

Converting Colors

RGB(176, 214, 125)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(176, 214, 125) contains.

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Color

RGB(176, 214, 125)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B0D67D
RGB	176, 214, 125
RGB Percent	69%, 84%, 49%
CMY	0.3098, 0.1608, 0.5098
CMYK	0.18, 0.00, 0.42, 0.16
HSL	86°, 52%, 66%
HSV	86°, 42%, 84%
XYZ	45.6527, 58.8039, 28.3462
YIQ	192.4920, 5.9210, -35.7350

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

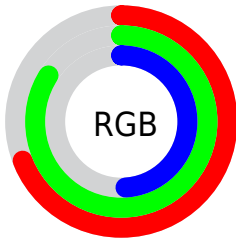
Format	Color
RYB	125, 214, 163
Decimal	11589245
CIELab	81.18, -27.32, 39.85
CIELCh	81, 48.319, 124.433
Yxy	58.8039, 0.3438, 0.4428
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289779325 (0xFFB0D67D)
YUV	192.4920, -33.2736, -14.4635
Hunter-Lab	76.6837, -27.9286, 31.7620

Details

The RGB color **176, 214, 125** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC66**. A complement of this color would be **163, 125, 214**, and the grayscale version is **193, 193, 193**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **233, 255, 179**, and **122, 159, 74** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **167, 214, 104**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **185, 214, 146**.

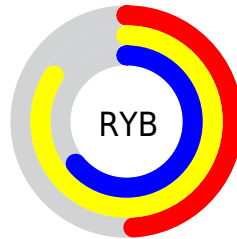
Distribution



Red (69%)

Green (84%)

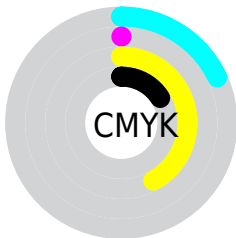
Blue (49%)



Red (49%)

Yellow (84%)

Blue (64%)

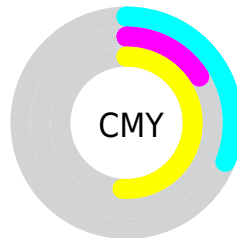


Cyan (18%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (42%)

Black (16%)



Cyan (31%)

Magenta (16%)

Yellow (51%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 176, 214, 125 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 176, 214, 125 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 176, 214, 125

255, 255, 255

 233, 255, 179


 255, 255, 207


 255, 255, 235

 176, 214, 125


 149, 186, 99

 122, 159, 74

 96, 133, 49

 70, 107, 24

 45, 83, 0

 21, 60, 0

 0, 38, 0

 0, 8, 0

 0, 0, 0

■ 176, 214, 125

■ 176, 214, 125

■ 167, 214, 104

■ 185, 214, 146

■ 158, 214, 82

■ 194, 214, 168

■ 149, 214, 61

■ 203, 214, 189

■ 139, 214, 39

■ 213, 214, 211

■ 130, 214, 18

■ 222, 214, 232

■ 123, 214, 0

■ 231, 214, 253

■ 240, 214, 255

■ 249, 214, 255

■ 255, 214, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



224, 201, 110



176, 214, 125



119, 222, 161

Triad

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



176, 214, 125



27, 217, 255



255, 165, 197

Complementary

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



176, 214, 125



163, 125, 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, 172, 242



176, 214, 125



143, 204, 255

Square

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



176, 214, 125



0, 224, 251



215, 187, 255



255, 171, 153

Rectangle

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



176, 214, 125



69, 225, 191



215, 187, 255



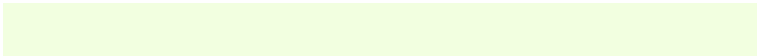
255, 166, 212

Sweetspot

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



176, 214, 125



242, 255, 224



214, 162, 125



120, 128, 110



0, 0, 0



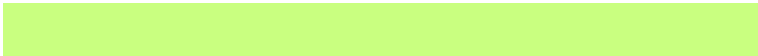
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



176, 214, 125



201, 255, 128



132, 214, 125



103, 107, 96



98, 171, 0



25, 43, 0

Inverse Universe

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



163, 125, 214



182, 128, 255



207, 125, 214



101, 96, 107



73, 0, 171



19, 0, 43

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 176, 214, 125 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 176, 214, 125 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 176, 214, 125 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 176, 214, 125.

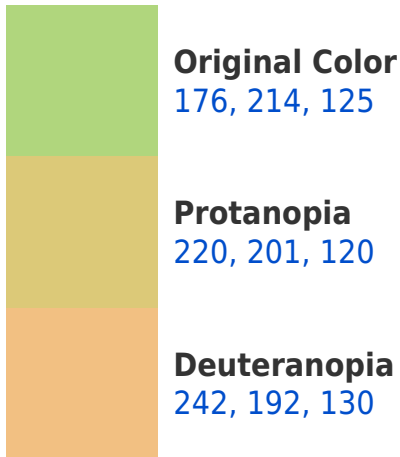


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 176, 214, 125.

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
189, 203, 219

Trichromacy



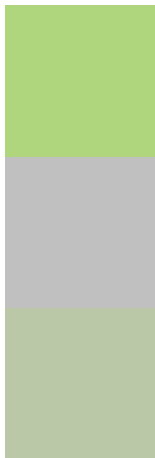
Original Color
176, 214, 125

Protanomaly
204, 206, 122

Deuteranomaly
218, 200, 128

Tritanomaly
184, 207, 185

Monochromacy



Original Color
176, 214, 125

Achromatopsia
192, 192, 192

Achromatomaly
186, 200, 168

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 176, 214, 125 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(176, 214, 125)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(176, 214, 125)  
}
```

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(176, 214, 125) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(176, 214, 125) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 176, 214, 125 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(176, 214, 125) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(176, 214, 125) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(176, 214, 125)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(176, 214, 125); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(176, 214, 125);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(176, 214,  
125) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 176, 214, 125 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(176, 214, 125) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(176,  
214, 125) }
```

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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