

Converting Colors

RGB(176, 226, 158)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(176, 226, 158) contains.

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Color

RGB(176, 226, 158)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B0E29E
RGB	176, 226, 158
RGB Percent	69%, 89%, 62%
CMY	0.3098, 0.1137, 0.3804
CMYK	0.22, 0.00, 0.30, 0.11
HSL	104°, 54%, 75%
HSV	104°, 30%, 89%
XYZ	51.2724, 66.0914, 42.4023
YIQ	203.2980, -7.9720, -31.7480

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

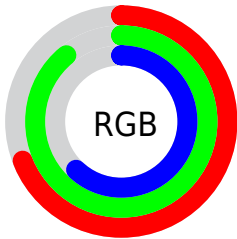
Format	Color
RYB	158, 226, 208
Decimal	11592350
CIELab	85.04, -28.51, 28.16
CIELCh	85, 40.071, 135.351
Yxy	66.0914, 0.3209, 0.4137
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289782430 (0xFFB0E29E)
YUV	203.2980, -22.3319, -23.9403
Hunter-Lab	81.2966, -29.6922, 25.9834

Details

The RGB color **176, 226, 158** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **208, 158, 226**, and the grayscale version is **204, 204, 204**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **232, 255, 213**, and **122, 170, 106** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **159, 226, 135**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **193, 226, 181**.

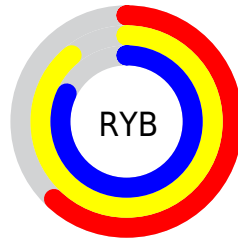
Distribution



Red (69%)

Green (89%)

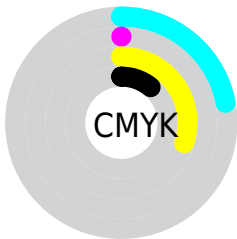
Blue (62%)



Red (62%)

Yellow (89%)

Blue (82%)

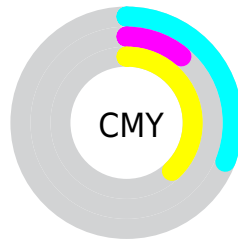


Cyan (22%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (30%)

Black (11%)



Cyan (31%)

Magenta (11%)

Yellow (38%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 176, 226, 158 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, 226, 158 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 176, 226, 158

255, 255, 255


 232, 255, 213


 255, 255, 242

 176, 226, 158


 149, 198, 132

 122, 170, 106

 96, 144, 81

 71, 118, 58

 46, 93, 35

 20, 69, 11

 0, 46, 0

 0, 26, 0

 0, 0, 0

 176, 226, 158

 176, 226, 158

 159, 226, 135


 193, 226, 181

 143, 226, 113

 209, 226, 203

 126, 226, 90

 226, 226, 226


 110, 226, 68

 242, 226, 248

 93, 226, 45

 255, 226, 255

 76, 226, 22

 60, 226, 0

Harmonies

Analogous

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



219, 216, 138



176, 226, 158



130, 232, 192

Triad

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



176, 226, 158



131, 222, 255



255, 184, 194

Complementary

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



176, 226, 158



208, 158, 226

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, 186, 233



176, 226, 158



190, 209, 255

Square

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



176, 226, 158



82, 230, 255



241, 196, 255



255, 191, 160

Rectangle

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



176, 226, 158



100, 233, 218



241, 196, 255



255, 183, 207

Sweetspot

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



176, 226, 158



238, 255, 232



226, 208, 158



117, 128, 113



0, 0, 0



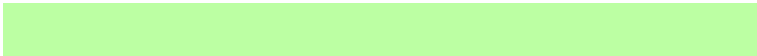
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



176, 226, 158



188, 255, 163



158, 226, 174



104, 112, 101



47, 176, 0



13, 48, 0

Inverse Universe

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



208, 158, 226



231, 163, 255



226, 158, 210



109, 101, 112



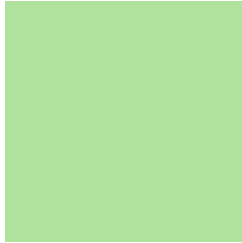
129, 0, 176



36, 0, 48

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 176, 226, 158 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

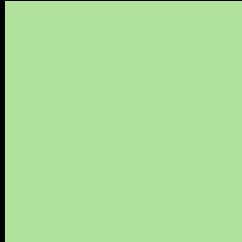
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 226, 158 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

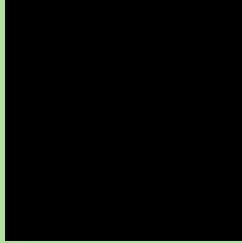
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 226, 158 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 176, 226, 158.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 176, 226, 158.

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](#).

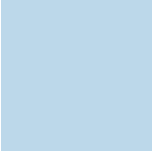
Dichromacy



Original Color
176, 226, 158

Protanopia
228, 212, 152

Deuteranopia
248, 203, 163



Tritanopia
188, 216, 234

Trichromacy



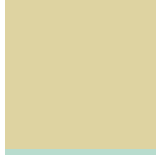
Original Color

176, 226, 158



Protanomaly

209, 217, 154



Deuteranomaly

222, 211, 161



Tritanomaly

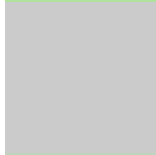
184, 220, 206

Monochromacy



Original Color

176, 226, 158



Achromatopsia

203, 203, 203



Achromatomaly

193, 211, 187

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 176, 226, 158 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, 226, 158)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(176, 226, 158)  
}
```

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, 226, 158) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(176, 226, 158) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 176, 226, 158 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, 226, 158) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(176, 226, 158) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(176, 226, 158)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(176, 226, 158); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(176, 226, 158);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(176, 226,  
158) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 176, 226, 158 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(176, 226, 158) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(176,  
226, 158) }
```

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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