

Converting Colors

RGB(178, 220, 150)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(178, 220, 150) contains.

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Color

RGB(178, 220, 150)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B2DC96
RGB	178, 220, 150
RGB Percent	70%, 86%, 59%
CMY	0.3020, 0.1373, 0.4118
CMYK	0.19, 0.00, 0.32, 0.14
HSL	96°, 50%, 73%
HSV	96°, 32%, 86%
XYZ	49.4583, 62.8534, 38.3793
YIQ	199.4620, -2.5620, -30.6740

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

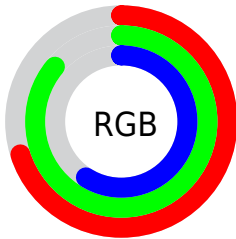
Format	Color
RYB	150, 220, 192
Decimal	11721878
CIELab	83.37, -26.13, 30.04
CIELCh	83, 39.817, 131.021
Yxy	62.8534, 0.3282, 0.4171
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289911958 (0xFFB2DC96)
YUV	199.4620, -24.3848, -18.8222
Hunter-Lab	79.2801, -27.3843, 26.7939

Details

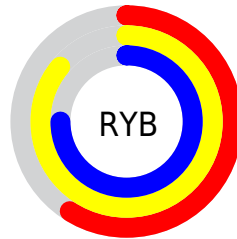
The RGB color **178, 220, 150** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **192, 150, 220**, and the grayscale version is **200, 200, 200**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **235, 255, 205**, and **124, 165, 98** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **165, 220, 128**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **191, 220, 172**.

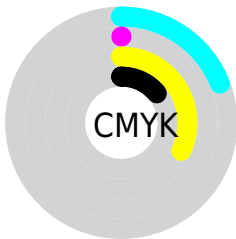
Distribution



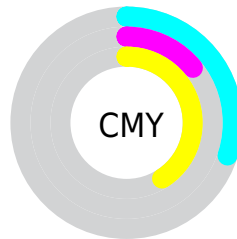
- Red (70%)
- Green (86%)
- Blue (59%)



- Red (59%)
- Yellow (86%)
- Blue (75%)



- Cyan (19%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (32%)
- Black (14%)



- Cyan (30%)
- Magenta (14%)
- Yellow (41%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 178, 220, 150 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, 220, 150 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 178, 220, 150

255, 255, 255

 235, 255, 205

 255, 255, 233

 178, 220, 150

 151, 192, 124

 124, 165, 98

 98, 138, 74

 73, 113, 50

 49, 88, 27

 24, 64, 3

 0, 42, 0


 0, 20, 0

 0, 0, 0

 178, 220, 150

 178, 220, 150

 165, 220, 128


 191, 220, 172


 152, 220, 106

 204, 220, 194

 138, 220, 84

 218, 220, 216

 125, 220, 62

 231, 220, 238

 112, 220, 40

 244, 220, 255

 99, 220, 18

 255, 220, 255

 88, 220, 0

Harmonies

Analogous

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



219, 210, 133



178, 220, 150



133, 226, 182

Triad

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



178, 220, 150



118, 218, 255



255, 179, 195

Complementary

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



178, 220, 150



192, 150, 220

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, 182, 233



178, 220, 150



178, 207, 255

Square

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



178, 220, 150



74, 226, 255



230, 193, 255



255, 185, 160

Rectangle

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



178, 220, 150



102, 228, 208



230, 193, 255



255, 179, 208

Sweetspot

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



178, 220, 150



240, 255, 230



220, 192, 150



118, 128, 112



0, 0, 0



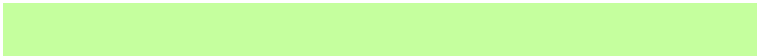
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



178, 220, 150



197, 255, 158



150, 220, 157



103, 110, 99



69, 173, 0



18, 46, 0

Inverse Universe

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



192, 150, 220



216, 158, 255



220, 150, 213



105, 99, 110



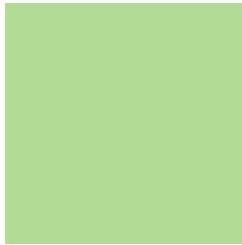
104, 0, 173



28, 0, 46

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 178, 220, 150 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, 220, 150 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, 220, 150 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 178, 220, 150.

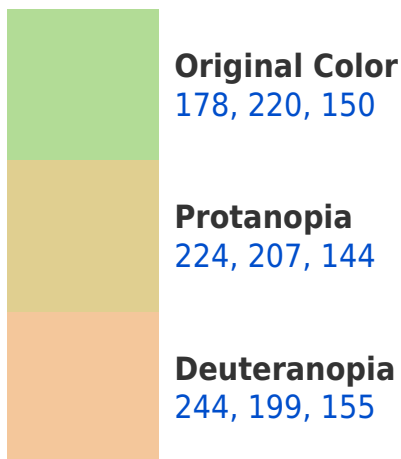


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 178, 220, 150.

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](#).

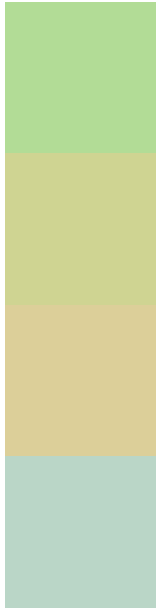
Dichromacy





Tritanopia
190, 210, 227

Trichromacy



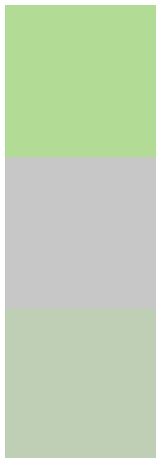
Original Color
178, 220, 150

Protanomaly
207, 212, 146

Deuteranomaly
220, 207, 153

Tritanomaly
186, 214, 199

Monochromacy



Original Color
178, 220, 150

Achromatopsia
199, 199, 199

Achromatomaly
191, 207, 181

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 178, 220, 150 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, 220, 150)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(178, 220, 150)  
}
```

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, 220, 150) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(178, 220, 150) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 178, 220, 150 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, 220, 150) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(178, 220, 150) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(178, 220, 150)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(178, 220, 150); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(178, 220, 150);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(178, 220,  
150) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 178, 220, 150 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(178, 220, 150) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(178,  
220, 150) }
```

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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