

Converting Colors

RGB(180, 221, 159)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(180, 221, 159) contains.

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Color

RGB(180, 221, 159)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B4DD9F
RGB	180, 221, 159
RGB Percent	71%, 87%, 62%
CMY	0.2941, 0.1333, 0.3765
CMYK	0.19, 0.00, 0.28, 0.13
HSL	100°, 48%, 75%
HSV	100°, 28%, 87%
XYZ	50.9369, 63.9194, 42.4539
YIQ	201.6730, -4.5340, -27.9740

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

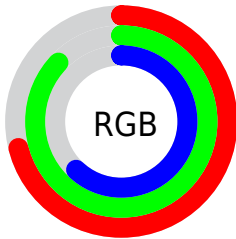
Format	Color
RYB	159, 221, 200
Decimal	11853215
CIELab	83.92, -24.57, 26.17
CIELCh	84, 35.900, 133.196
Yxy	63.9194, 0.3238, 0.4063
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290043295 (0xFFB4DD9F)
YUV	201.6730, -21.0378, -19.0072
Hunter-Lab	79.9496, -26.1873, 24.4812

Details

The RGB color **180, 221, 159** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **200, 159, 221**, and the grayscale version is **202, 202, 202**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **236, 255, 214**, and **126, 166, 107** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **165, 221, 137**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **195, 221, 181**.

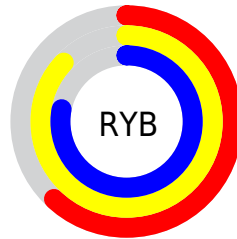
Distribution



Red (71%)

Green (87%)

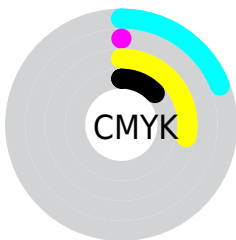
Blue (62%)



Red (62%)

Yellow (87%)

Blue (78%)

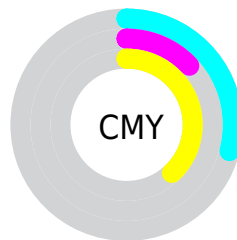


Cyan (19%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (28%)

Black (13%)



Cyan (29%)

Magenta (13%)

Yellow (38%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 180, 221, 159 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 180, 221, 159 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 180, 221, 159

255, 255, 255


 236, 255, 214

 255, 255, 243


 180, 221, 159

 153, 193, 133

 126, 166, 107

 101, 139, 82

 76, 114, 59

 51, 89, 36

 27, 65, 14

 5, 43, 0

 0, 22, 0

 0, 0, 0

 180, 221, 159

 180, 221, 159

 165, 221, 137

 195, 221, 181

 151, 221, 115

 209, 221, 203

 136, 221, 93

 224, 221, 225

 122, 221, 71


 238, 221, 247


 107, 221, 49

 253, 221, 255

 92, 221, 26

 255, 221, 255

 78, 221, 4

 75, 221, 0

Harmonies

Analogous

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



218, 212, 143



180, 221, 159



140, 226, 189

Triad

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



180, 221, 159



137, 218, 255



255, 184, 195

Complementary

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



180, 221, 159



200, 159, 221

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, 186, 230



180, 221, 159



187, 207, 255

Square

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



180, 221, 159



101, 225, 254



233, 195, 255



255, 190, 164

Rectangle

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



180, 221, 159



116, 228, 212



233, 195, 255



255, 184, 207

Sweetspot

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



180, 221, 159



242, 255, 235



221, 199, 159



119, 128, 115



0, 0, 0



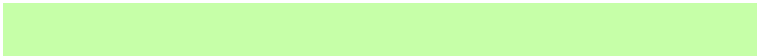
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



180, 221, 159



198, 255, 168



159, 221, 168



102, 110, 99



59, 173, 0



16, 46, 0

Inverse Universe

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



200, 159, 221



226, 168, 255



221, 159, 212



106, 99, 110



115, 0, 173



30, 0, 46

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 180, 221, 159 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 180, 221, 159 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

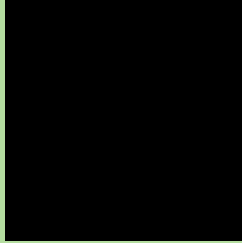
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 180, 221, 159 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 180, 221, 159.

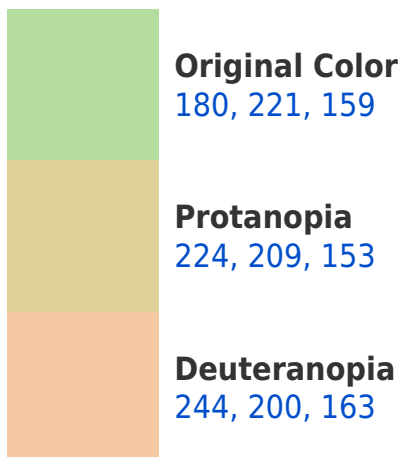


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 180, 221, 159.

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
191, 212, 229

Trichromacy



Original Color

180, 221, 159



Protanomaly

208, 213, 155



Deuteranomaly

221, 208, 162



Tritanomaly

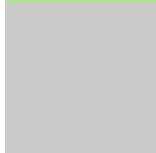
187, 215, 204

Monochromacy



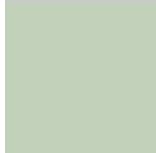
Original Color

180, 221, 159



Achromatopsia

202, 202, 202



Achromatomaly

194, 209, 186

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 180, 221, 159 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(180, 221, 159)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(180, 221, 159)  
}
```

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(180, 221, 159) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(180, 221, 159) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 180, 221, 159 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(180, 221, 159) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(180, 221, 159) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(180, 221, 159)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(180, 221, 159); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(180, 221, 159);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(180, 221,  
159) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 180, 221, 159 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(180, 221, 159) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(180,  
221, 159) }
```

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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