

Converting Colors

RGB(175, 210, 146)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(175, 210, 146) contains.

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Color

RGB(175, 210, 146)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	AFD292
RGB	175, 210, 146
RGB Percent	69%, 82%, 57%
CMY	0.3137, 0.1765, 0.4275
CMYK	0.17, 0.00, 0.30, 0.18
HSL	93°, 42%, 70%
HSV	93°, 30%, 82%
XYZ	45.9141, 57.2825, 35.8308
YIQ	192.2390, -0.3160, -27.3240

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

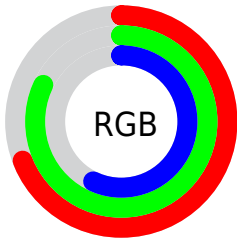
Format	Color
RYB	146, 210, 181
Decimal	11522706
CIELab	80.34, -22.93, 28.02
CIELCh	80, 36.208, 129.296
Yxy	57.2825, 0.3303, 0.4120
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289712786 (0xFFAFD292)
YUV	192.2390, -22.7958, -15.1186
Hunter-Lab	75.6852, -24.1628, 24.9106

Details

The RGB color **175, 210, 146** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **181, 146, 210**, and the grayscale version is **192, 192, 192**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **231, 255, 200**, and **122, 155, 95** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **164, 210, 125**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **186, 210, 167**.

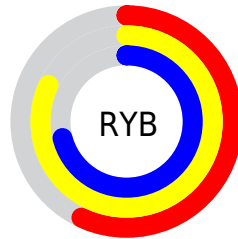
Distribution



Red (69%)

Green (82%)

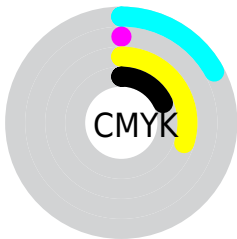
Blue (57%)



Red (57%)

Yellow (82%)

Blue (71%)

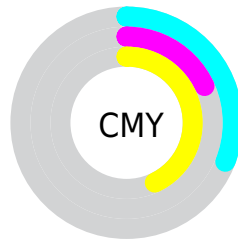


Cyan (17%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (30%)

Black (18%)



Cyan (31%)

Magenta (18%)

Yellow (43%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 175, 210, 146 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 175, 210, 146 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 175, 210, 146

255, 255, 255

 231, 255, 200


 255, 255, 229

 175, 210, 146

 148, 182, 120

 122, 155, 95

 96, 129, 71

 71, 104, 47

 47, 80, 24

 24, 57, 0

 0, 35, 0

 0, 2, 0

 0, 0, 0

 175, 210, 146


 175, 210, 146

 164, 210, 125

 186, 210, 167


 152, 210, 104

 198, 210, 188

 141, 210, 83


 209, 210, 209

 129, 210, 62


 221, 210, 230

 118, 210, 41

 232, 210, 251

 106, 210, 20

 244, 210, 255

 95, 210, 0

 255, 210, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



212, 201, 132



175, 210, 146



135, 216, 174

Triad

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



175, 210, 146



119, 209, 255



255, 174, 190

Complementary

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



175, 210, 146



181, 146, 210

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.



251, 177, 224



175, 210, 146



170, 199, 255

Square

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



175, 210, 146



85, 216, 241



217, 187, 252



255, 179, 158

Rectangle

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



175, 210, 146



109, 218, 197



217, 187, 252



255, 174, 201

Sweetspot

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



175, 210, 146



242, 255, 232



210, 180, 146



120, 128, 113



0, 0, 0



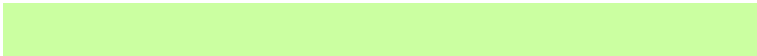
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



175, 210, 146



203, 255, 161



146, 210, 148



99, 105, 94



76, 168, 0



18, 41, 0

Inverse Universe

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



181, 146, 210



212, 161, 255



210, 146, 208



100, 94, 105



92, 0, 168



22, 0, 41

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 175, 210, 146 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 175, 210, 146 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

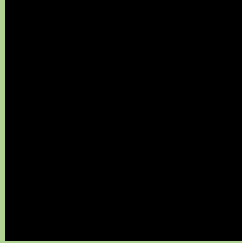
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 175, 210, 146 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 175, 210, 146.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 175, 210, 146.

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
175, 210, 146

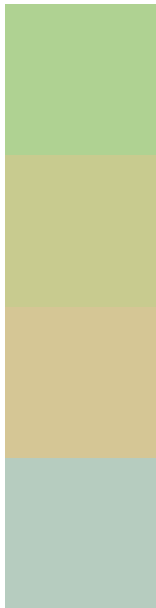
Protanopia
214, 199, 141

Deuteranopia
234, 191, 150



Tritanopia
186, 201, 217

Trichromacy



Original Color
175, 210, 146

Protanomaly
200, 203, 143

Deuteranomaly
213, 198, 149

Tritanomaly
182, 204, 191

Monochromacy



Original Color
175, 210, 146

Achromatopsia
192, 192, 192

Achromatomaly
186, 199, 175

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 175, 210, 146 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(175, 210, 146)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(175, 210, 146)  
}
```

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(175, 210, 146) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(175, 210, 146) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 175, 210, 146 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(175, 210, 146) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(175, 210, 146) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(175, 210, 146)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(175, 210, 146); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(175, 210, 146);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(175, 210,  
146) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 175, 210, 146 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(175, 210, 146) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(175,  
210, 146) }
```

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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