

Converting Colors

RGB(178, 200, 137)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(178, 200, 137) contains.

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Color

RGB(178, 200, 137)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B2C889
RGB	178, 200, 137
RGB Percent	70%, 78%, 54%
CMY	0.3020, 0.2157, 0.4627
CMYK	0.11, 0.00, 0.32, 0.22
HSL	81°, 36%, 66%
HSV	81°, 32%, 78%
XYZ	43.5297, 52.5797, 31.5215
YIQ	186.2400, 7.1110, -24.2570

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

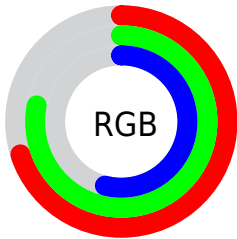
Format	Color
RYB	137, 200, 159
Decimal	11716745
CIELab	77.63, -18.15, 29.12
CIElCh	78, 34.314, 121.942
Yxy	52.5797, 0.3411, 0.4120
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289906825 (0xFFB2C889)
YUV	186.2400, -24.2753, -7.2265
Hunter-Lab	72.5118, -19.7400, 24.9844

Details

The RGB color **178, 200, 137** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **C9C999**. A complement of this color would be **159, 137, 200**, and the grayscale version is **186, 186, 186**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **234, 255, 191**, and **125, 146, 86** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **171, 200, 117**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **185, 200, 157**.

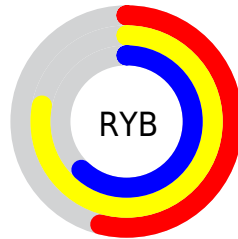
Distribution



Red (70%)

Green (78%)

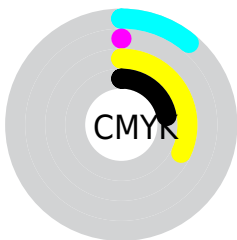
Blue (54%)



Red (54%)

Yellow (78%)

Blue (62%)

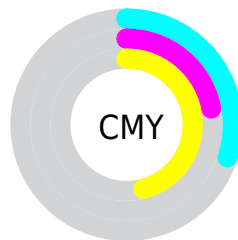


Cyan (11%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (32%)

Black (22%)



Cyan (30%)

Magenta (22%)

Yellow (46%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 178, 200, 137 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 178, 200, 137 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 178, 200, 137


255, 255, 255


 234, 255, 191

 255, 255, 219

 255, 255, 248


 178, 200, 137

 151, 173, 111

 125, 146, 86

 99, 120, 62

 74, 95, 39

 50, 72, 16

 29, 49, 0

 0, 29, 0

 0, 0, 0

 178, 200, 137

 178, 200, 137

■ 171, 200, 117

■ 185, 200, 157

■ 164, 200, 97

■ 192, 200, 177

■ 157, 200, 77

■ 199, 200, 197

■ 150, 200, 57

■ 206, 200, 217

■ 143, 200, 37

■ 213, 200, 237

■ 136, 200, 17

■ 220, 200, 255

■ 130, 200, 0

■ 227, 200, 255

■ 234, 200, 255

■ 241, 200, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



212, 190, 128



178, 200, 137



141, 206, 161

Triad

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



178, 200, 137



107, 203, 247



253, 168, 191

Complementary

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



178, 200, 137



159, 137, 200

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.



234, 173, 222



178, 200, 137



153, 194, 255

Square

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



178, 200, 137



86, 208, 224



199, 183, 246



254, 171, 160

Rectangle

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



178, 200, 137



116, 209, 182



199, 183, 246



249, 169, 202

Sweetspot

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



178, 200, 137



247, 255, 232



200, 158, 137



123, 128, 113



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



178, 200, 137



221, 255, 158



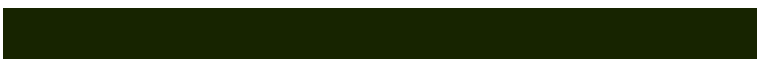
148, 200, 137



96, 99, 90



106, 163, 0



23, 36, 0

Inverse Universe

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



159, 137, 200



192, 158, 255



190, 137, 200



93, 90, 99



57, 0, 163



12, 0, 36

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 178, 200, 137 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 178, 200, 137 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

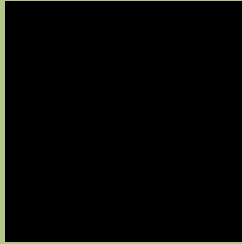
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

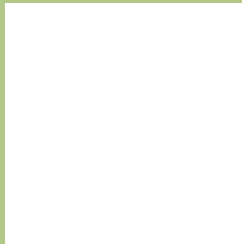
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

RGB 178, 200, 137 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 178, 200, 137.

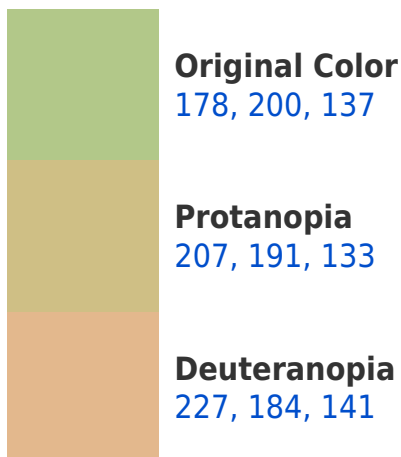


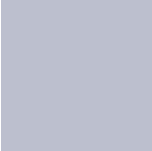
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 178, 200, 137.

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](#).

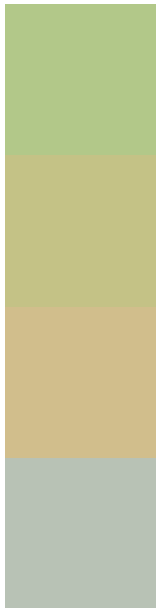
Dichromacy





Tritanopia
188, 191, 206

Trichromacy



Original Color
178, 200, 137

Protanomaly
196, 194, 134

Deuteranomaly
209, 190, 140

Tritanomaly
184, 194, 181

Monochromacy



Original Color
178, 200, 137

Achromatopsia
186, 186, 186

Achromatomaly
183, 191, 168

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 178, 200, 137 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(178, 200, 137)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(178, 200, 137)  
}
```

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(178, 200, 137) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(178, 200, 137) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 178, 200, 137 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(178, 200, 137) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(178, 200, 137) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(178, 200, 137) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(178, 200, 137); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(178, 200, 137);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(178, 200,  
137) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 178, 200, 137 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(178, 200, 137) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(178,  
200, 137) }
```

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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