

Converting Colors

RGB(183, 194, 116)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(183, 194, 116) contains.

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Color

RGB(183, 194, 116)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B7C274
RGB	183, 194, 116
RGB Percent	72%, 76%, 45%
CMY	0.2824, 0.2392, 0.5451
CMYK	0.06, 0.00, 0.40, 0.24
HSL	68°, 39%, 61%
HSV	68°, 40%, 76%
XYZ	41.9726, 49.9118, 23.9447
YIQ	181.8190, 18.4820, -26.5900

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

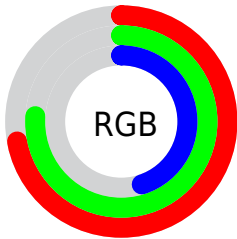
Format	Color
RYB	116, 194, 127
Decimal	12042868
CIELab	76.02, -15.86, 37.93
CIELCh	76, 41.110, 112.696
Yxy	49.9118, 0.3624, 0.4309
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290232948 (0xFFB7C274)
YUV	181.8190, -32.4488, 1.0357
Hunter-Lab	70.6483, -17.5865, 29.3587

Details

The RGB color **183, 194, 116** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCC66**. A complement of this color would be **127, 116, 194**, and the grayscale version is **182, 182, 182**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **240, 250, 169**, and **129, 140, 66** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **180, 194, 97**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **186, 194, 135**.

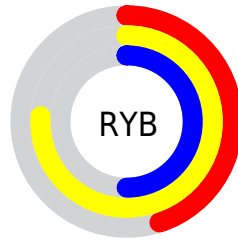
Distribution



Red (72%)

Green (76%)

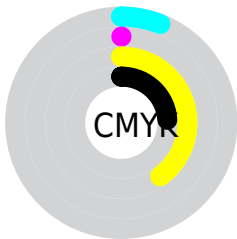
Blue (45%)



Red (45%)

Yellow (76%)

Blue (50%)

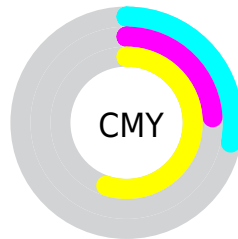


Cyan (6%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (40%)

Black (24%)



Cyan (28%)

Magenta (24%)

Yellow (55%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 183, 194, 116 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 183, 194, 116 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 183, 194, 116

255, 255, 255

 240, 250, 169

 255, 255, 197

 255, 255, 225


255, 255, 254

 183, 194, 116

 183, 194, 116

 155, 167, 91

 129, 140, 66

 103, 115, 42

 77, 90, 16

 53, 67, 0

 29, 45, 0

 0, 26, 0

 0, 0, 0

 183, 194, 116

■ 180, 194, 97

■ 186, 194, 135

■ 178, 194, 77

■ 188, 194, 155

■ 175, 194, 58

■ 191, 194, 174

■ 172, 194, 38

■ 194, 194, 194

■ 169, 194, 19

■ 197, 194, 213

■ 167, 194, 0

■ 199, 194, 232

■ 202, 194, 252

■ 205, 194, 255

■ 208, 194, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



221, 182, 112



183, 194, 116



139, 203, 140

Triad

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



183, 194, 116



42, 203, 247



255, 159, 198

Complementary

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



183, 194, 116



127, 116, 194

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.



226, 167, 234



183, 194, 116



115, 194, 255

Square

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



183, 194, 116



24, 207, 215



178, 181, 255



255, 159, 160

Rectangle

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



183, 194, 116



106, 206, 164



178, 181, 255



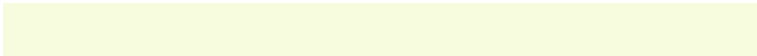
248, 161, 211

Sweetspot

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



183, 194, 116



248, 252, 222



194, 126, 116



125, 128, 110



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



183, 194, 116



235, 252, 131



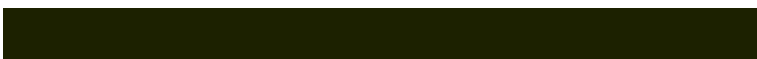
145, 194, 116



96, 97, 87



138, 161, 0



28, 33, 0

Inverse Universe

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



127, 116, 194



148, 131, 252



165, 116, 194



89, 87, 97



23, 0, 161



5, 0, 33

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 183, 194, 116 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 183, 194, 116 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

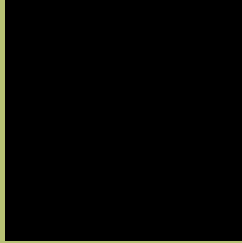
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 183, 194, 116 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 183, 194, 116.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 183, 194, 116.

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
183, 194, 116

Protanopia
205, 187, 113

Deuteranopia
226, 179, 119



Tritanopia
193, 184, 199

Trichromacy



Original Color
183, 194, 116

Protanomaly
197, 190, 114

Deuteranomaly
210, 184, 118

Tritanomaly
189, 188, 169

Monochromacy



Original Color
183, 194, 116

Achromatopsia
182, 182, 182

Achromatomaly
182, 186, 158

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 183, 194, 116 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(183, 194, 116)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(183, 194, 116)  
}
```

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(183, 194, 116) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(183, 194, 116) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 183, 194, 116 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(183, 194, 116) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(183, 194, 116) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(183, 194, 116)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(183, 194, 116); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(183, 194, 116);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(183, 194,  
116) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 183, 194, 116 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(183, 194, 116) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(183,  
194, 116) }
```

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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