

# Converting Colors

RGB(179, 186, 131)

Have a look what the booklet for  
RGB(179, 186, 131) contains.

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# **Color**

**RGB(179, 186, 131)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B3BA83
RGB	179, 186, 131
RGB Percent	70%, 73%, 51%
CMY	0.2980, 0.2706, 0.4863
CMYK	0.04, 0.00, 0.30, 0.27
HSL	68°, 28%, 62%
HSV	68°, 30%, 73%
XYZ	40.2460, 46.3402, 28.2961
YIQ	177.6370, 13.4830, -18.5890

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

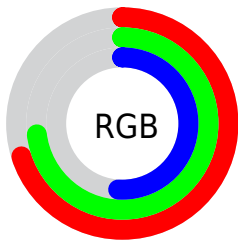
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	131, 186, 138
Decimal	11778691
CIELab	73.77, -11.46, 27.14
CIELCh	74, 29.459, 112.894
Yxy	46.3402, 0.3503, 0.4034
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289968771 (0xFFB3BA83)
YUV	177.6370, -22.9920, 1.1954
Hunter-Lab	68.0736, -13.5973, 23.0065

# Details

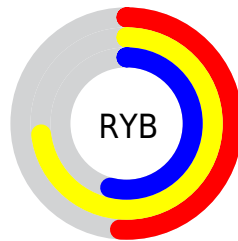
The RGB color **179, 186, 131** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **C4C499**. A complement of this color would be **138, 131, 186**, and the grayscale version is **178, 178, 178**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **235, 242, 184**, and **126, 133, 81** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **177, 186, 112**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **181, 186, 150**.

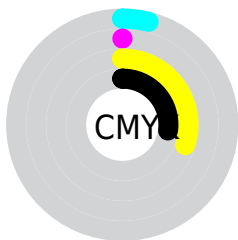
# Distribution



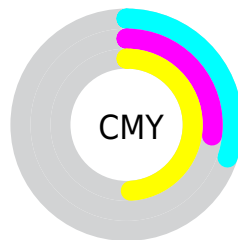
- Red (70%)
- Green (73%)
- Blue (51%)



- Red (51%)
- Yellow (73%)
- Blue (54%)



- Cyan (4%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (30%)
- Black (27%)



- Cyan (30%)
- Magenta (27%)
- Yellow (49%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 179, 186, 131 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 179, 186, 131 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 179, 186, 131


255, 255, 255

 235, 242, 184


 255, 255, 212

 255, 255, 241

 179, 186, 131

 152, 159, 106

 126, 133, 81

 100, 108, 57

 75, 84, 35


 52, 60, 12


 30, 39, 0


 0, 19, 0

 0, 0, 0

 179, 186, 131

 179, 186, 131


 177, 186, 112


 181, 186, 150

 174, 186, 94

 184, 186, 168


 172, 186, 75


 186, 186, 187

 170, 186, 57

 188, 186, 205


 167, 186, 38

 191, 186, 224

 165, 186, 19


 193, 186, 243

 162, 186, 1

 196, 186, 255

 162, 186, 0

 198, 186, 255

 200, 186, 255

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



207, 177, 128



179, 186, 131



148, 192, 148

# Triad

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



179, 186, 131



106, 193, 224



230, 162, 189

# Complementary

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



179, 186, 131



138, 131, 186

# 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.



210, 167, 214



179, 186, 131



138, 186, 234

# Square

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



179, 186, 131



99, 196, 201



177, 177, 231



236, 162, 162

# Rectangle

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



179, 186, 131



127, 195, 164



177, 177, 231



225, 163, 198



# Sweetspot

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



179, 186, 131



239, 242, 220



186, 137, 131



121, 122, 109



250, 250, 250



122, 122, 122



# Same Dimension

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



179, 186, 131



231, 242, 157



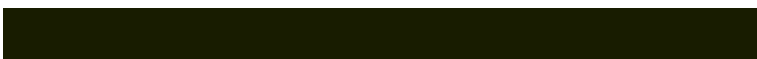
152, 186, 131



91, 92, 83



136, 156, 0



24, 28, 0



# Inverse Universe

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



138, 131, 186



168, 157, 242



165, 131, 186



84, 83, 92



20, 0, 156



4, 0, 28



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 179, 186, 131 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

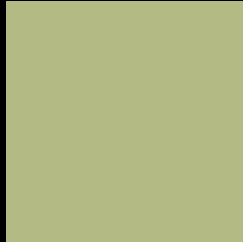
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 179, 186, 131 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

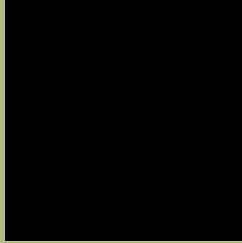
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

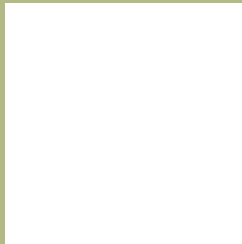
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



## RGB 179, 186, 131 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 179, 186, 131.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 179, 186, 131.

# 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](#).

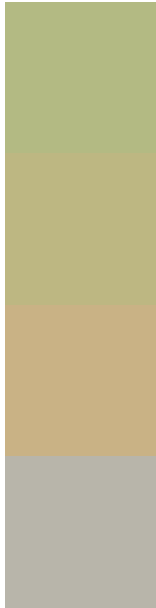
## Dichromacy





**Tritanopia**  
187, 178, 192

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
179, 186, 131

**Protanomaly**  
189, 183, 130

**Deuteranomaly**  
201, 178, 133

**Tritanomaly**  
184, 181, 170

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
179, 186, 131

**Achromatopsia**  
178, 178, 178

**Achromatomaly**  
178, 181, 161

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 179, 186, 131 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(179, 186, 131)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(179, 186, 131)  
}
```

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(179, 186, 131) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(179, 186, 131) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 179, 186, 131 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(179, 186, 131) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(179, 186, 131) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(179, 186, 131)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(179, 186, 131); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(179, 186, 131);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(179, 186,  
131) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 179, 186, 131 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(179, 186, 131) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(179,  
186, 131) }
```

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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