

Converting Colors

RGB(178, 255, 156)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(178, 255, 156) contains.

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Color

RGB(178, 255, 156)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B2FF9C
RGB	178, 255, 156
RGB Percent	70%, 100%, 61%
CMY	0.3020, 0.0000, 0.3882
CMYK	0.30, 0.00, 0.39, 0.00
HSL	107°, 100%, 81%
HSV	107°, 39%, 100%
XYZ	60.1208, 83.3853, 44.3788
YIQ	220.6910, -14.1130, -47.1130

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

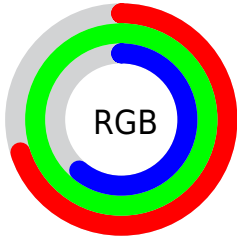
Format	Color
RYB	156, 255, 233
Decimal	11730844
CIELab	93.18, -41.41, 39.96
CIElCh	93, 57.546, 136.021
Yxy	83.3853, 0.3200, 0.4438
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289920924 (0xFFB2FF9C)
YUV	220.6910, -31.8927, -37.4400
Hunter-Lab	91.3155, -42.2803, 35.1063

Details

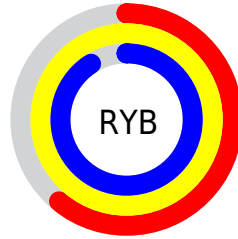
The RGB color **178, 255, 156** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99FF99**. A complement of this color would be **233, 156, 255**, and the grayscale version is **221, 221, 221**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **236, 255, 211**, and **122, 198, 103** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **158, 255, 131**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **198, 255, 182**.

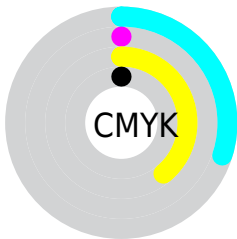
Distribution



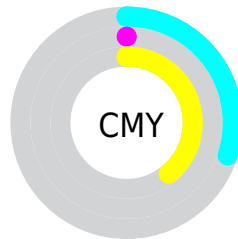
- Red (70%)
- Green (100%)
- Blue (61%)



- Red (61%)
- Yellow (100%)
- Blue (91%)



- Cyan (30%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (39%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (30%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (39%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 178, 255, 156 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, 255, 156 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 178, 255, 156

255, 255, 255

 236, 255, 211

 255, 255, 240

 178, 255, 156

 150, 226, 129

 122, 198, 103

 95, 170, 78

 68, 143, 53

 39, 117, 28

 0, 92, 0

 0, 68, 0

 0, 45, 0

 0, 19, 0

■ 178, 255, 156

■ 178, 255, 156

■ 158, 255, 131

■ 198, 255, 182

■ 138, 255, 105

■ 218, 255, 207

■ 118, 255, 80

■ 238, 255, 233

■ 99, 255, 54

255, 255, 255

■ 79, 255, 29

■ 59, 255, 3

■ 57, 255, 0

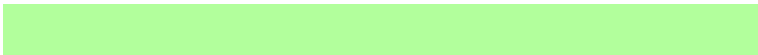
Harmonies

Analogous

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



241, 242, 126



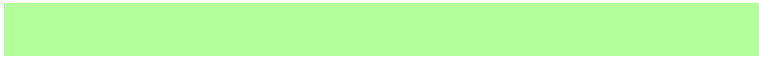
178, 255, 156



96, 255, 207

Triad

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



178, 255, 156



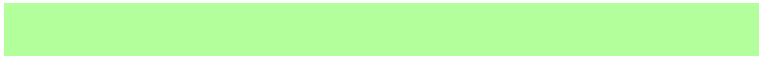
79, 249, 255



255, 191, 208

Complementary

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



178, 255, 156



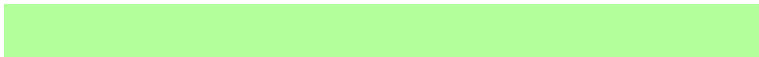
233, 156, 255

Split Complementary

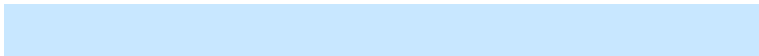
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



