

Converting Colors

RGB(178, 210, 142)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(178, 210, 142) contains.

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Color

RGB(178, 210, 142)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B2D28E
RGB	178, 210, 142
RGB Percent	70%, 82%, 56%
CMY	0.3020, 0.1765, 0.4431
CMYK	0.15, 0.00, 0.32, 0.18
HSL	88°, 43%, 69%
HSV	88°, 32%, 82%
XYZ	46.2892, 57.5112, 34.2523
YIQ	192.6800, 2.7560, -27.9320

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

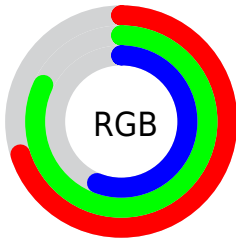
Format	Color
RYB	142, 210, 174
Decimal	11719310
CIELab	80.47, -22.42, 30.30
CIElCh	80, 37.692, 126.497
Yxy	57.5112, 0.3353, 0.4166
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289909390 (0xFFB2D28E)
YUV	192.6800, -24.9852, -12.8744
Hunter-Lab	75.8361, -23.7596, 26.3063

Details

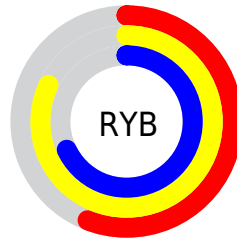
The RGB color **178, 210, 142** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **174, 142, 210**, and the grayscale version is **193, 193, 193**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **234, 255, 196**, and **124, 155, 91** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **168, 210, 121**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **188, 210, 163**.

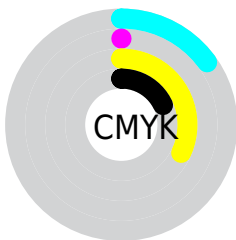
Distribution



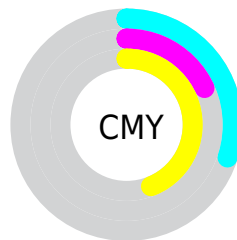
- Red (70%)
- Green (82%)
- Blue (56%)



- Red (56%)
- Yellow (82%)
- Blue (68%)



- Cyan (15%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (32%)
- Black (18%)



- Cyan (30%)
- Magenta (18%)
- Yellow (44%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 178, 210, 142 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, 210, 142 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 178, 210, 142


255, 255, 255

 234, 255, 196

 255, 255, 224

255, 255, 253

 178, 210, 142

 151, 182, 116

 124, 155, 91

 99, 129, 67

 74, 104, 43

 50, 80, 20

 27, 57, 0

 0, 35, 0

 0, 3, 0

 0, 0, 0

 178, 210, 142


 178, 210, 142

 168, 210, 121

 188, 210, 163

 158, 210, 100

 198, 210, 184

 148, 210, 79

 208, 210, 205

 138, 210, 58


 218, 210, 226

 129, 210, 37

 227, 210, 247

 119, 210, 16

 237, 210, 255

 111, 210, 0

 247, 210, 255

 255, 210, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



216, 200, 129



178, 210, 142



136, 216, 170

Triad

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



178, 210, 142



109, 211, 255



255, 173, 193

Complementary

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



178, 210, 142



174, 142, 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, 228



178, 210, 142



163, 200, 255

Square

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



178, 210, 142



76, 217, 240



214, 188, 255



255, 177, 159

Rectangle

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



178, 210, 142



108, 219, 194



214, 188, 255



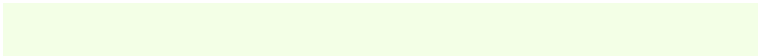
255, 173, 205

Sweetspot

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



178, 210, 142



243, 255, 230



210, 174, 142



120, 128, 112



0, 0, 0



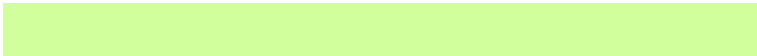
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



178, 210, 142



208, 255, 156



144, 210, 142



100, 105, 94



89, 168, 0



22, 41, 0

Inverse Universe

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



174, 142, 210



202, 156, 255



208, 142, 210



99, 94, 105



79, 0, 168



19, 0, 41

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 178, 210, 142 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, 210, 142 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

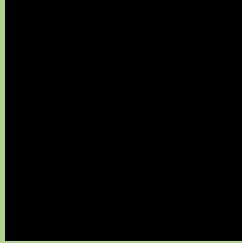
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 210, 142 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 178, 210, 142.

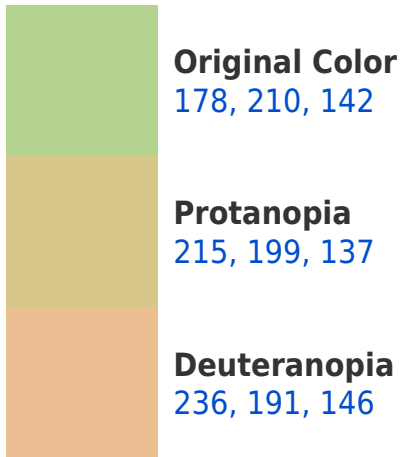


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 178, 210, 142.

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, 201, 217

Trichromacy



Original Color
178, 210, 142

Protanomaly
202, 203, 139

Deuteranomaly
215, 198, 145

Tritanomaly
185, 204, 190

Monochromacy



Original Color
178, 210, 142

Achromatopsia
193, 193, 193

Achromatomaly
188, 199, 174

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 178, 210, 142 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, 210, 142)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(178, 210, 142)  
}
```

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, 210, 142) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(178, 210, 142) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 178, 210, 142 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, 210, 142) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(178, 210, 142) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(178, 210, 142)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(178, 210, 142); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(178, 210, 142);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(178, 210,  
142) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 178, 210, 142 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(178, 210, 142) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(178,  
210, 142) }
```

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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