

Converting Colors

RGB(181, 200, 101)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(181, 200, 101) contains.

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Color

RGB(181, 200, 101)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B5C865
RGB	181, 200, 101
RGB Percent	71%, 78%, 40%
CMY	0.2902, 0.2157, 0.6039
CMYK	0.09, 0.00, 0.50, 0.22
HSL	72°, 47%, 59%
HSV	72°, 50%, 78%
XYZ	42.0593, 52.0719, 20.1460
YIQ	183.0330, 20.4550, -34.8170

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

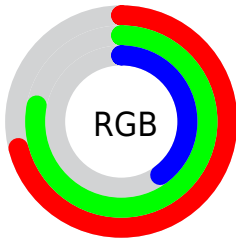
Format	Color
RYB	101, 200, 120
Decimal	11913317
CIELab	77.32, -21.24, 46.94
CIELCh	77, 51.520, 114.348
Yxy	52.0719, 0.3680, 0.4557
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290103397 (0xFFB5C865)
YUV	183.0330, -40.4423, -1.7829
Hunter-Lab	72.1609, -22.2419, 33.9599

Details

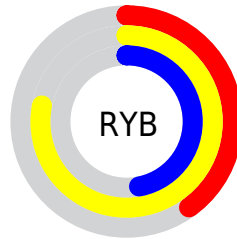
The RGB color **181, 200, 101** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCC66**. A complement of this color would be **120, 101, 200**, and the grayscale version is **183, 183, 183**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **238, 255, 154**, and **126, 146, 50** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **177, 200, 81**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **185, 200, 121**.

Distribution



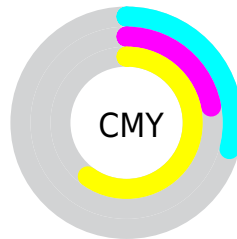
- Red (71%)
- Green (78%)
- Blue (40%)



- Red (40%)
- Yellow (78%)
- Blue (47%)



- Cyan (9%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (50%)
- Black (22%)





- Cyan (29%)
- Magenta (22%)
- Yellow (60%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 181, 200, 101 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 181, 200, 101 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 181, 200, 101

 181, 200, 101

255, 255, 255

 153, 173, 75

 238, 255, 154

 126, 146, 50

 255, 255, 182

 100, 120, 22

 255, 255, 210

 74, 96, 0

 255, 255, 238

 50, 72, 0

 23, 49, 0

 0, 30, 0

 0, 0, 0

 181, 200, 101

 181, 200, 101

■ 177, 200, 81

■ 185, 200, 121

■ 173, 200, 61

■ 189, 200, 141

■ 169, 200, 41

■ 193, 200, 161

■ 166, 200, 21

■ 196, 200, 181

■ 162, 200, 1

■ 200, 200, 201

■ 162, 200, 0

■ 204, 200, 221

■ 208, 200, 241

■ 212, 200, 255

■ 216, 200, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



228, 185, 94



181, 200, 101



124, 210, 133

Triad

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



181, 200, 101



0, 210, 255



255, 152, 202

Complementary

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



181, 200, 101



120, 101, 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.



242, 164, 247



181, 200, 101



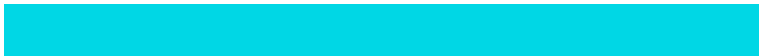
87, 199, 255

Square

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



181, 200, 101



0, 215, 229



181, 182, 255



255, 154, 154

Rectangle

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



181, 200, 101



72, 214, 164



181, 182, 255



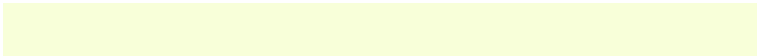
255, 155, 218

Sweetspot

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



181, 200, 101



248, 255, 217



200, 119, 101



123, 128, 105



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



181, 200, 101



226, 255, 105



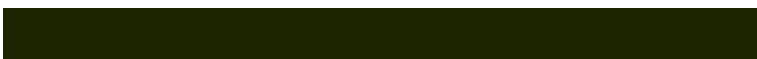
132, 200, 101



98, 99, 90



132, 163, 0



29, 36, 0

Inverse Universe

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



120, 101, 200



133, 105, 255



169, 101, 200



91, 90, 99



31, 0, 163



7, 0, 36

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 181, 200, 101 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 181, 200, 101 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

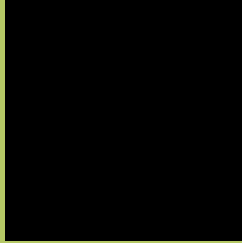
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 181, 200, 101 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 181, 200, 101.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 181, 200, 101.

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
181, 200, 101

Protanopia
210, 191, 98

Deuteranopia
233, 182, 106



Tritanopia
193, 189, 204

Trichromacy



Original Color
181, 200, 101

Protanomaly
199, 194, 99

Deuteranomaly
214, 189, 104

Tritanomaly
189, 193, 167

Monochromacy



Original Color
181, 200, 101

Achromatopsia
183, 183, 183

Achromatomaly
182, 189, 153

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 181, 200, 101 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(181, 200, 101)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(181, 200, 101)  
}
```

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(181, 200, 101) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(181, 200, 101) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 181, 200, 101 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(181, 200, 101) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(181, 200, 101) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(181, 200, 101)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(181, 200, 101); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(181, 200, 101);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(181, 200,  
101) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 181, 200, 101 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(181, 200, 101) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(181,  
200, 101) }
```

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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