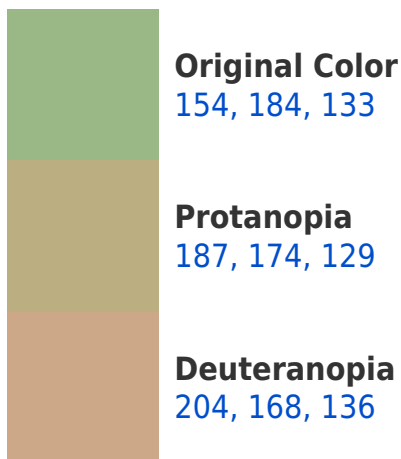


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 154, 184, 133.

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, 177, 191

Trichromacy



Original Color
154, 184, 133

Protanomaly
175, 178, 130

Deuteranomaly
186, 174, 135

Tritanomaly
160, 180, 170

Monochromacy



Original Color
154, 184, 133

Achromatopsia
169, 169, 169

Achromatomaly
164, 174, 156

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 154, 184, 133 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(154, 184, 133)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(154, 184, 133)  
}
```

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(154, 184, 133) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(154, 184, 133) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 154, 184, 133 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(154, 184, 133) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(154, 184, 133) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(154, 184, 133)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(154, 184, 133); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(154, 184, 133);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(154, 184,  
133) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 154, 184, 133 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(154, 184, 133) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(154,  
184, 133) }
```

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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