

Converting Colors

RGB(154, 214, 141)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(154, 214, 141) contains.

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Color

RGB(154, 214, 141)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9AD68D
RGB	154, 214, 141
RGB Percent	60%, 84%, 55%
CMY	0.3961, 0.1608, 0.4471
CMYK	0.28, 0.00, 0.34, 0.16
HSL	109°, 47%, 70%
HSV	109°, 34%, 84%
XYZ	42.1807, 56.8862, 33.9563
YIQ	187.7380, -12.3270, -35.4230

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

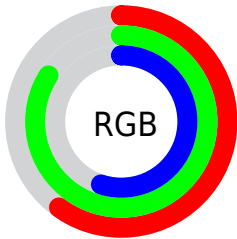
Format	Color
RYB	141, 214, 201
Decimal	10147469
CIELab	80.12, -32.91, 30.09
CIELCh	80, 44.590, 137.563
Yxy	56.8862, 0.3171, 0.4276
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288337549 (0xFF9AD68D)
YUV	187.7380, -23.0418, -29.5882
Hunter-Lab	75.4230, -32.1631, 26.1030

Details

The RGB color **154, 214, 141** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **201, 141, 214**, and the grayscale version is **188, 188, 188**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **210, 255, 195**, and **101, 159, 90** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **136, 214, 120**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **172, 214, 162**.

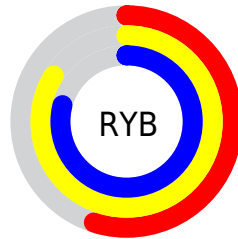
Distribution



Red (60%)

Green (84%)

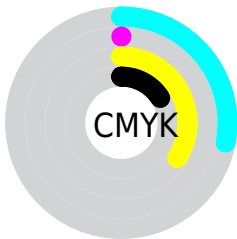
Blue (55%)



Red (55%)

Yellow (84%)

Blue (79%)

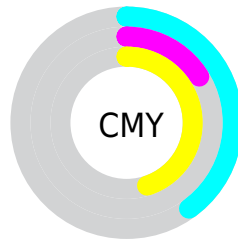


Cyan (28%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (34%)

Black (16%)



Cyan (40%)

Magenta (16%)

Yellow (45%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 154, 214, 141 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, 214, 141 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 154, 214, 141


255, 255, 255


 210, 255, 195


 239, 255, 223


 255, 255, 252

 154, 214, 141

 127, 186, 115

 101, 159, 90

 75, 133, 66

 49, 107, 42

 21, 82, 19

 0, 59, 0

 0, 37, 0

 0, 1, 0

 0, 0, 0

 154, 214, 141


 154, 214, 141

 136, 214, 120

 172, 214, 162

 119, 214, 98

 189, 214, 184

 101, 214, 77

 207, 214, 205

 84, 214, 55

 224, 214, 227

 66, 214, 34

 242, 214, 248

 48, 214, 13

 255, 214, 255

 38, 214, 0

Harmonies

Analogous

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



201, 204, 118



154, 214, 141



98, 220, 179

Triad

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



154, 214, 141



103, 208, 255



255, 167, 176

Complementary

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



154, 214, 141



201, 141, 214

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, 168, 218



154, 214, 141



177, 194, 255

Square

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



154, 214, 141



0, 217, 255



234, 179, 255



255, 176, 139

Rectangle

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



154, 214, 141



50, 221, 208



234, 179, 255



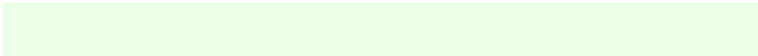
255, 166, 190

Sweetspot

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



154, 214, 141



234, 255, 230



214, 201, 141



115, 128, 112



0, 0, 0



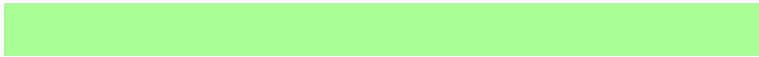
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



154, 214, 141



169, 255, 150



141, 214, 164



98, 107, 96



30, 171, 0



8, 43, 0

Inverse Universe

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



201, 141, 214



236, 150, 255



214, 141, 191



105, 96, 107



140, 0, 171



36, 0, 43

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 154, 214, 141 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

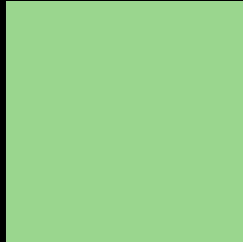
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 214, 141 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, 214, 141 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 154, 214, 141.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 154, 214, 141.

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
154, 214, 141

Protanopia
214, 198, 134

Deuteranopia
234, 190, 146



Tritanopia
168, 204, 220

Trichromacy



Original Color

154, 214, 141



Protanomaly

192, 204, 137



Deuteranomaly

205, 199, 144



Tritanomaly

163, 208, 191

Monochromacy



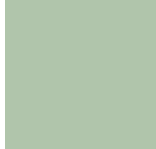
Original Color

154, 214, 141



Achromatopsia

188, 188, 188



Achromatomaly

176, 197, 171

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 154, 214, 141 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, 214, 141)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(154, 214, 141)  
}
```

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, 214, 141) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(154, 214, 141) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 154, 214, 141 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, 214, 141) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(154, 214, 141) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(154, 214, 141)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(154, 214, 141); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(154, 214, 141);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(154, 214,  
141) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 154, 214, 141 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(154, 214, 141) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(154,  
214, 141) }
```

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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