

Converting Colors

RGB(176, 234, 145)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(176, 234, 145) contains.

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Color

RGB(176, 234, 145)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B0EA91
RGB	176, 234, 145
RGB Percent	69%, 92%, 57%
CMY	0.3098, 0.0824, 0.4314
CMYK	0.25, 0.00, 0.38, 0.08
HSL	99°, 68%, 74%
HSV	99°, 38%, 92%
XYZ	52.4381, 70.1201, 37.5588
YIQ	206.5120, -5.9990, -39.9750

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

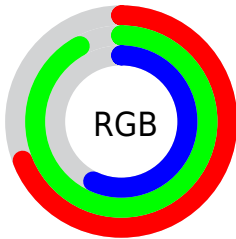
Format	Color
RYB	145, 234, 203
Decimal	11594385
CIELab	87.06, -34.12, 37.42
CIElCh	87, 50.640, 132.362
Yxy	70.1201, 0.3275, 0.4379
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289784465 (0xFFB0EA91)
YUV	206.5120, -30.3254, -26.7590
Hunter-Lab	83.7377, -34.7610, 32.0231

Details

The RGB color **176, 234, 145** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCFF99**. A complement of this color would be **203, 145, 234**, and the grayscale version is **207, 207, 207**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **233, 255, 200**, and **121, 178, 93** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **161, 234, 122**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **191, 234, 168**.

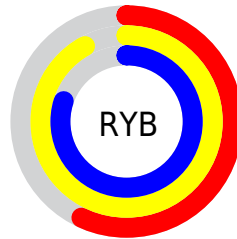
Distribution



Red (69%)

Green (92%)

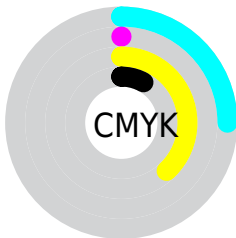
Blue (57%)



Red (57%)

Yellow (92%)

Blue (80%)

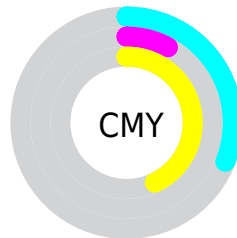


Cyan (25%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (38%)

Black (8%)



Cyan (31%)

Magenta (8%)

Yellow (43%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 176, 234, 145 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, 234, 145 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 176, 234, 145


255, 255, 255

 233, 255, 200

 255, 255, 228

 176, 234, 145

 148, 206, 119

 121, 178, 93

 95, 151, 68

 69, 125, 44

 43, 100, 19

 12, 75, 0

 0, 52, 0

 0, 32, 0

 0, 0, 0

■ 176, 234, 145

■ 176, 234, 145

■ 161, 234, 122

■ 191, 234, 168

■ 146, 234, 98

■ 206, 234, 192

■ 130, 234, 75

■ 222, 234, 215

■ 115, 234, 51

■ 237, 234, 239

■ 100, 234, 28

■ 252, 234, 255

■ 85, 234, 5

■ 255, 234, 255

■ 82, 234, 0

Harmonies

Analogous

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



229, 222, 122



176, 234, 145



112, 241, 187

Triad

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



176, 234, 145



81, 231, 255



255, 180, 200

Complementary

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



176, 234, 145



203, 145, 234

Split Complementary

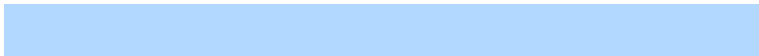
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



255, 183, 248



176, 234, 145



179, 216, 255

Square

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



176, 234, 145



0, 240, 255



249, 198, 255



255, 189, 155

Rectangle

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



176, 234, 145



49, 243, 220



249, 198, 255



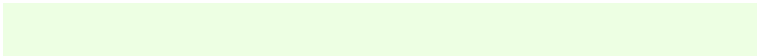
255, 179, 216

Sweetspot

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



176, 234, 145



237, 255, 227



234, 203, 145



117, 128, 111



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



176, 234, 145



179, 255, 138



145, 234, 158



110, 117, 106



63, 181, 0



19, 54, 0

Inverse Universe

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



203, 145, 234



214, 138, 255



234, 145, 221



113, 106, 117



118, 0, 181



35, 0, 54

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 176, 234, 145 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

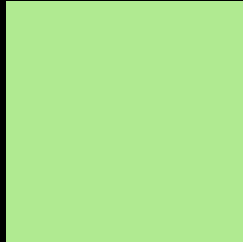
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 234, 145 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, 234, 145 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 176, 234, 145.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 176, 234, 145.

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, 234, 145

Protanopia
237, 217, 138

Deuteranopia
255, 209, 160



Tritanopia
191, 223, 240

Trichromacy



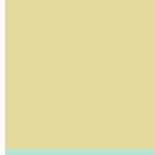
Original Color

176, 234, 145



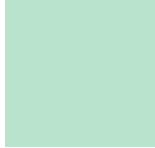
Protanomaly

215, 223, 141



Deuteranomaly

226, 218, 155



Tritanomaly

186, 227, 205

Monochromacy



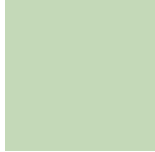
Original Color

176, 234, 145



Achromatopsia

207, 207, 207



Achromatomaly

196, 217, 184

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 176, 234, 145 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, 234, 145)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(176, 234, 145)  
}
```

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, 234, 145) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(176, 234, 145) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 176, 234, 145 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, 234, 145) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(176, 234, 145) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(176, 234, 145)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(176, 234, 145); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(176, 234, 145);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(176, 234,  
145) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 176, 234, 145 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(176, 234, 145) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(176,  
234, 145) }
```

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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