

Converting Colors

RGB(179, 200, 140)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(179, 200, 140) contains.

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Color

RGB(179, 200, 140)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B3C88C
RGB	179, 200, 140
RGB Percent	70%, 78%, 55%
CMY	0.2980, 0.2157, 0.4510
CMYK	0.11, 0.00, 0.30, 0.22
HSL	81°, 35%, 67%
HSV	81°, 30%, 78%
XYZ	43.9783, 52.7857, 32.6817
YIQ	186.8810, 6.7440, -23.1120

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

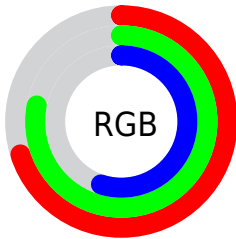
Format	Color
RYB	140, 200, 161
Decimal	11782284
CIELab	77.75, -17.36, 27.73
CIELCh	78, 32.713, 122.055
Yxy	52.7857, 0.3397, 0.4078
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289972364 (0xFFB3C88C)
YUV	186.8810, -23.1123, -6.9116
Hunter-Lab	72.6538, -19.0957, 24.1873

Details

The RGB color **179, 200, 140** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **C4C499**. A complement of this color would be **161, 140, 200**, and the grayscale version is **187, 187, 187**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **235, 255, 194**, and **126, 146, 89** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **172, 200, 120**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **186, 200, 160**.

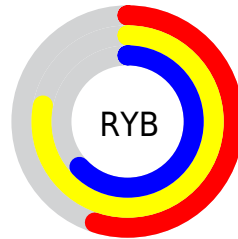
Distribution



Red (70%)

Green (78%)

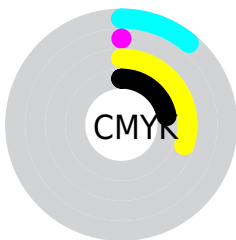
Blue (55%)



Red (55%)

Yellow (78%)

Blue (63%)

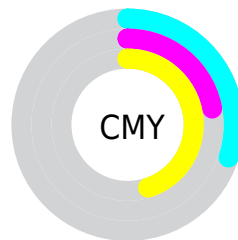


Cyan (11%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (30%)

Black (22%)



Cyan (30%)

Magenta (22%)

Yellow (45%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RGB color 179, 200, 140 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, 200, 140 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 179, 200, 140

 179, 200, 140

255, 255, 255

 152, 173, 114

 235, 255, 194

 126, 146, 89

 255, 255, 222

 100, 120, 65

 255, 255, 251

 75, 95, 42

 52, 72, 20

 30, 49, 0

 0, 29, 0

 0, 0, 0

 179, 200, 140

 179, 200, 140

■ 172, 200, 120

■ 186, 200, 160

■ 165, 200, 100

■ 193, 200, 180

■ 158, 200, 80

■ 200, 200, 200

■ 151, 200, 60

■ 207, 200, 220

■ 144, 200, 40

■ 214, 200, 240

■ 137, 200, 20

■ 221, 200, 255

■ 130, 200, 0

■ 228, 200, 255

■ 235, 200, 255

■ 242, 200, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



211, 191, 131



179, 200, 140



144, 206, 163

Triad

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



179, 200, 140



114, 203, 245



251, 170, 191

Complementary

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



179, 200, 140



161, 140, 200

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.



233, 174, 221



179, 200, 140



156, 194, 252

Square

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



179, 200, 140



94, 208, 223



199, 184, 244



251, 172, 161

Rectangle

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



179, 200, 140



121, 208, 183



199, 184, 244



247, 170, 202

Sweetspot

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



179, 200, 140



247, 255, 232



200, 161, 140



123, 128, 113



0, 0, 0



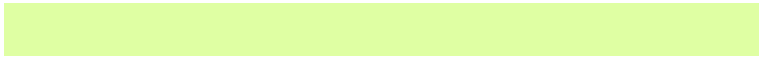
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



179, 200, 140



223, 255, 163



149, 200, 140



96, 99, 90



106, 163, 0



23, 36, 0

Inverse Universe

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



161, 140, 200



195, 163, 255



191, 140, 200



93, 90, 99



57, 0, 163



12, 0, 36

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 179, 200, 140 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

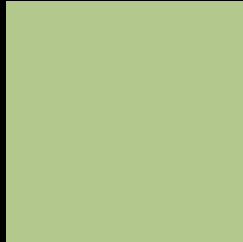
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 200, 140 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

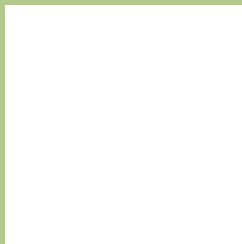
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 179, 200, 140 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 179, 200, 140.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 179, 200, 140.

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](#).

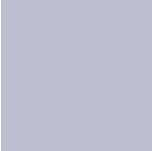
Dichromacy



Original Color
179, 200, 140

Protanopia
207, 192, 136

Deuteranopia
226, 184, 143



Tritanopia
188, 191, 207

Trichromacy



Original Color
179, 200, 140

Protanomaly
197, 195, 137

Deuteranomaly
209, 190, 142

Tritanomaly
185, 194, 183

Monochromacy



Original Color
179, 200, 140

Achromatopsia
187, 187, 187

Achromatomaly
184, 192, 170

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 179, 200, 140 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, 200, 140)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(179, 200, 140)  
}
```

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, 200, 140) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(179, 200, 140) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 179, 200, 140 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, 200, 140) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(179, 200, 140) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(179, 200, 140)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(179, 200, 140); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(179, 200, 140); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(179, 200, 140) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 179, 200, 140 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(179, 200, 140) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(179,  
200, 140) }
```

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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