

Converting Colors

RGB(178, 210, 143)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(178, 210, 143) contains.

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Color

RGB(178, 210, 143)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B2D28F
RGB	178, 210, 143
RGB Percent	70%, 82%, 56%
CMY	0.3020, 0.1765, 0.4392
CMYK	0.15, 0.00, 0.32, 0.18
HSL	89°, 43%, 69%
HSV	89°, 32%, 82%
XYZ	46.3646, 57.5413, 34.6495
YIQ	192.7940, 2.4350, -27.6210

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

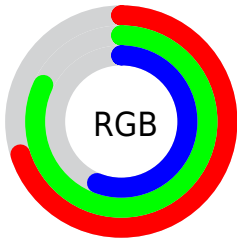
Format	Color
RYB	143, 210, 175
Decimal	11719311
CIELab	80.48, -22.28, 29.81
CIELCh	80, 37.211, 126.776
Yxy	57.5413, 0.3346, 0.4153
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289909391 (0xFFB2D28F)
YUV	192.7940, -24.5484, -12.9743
Hunter-Lab	75.8560, -23.6455, 26.0167

Details

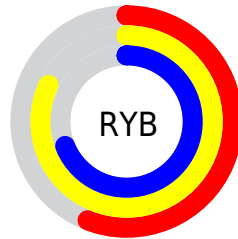
The RGB color **178, 210, 143** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **175, 143, 210**, and the grayscale version is **193, 193, 193**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **234, 255, 197**, and **124, 155, 92** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **168, 210, 122**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **188, 210, 164**.

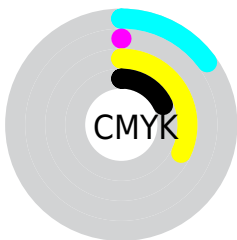
Distribution



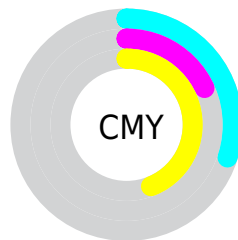
- Red (70%)
- Green (82%)
- Blue (56%)



- Red (56%)
- Yellow (82%)
- Blue (69%)



- 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, 143 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, 143 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 178, 210, 143


255, 255, 255

 234, 255, 197


 255, 255, 225

255, 255, 254

 178, 210, 143

 151, 182, 117

 124, 155, 92

 99, 129, 68

 74, 104, 44

 50, 80, 21

 27, 57, 0

 0, 35, 0

 0, 3, 0

 0, 0, 0

 178, 210, 143


 178, 210, 143

 168, 210, 122

 188, 210, 164

 158, 210, 101

 198, 210, 185

 148, 210, 80

 208, 210, 206

 138, 210, 59


 218, 210, 227

 128, 210, 38

 228, 210, 248

 118, 210, 17

 238, 210, 255

 110, 210, 0

 248, 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, 130



178, 210, 143



137, 216, 171

Triad

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



178, 210, 143



111, 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, 143



175, 143, 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.



250, 177, 228



178, 210, 143



165, 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, 143



79, 217, 240



214, 188, 255



255, 178, 160

Rectangle

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



178, 210, 143



109, 218, 195



214, 188, 255



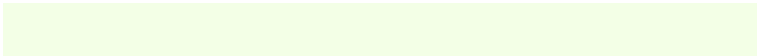
255, 174, 205

Sweetspot

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



178, 210, 143



243, 255, 230



210, 174, 143



120, 128, 112



0, 0, 0



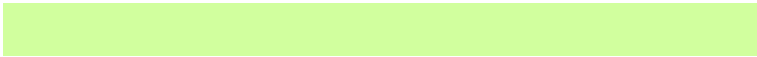
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



178, 210, 143



209, 255, 158



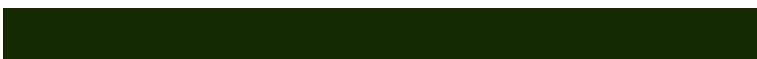
145, 210, 143



100, 105, 94



88, 168, 0



21, 41, 0

Inverse Universe

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



175, 143, 210



204, 158, 255



208, 143, 210



99, 94, 105



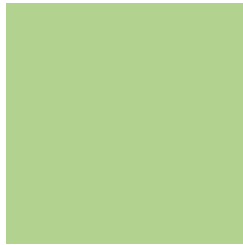
80, 0, 168



19, 0, 41

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 178, 210, 143 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

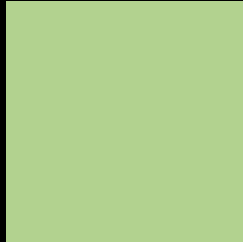
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 143 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

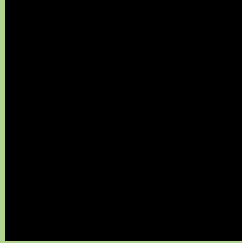
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 143 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 178, 210, 143.

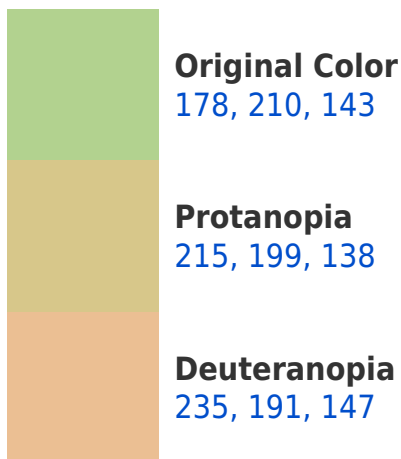


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 178, 210, 143.

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](#).

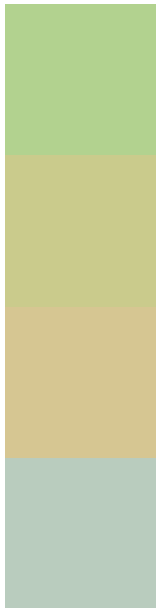
Dichromacy





Tritanopia
189, 201, 217

Trichromacy



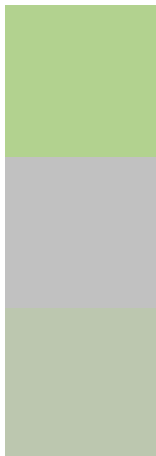
Original Color
178, 210, 143

Protanomaly
202, 203, 140

Deuteranomaly
214, 198, 146

Tritanomaly
185, 204, 190

Monochromacy



Original Color
178, 210, 143

Achromatopsia
193, 193, 193

Achromatomaly
188, 199, 175

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 178, 210, 143 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, 143)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
  color:rgb(178, 210, 143)  
}
```

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, 143) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(178, 210, 143) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 178, 210, 143 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, 143) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(178, 210, 143) }
```

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, 143) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(178, 210, 143); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(178, 210, 143);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(178, 210,  
143) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 178, 210, 143 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, 143) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(178,  
210, 143) }
```

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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