255, 193, 255



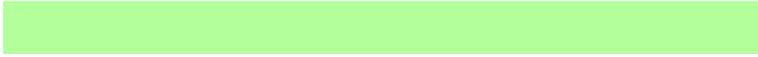
178, 255, 156



200, 231, 255

Square

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



178, 255, 156



0, 255, 255



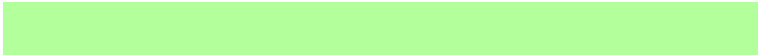
255, 210, 255



255, 204, 158

Rectangle

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



178, 255, 156



0, 255, 245



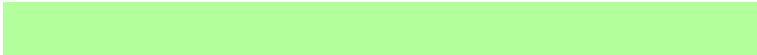
255, 210, 255



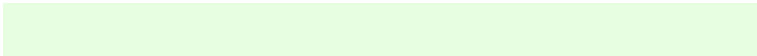
255, 190, 226

Sweetspot

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



178, 255, 156



231, 255, 224



255, 232, 156



114, 128, 110



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

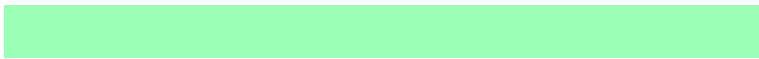
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



178, 255, 156



162, 255, 135



156, 255, 182



118, 128, 115



42, 191, 0



14, 64, 0

Inverse Universe

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



233, 156, 255



228, 135, 255



255, 156, 229



125, 115, 128



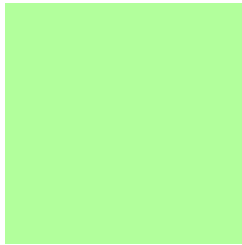
149, 0, 191



50, 0, 64

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 178, 255, 156 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

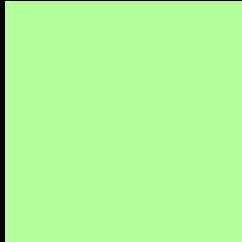
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 255, 156 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

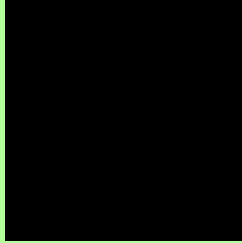
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

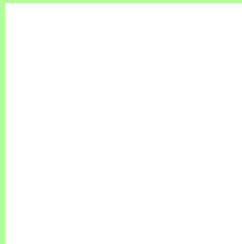
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 178, 255, 156 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 178, 255, 156.

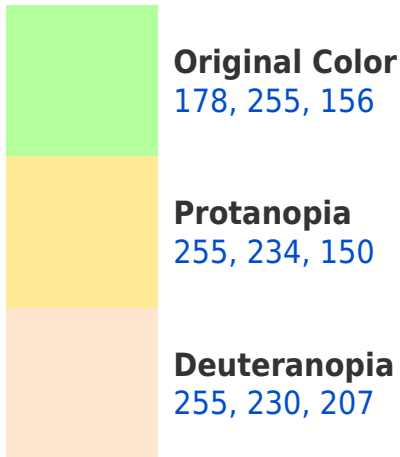


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 178, 255, 156.

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](#).

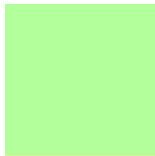
Dichromacy





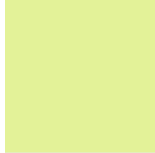
Tritanopia
207, 240, 255

Trichromacy



Original Color

178, 255, 156



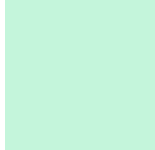
Protanomaly

227, 242, 152



Deuteranomaly

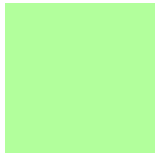
227, 239, 188



Tritanomaly

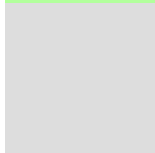
196, 245, 219

Monochromacy



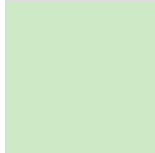
Original Color

178, 255, 156



Achromatopsia

221, 221, 221



Achromatomaly

205, 233, 197

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 178, 255, 156 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, 255, 156)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(178, 255, 156)  
}
```

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, 255, 156) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(178, 255, 156) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 178, 255, 156 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, 255, 156) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(178, 255, 156) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(178, 255, 156)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(178, 255, 156); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(178, 255, 156);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(178, 255,  
156) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 178, 255, 156 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(178, 255, 156) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(178,  
255, 156) }
```

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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