

Converting Colors

RGB(182, 216, 180)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(182, 216, 180) contains.

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Color

RGB(182, 216, 180)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B6D8B4
RGB	182, 216, 180
RGB Percent	71%, 85%, 71%
CMY	0.2863, 0.1529, 0.2941
CMYK	0.16, 0.00, 0.17, 0.15
HSL	117°, 32%, 78%
HSV	117°, 17%, 85%
XYZ	52.0855, 62.3521, 52.4700
YIQ	201.7300, -8.7080, -18.4040

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

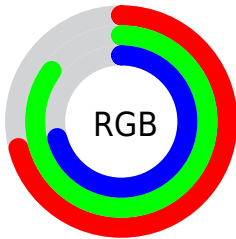
Format	Color
RYB	180, 216, 214
Decimal	11983028
CIELab	83.10, -17.99, 14.06
CIElCh	83, 22.837, 141.992
Yxy	62.3521, 0.3121, 0.3736
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290173108 (0xFFB6D8B4)
YUV	201.7300, -10.7129, -17.3032
Hunter-Lab	78.9633, -20.4444, 15.8770

Details

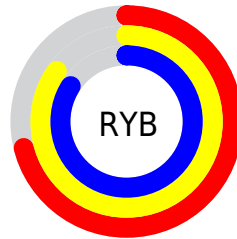
The RGB color **182, 216, 180** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **214, 180, 216**, and the grayscale version is **202, 202, 202**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **238, 255, 236**, and **129, 161, 127** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **162, 216, 158**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **202, 216, 202**.

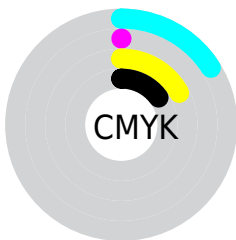
Distribution



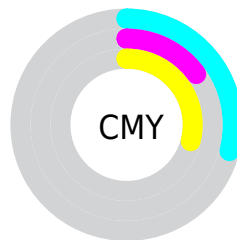
- Red (71%)
- Green (85%)
- Blue (71%)



- Red (71%)
- Yellow (85%)
- Blue (84%)



- Cyan (16%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (17%)
- Black (15%)



- Cyan (29%)
- Magenta (15%)
- Yellow (29%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 182, 216, 180 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 182, 216, 180 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 182, 216, 180

255, 255, 255

 238, 255, 236

 182, 216, 180

 155, 188, 153


 129, 161, 127

 103, 135, 102

 79, 109, 78

 55, 85, 55

 33, 62, 33


 11, 39, 12

 0, 19, 0

 0, 0, 0

 182, 216, 180

 182, 216, 180

 162, 216, 158


 202, 216, 202

 141, 216, 137

 223, 216, 223

 121, 216, 115

 243, 216, 245

 100, 216, 94

 255, 216, 255

 80, 216, 72

 60, 216, 50

 39, 216, 29

 19, 216, 7

 12, 216, 0

Harmonies

Analogous

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



207, 211, 167



182, 216, 180



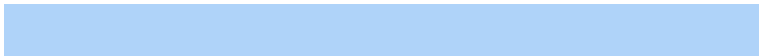
160, 219, 200

Triad

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



182, 216, 180



175, 211, 249



252, 192, 192

Complementary

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



182, 216, 180



214, 180, 216

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.



246, 192, 214



182, 216, 180



203, 203, 247

Square

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



182, 216, 180



154, 216, 240



229, 197, 234



245, 197, 174

Rectangle

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



182, 216, 180



151, 219, 215



229, 197, 234



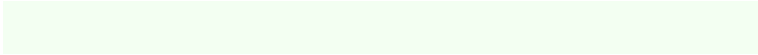
251, 192, 199

Sweetspot

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



182, 216, 180



243, 255, 242



216, 214, 180



120, 128, 120



0, 0, 0



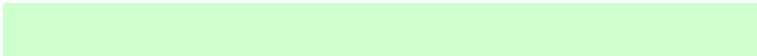
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



182, 216, 180



207, 255, 204



180, 216, 196



97, 107, 96



9, 171, 0



2, 43, 0

Inverse Universe

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



214, 180, 216



252, 204, 255



216, 180, 200



107, 96, 107



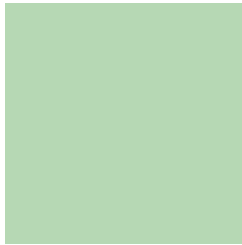
161, 0, 171



41, 0, 43

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 182, 216, 180 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

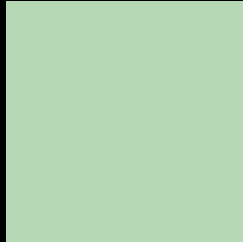
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 182, 216, 180 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

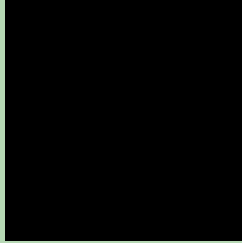
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

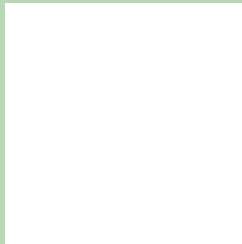
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 182, 216, 180 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 182, 216, 180.

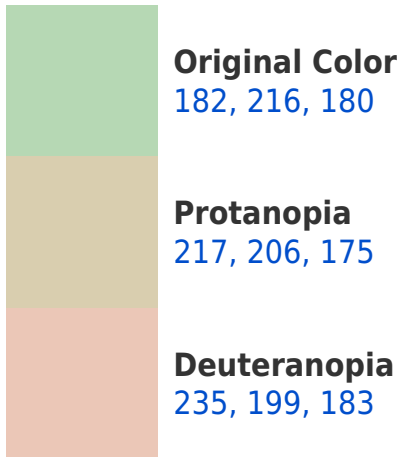


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 182, 216, 180.

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](#).

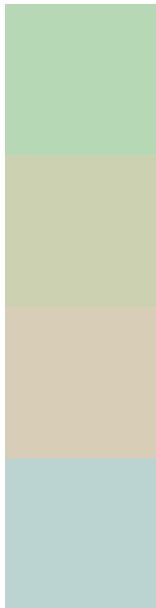
Dichromacy





Tritanopia
190, 210, 226

Trichromacy



Original Color
182, 216, 180

Protanomaly
204, 210, 177

Deuteranomaly
216, 205, 182

Tritanomaly
187, 212, 209

Monochromacy



Original Color
182, 216, 180

Achromatopsia
202, 202, 202

Achromatomaly
195, 207, 194

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 182, 216, 180 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(182, 216, 180)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(182, 216, 180)  
}
```

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(182, 216, 180) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(182, 216, 180) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 182, 216, 180 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(182, 216, 180) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(182, 216, 180) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(182, 216, 180)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(182, 216, 180); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(182, 216, 180);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(182, 216,  
180) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 182, 216, 180 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(182, 216, 180) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(182,  
216, 180) }
```

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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