

Converting Colors

RGB(154, 220, 118)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(154, 220, 118) contains.

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Color

RGB(154, 220, 118)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9ADC76
RGB	154, 220, 118
RGB Percent	60%, 86%, 46%
CMY	0.3961, 0.1373, 0.5373
CMYK	0.30, 0.00, 0.46, 0.14
HSL	99°, 59%, 66%
HSV	99°, 46%, 86%
XYZ	42.1896, 59.3644, 26.3744
YIQ	188.6380, -6.5940, -45.7140

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

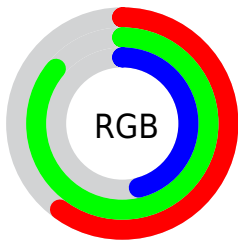
Format	Color
RYB	118, 220, 184
Decimal	10148982
CIELab	81.49, -38.81, 43.42
CIELCh	81, 58.235, 131.795
Yxy	59.3644, 0.3298, 0.4640
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288339062 (0xFF9ADC76)
YUV	188.6380, -34.8245, -30.3775
Hunter-Lab	77.0483, -37.0926, 33.6383

Details

The RGB color **154, 220, 118** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC66**. A complement of this color would be **184, 118, 220**, and the grayscale version is **189, 189, 189**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **211, 255, 172**, and **99, 165, 67** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **140, 220, 96**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **168, 220, 140**.

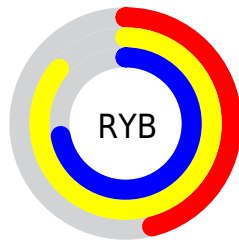
Distribution



Red (60%)

Green (86%)

Blue (46%)



Red (46%)

Yellow (86%)

Blue (72%)

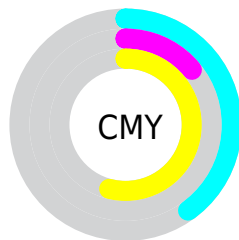


Cyan (30%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (46%)

Black (14%)



Cyan (40%)

Magenta (14%)

Yellow (54%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 154, 220, 118 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, 220, 118 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 154, 220, 118

255, 255, 255

 211, 255, 172


 240, 255, 200


 255, 255, 228


 154, 220, 118

 126, 192, 92

 99, 165, 67

 72, 138, 41

 45, 112, 13

 11, 87, 0

 0, 63, 0


 0, 41, 0

 0, 10, 0


 0, 0, 0

 154, 220, 118


 154, 220, 118

 140, 220, 96

 168, 220, 140


 126, 220, 74


 182, 220, 162

 111, 220, 52

 197, 220, 184

 97, 220, 30

 211, 220, 206

 83, 220, 8

 225, 220, 228

 78, 220, 0

 239, 220, 250

 254, 220, 255

 255, 220, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



214, 206, 91



154, 220, 118



67, 228, 167

Triad

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



154, 220, 118



0, 218, 255



255, 156, 183

Complementary

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



154, 220, 118



184, 118, 220

Split Complementary

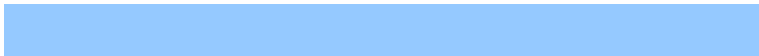
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



255, 161, 238



154, 220, 118



149, 201, 255

Square

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



154, 220, 118



0, 227, 255



235, 180, 255



255, 168, 132

Rectangle

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



154, 220, 118



0, 230, 204



235, 180, 255



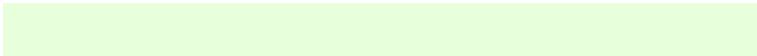
255, 156, 201

Sweetspot

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



154, 220, 118



232, 255, 219



220, 183, 118



113, 128, 106



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



154, 220, 118



163, 255, 112



118, 220, 132



103, 110, 99



61, 173, 0



16, 46, 0

Inverse Universe

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



184, 118, 220



205, 112, 255



220, 118, 206



106, 99, 110



112, 0, 173



30, 0, 46

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 154, 220, 118 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

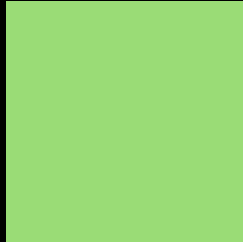
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 220, 118 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, 220, 118 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 154, 220, 118.

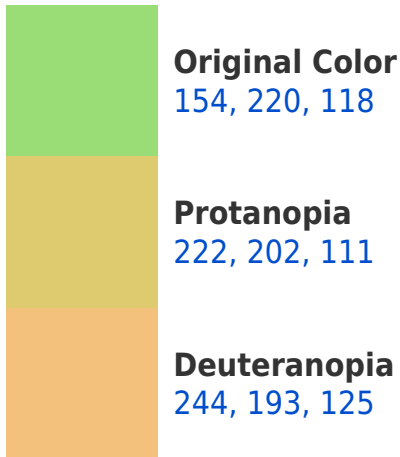


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 154, 220, 118.

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
171, 208, 225

Trichromacy



Original Color

154, 220, 118



Protanomaly

197, 209, 114



Deuteranomaly

211, 203, 122



Tritanomaly

165, 212, 186

Monochromacy



Original Color

154, 220, 118



Achromatopsia

189, 189, 189



Achromatomaly

176, 200, 163

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 154, 220, 118 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, 220, 118)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(154, 220, 118)  
}
```

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, 220, 118) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(154, 220, 118) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 154, 220, 118 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, 220, 118) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(154, 220, 118) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(154, 220, 118)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(154, 220, 118); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(154, 220, 118);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(154, 220,  
118) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 154, 220, 118 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(154, 220, 118) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(154,  
220, 118) }
```

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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