

Converting Colors

RGB(154, 229, 86)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(154, 229, 86) contains.

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Color

RGB(154, 229, 86)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9AE556
RGB	154, 229, 86
RGB Percent	60%, 90%, 34%
CMY	0.3961, 0.1020, 0.6627
CMYK	0.33, 0.00, 0.62, 0.10
HSL	91°, 73%, 62%
HSV	91°, 62%, 90%
XYZ	43.0255, 63.5805, 18.8087
YIQ	190.2730, 1.2030, -60.3730

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

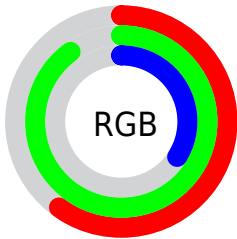
Format	Color
RYB	86, 229, 161
Decimal	10151254
CIELab	83.75, -46.03, 60.59
CIElCh	84, 76.093, 127.224
Yxy	63.5805, 0.3431, 0.5070
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288341334 (0xFF9AE556)
YUV	190.2730, -51.4066, -31.8114
Hunter-Lab	79.7374, -43.2238, 41.8307

Details

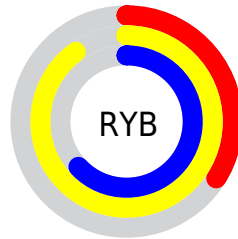
The RGB color **154, 229, 86** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC33**. The color can be described as light muted chartreuse. A complement of this color would be **161, 86, 229**, and the grayscale version is **191, 191, 191**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **212, 255, 141**, and **97, 173, 26** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **142, 229, 63**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **166, 229, 109**.

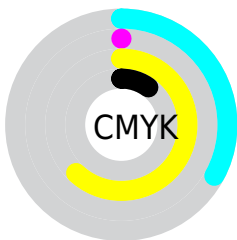
Distribution



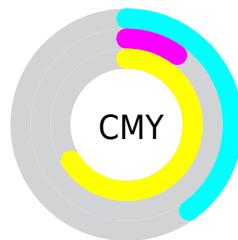
- Red (60%)
- Green (90%)
- Blue (34%)



- Red (34%)
- Yellow (90%)
- Blue (63%)



- Cyan (33%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (62%)
- Black (10%)



















- Cyan (40%)
- Magenta (10%)
- Yellow (66%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 154, 229, 86 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, 229, 86 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 154, 229, 86	 154, 229, 86
 255, 255, 255	 126, 201, 58
 212, 255, 141	 97, 173, 26
 242, 255, 169	 68, 146, 0
 255, 255, 197	 36, 120, 0
 255, 255, 226	 0, 94, 0
	 0, 70, 0
	 0, 47, 0
	 0, 22, 0
	 0, 0, 0

154, 229, 86

154, 229, 86

142, 229, 63

166, 229, 109

130, 229, 40

178, 229, 132

118, 229, 17

190, 229, 155

109, 229, 0

202, 229, 178

214, 229, 201

226, 229, 223

238, 229, 246

250, 229, 255

255, 229, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



230, 211, 49



154, 229, 86



0, 239, 150

Triad

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



154, 229, 86



0, 231, 255



255, 141, 194

Complementary

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



154, 229, 86



161, 86, 229

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, 153, 255



154, 229, 86



83, 211, 255

Square

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



154, 229, 86



0, 241, 255



234, 182, 255



255, 156, 126

Rectangle

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



154, 229, 86



0, 243, 200



234, 182, 255



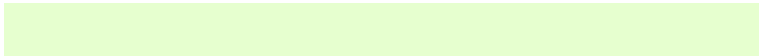
255, 142, 219

Sweetspot

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



154, 229, 86



230, 255, 207



229, 160, 86



112, 128, 98



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



154, 229, 86



155, 255, 64



86, 229, 88



109, 115, 103



85, 179, 0



24, 51, 0

Inverse Universe

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



161, 86, 229



164, 64, 255



229, 86, 227



109, 103, 115



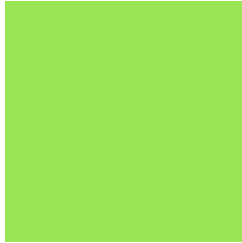
94, 0, 179



27, 0, 51

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 154, 229, 86 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, 229, 86 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, 229, 86 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 154, 229, 86.

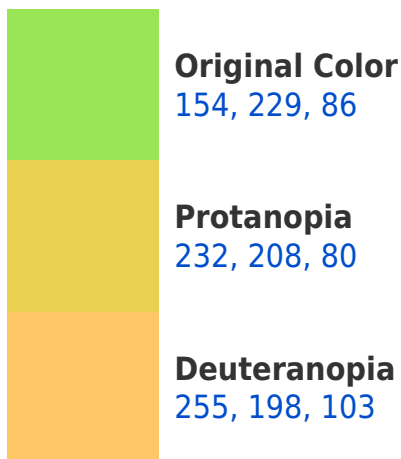


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 154, 229, 86.

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
175, 214, 232

Trichromacy



Original Color

154, 229, 86



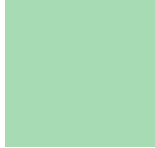
Protanomaly

204, 216, 82



Deuteranomaly

218, 209, 97



Tritanomaly

167, 219, 179

Monochromacy



Original Color

154, 229, 86



Achromatopsia

190, 190, 190



Achromatomaly

177, 204, 152

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 154, 229, 86 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, 229, 86)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(154, 229, 86)  
}
```

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, 229, 86) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(154, 229, 86) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 154, 229, 86 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, 229, 86) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(154, 229, 86) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(154, 229, 86) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(154, 229, 86); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(154, 229, 86);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(154, 229,  
86) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 154, 229, 86 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(154, 229, 86) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(154,  
229, 86) }
```

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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