

Converting Colors

RGB(174, 220, 156)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(174, 220, 156) contains.

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Color

RGB(174, 220, 156)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	AEDC9C
RGB	174, 220, 156
RGB Percent	68%, 86%, 61%
CMY	0.3176, 0.1373, 0.3882
CMYK	0.21, 0.00, 0.29, 0.14
HSL	103°, 48%, 74%
HSV	103°, 29%, 86%
XYZ	49.0495, 62.5854, 40.9475
YIQ	198.9500, -6.8720, -29.6560

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

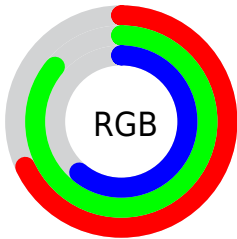
Format	Color
RYB	156, 220, 202
Decimal	11459740
CIELab	83.22, -26.64, 26.71
CIELCh	83, 37.723, 134.916
Yxy	62.5854, 0.3215, 0.4102
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289649820 (0xFFAEDC9C)
YUV	198.9500, -21.1743, -21.8811
Hunter-Lab	79.1109, -27.7724, 24.6894

Details

The RGB color **174, 220, 156** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **202, 156, 220**, and the grayscale version is **199, 199, 199**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **230, 255, 211**, and **120, 165, 104** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **158, 220, 134**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **190, 220, 178**.

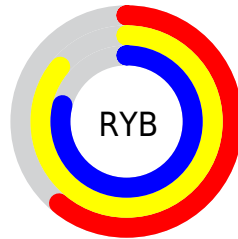
Distribution



Red (68%)

Green (86%)

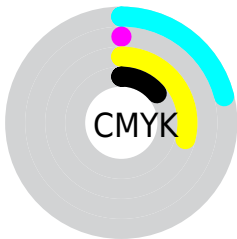
Blue (61%)



Red (61%)

Yellow (86%)

Blue (79%)

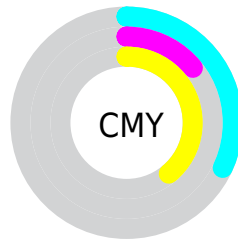


Cyan (21%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (29%)

Black (14%)



Cyan (32%)

Magenta (14%)

Yellow (39%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 174, 220, 156 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 174, 220, 156 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 174, 220, 156


255, 255, 255

 230, 255, 211


 255, 255, 239

 174, 220, 156

 147, 192, 130

 120, 165, 104

 95, 138, 80

 70, 113, 56

 45, 88, 33

 20, 64, 10

 0, 42, 0

 0, 19, 0

 0, 0, 0

 174, 220, 156

 174, 220, 156

 158, 220, 134


 190, 220, 178

 142, 220, 112

 206, 220, 200

 127, 220, 90

 221, 220, 222

 111, 220, 68


 237, 220, 244

 95, 220, 46

 253, 220, 255

 79, 220, 24

 255, 220, 255

 63, 220, 2

 62, 220, 0

Harmonies

Analogous

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



214, 211, 138



174, 220, 156



132, 225, 188

Triad

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



174, 220, 156



132, 216, 255



255, 181, 191

Complementary

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



174, 220, 156



202, 156, 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, 183, 227



174, 220, 156



186, 205, 255

Square

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



174, 220, 156



90, 224, 255



234, 192, 255



255, 187, 159

Rectangle

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



174, 220, 156



105, 227, 212



234, 192, 255



255, 180, 203

Sweetspot

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



174, 220, 156



239, 255, 232



220, 202, 156



117, 128, 113



0, 0, 0



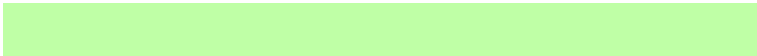
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



174, 220, 156



191, 255, 166



156, 220, 170



102, 110, 99



49, 173, 0



13, 46, 0

Inverse Universe

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



202, 156, 220



230, 166, 255



220, 156, 206



107, 99, 110



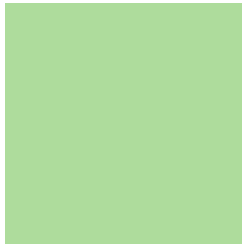
125, 0, 173



33, 0, 46

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 174, 220, 156 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 174, 220, 156 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

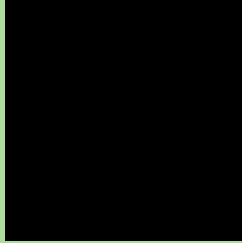
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 174, 220, 156 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 174, 220, 156.

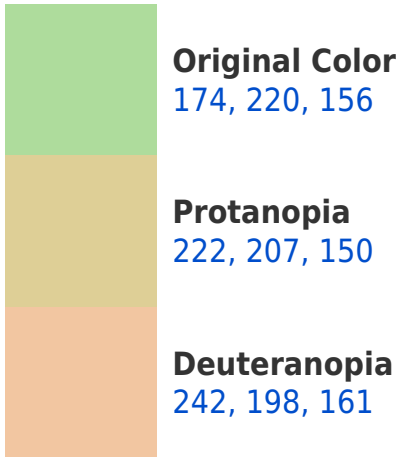


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 174, 220, 156.

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
186, 211, 228

Trichromacy



Original Color

174, 220, 156



Protanomaly

205, 212, 152



Deuteranomaly

217, 206, 159



Tritanomaly

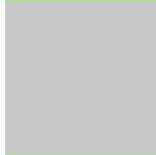
182, 214, 202

Monochromacy



Original Color

174, 220, 156



Achromatopsia

199, 199, 199



Achromatomaly

190, 207, 183

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 174, 220, 156 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(174, 220, 156)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(174, 220, 156)  
}
```

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(174, 220, 156) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(174, 220, 156) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 174, 220, 156 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(174, 220, 156) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(174, 220, 156) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(174, 220, 156)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(174, 220, 156); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(174, 220, 156);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(174, 220,  
156) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 174, 220, 156 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(174, 220, 156) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(174,  
220, 156) }
```

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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