

Converting Colors

RGB(183, 220, 141)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(183, 220, 141) contains.

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Color

RGB(183, 220, 141)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B7DC8D
RGB	183, 220, 141
RGB Percent	72%, 86%, 55%
CMY	0.2824, 0.1373, 0.4471
CMYK	0.17, 0.00, 0.36, 0.14
HSL	88°, 53%, 71%
HSV	88°, 36%, 86%
XYZ	49.9294, 63.1768, 34.7621
YIQ	199.9310, 3.3070, -32.4130

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

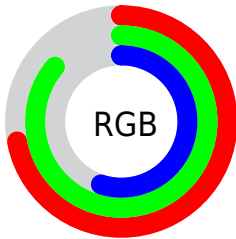
Format	Color
RYB	141, 220, 178
Decimal	12049549
CIELab	83.54, -25.59, 34.92
CIELCh	84, 43.295, 126.239
Yxy	63.1768, 0.3377, 0.4273
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290239629 (0xFFB7DC8D)
YUV	199.9310, -29.0530, -14.8485
Hunter-Lab	79.4838, -26.9683, 29.7083

Details

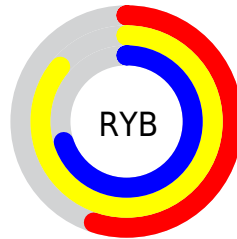
The RGB color **183, 220, 141** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC66**. A complement of this color would be **178, 141, 220**, and the grayscale version is **200, 200, 200**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **240, 255, 195**, and **129, 165, 90** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **173, 220, 119**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **193, 220, 163**.

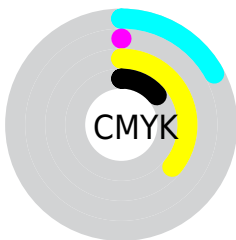
Distribution



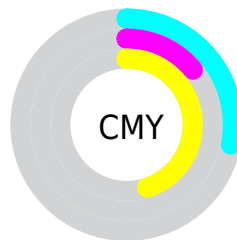
- Red (72%)
- Green (86%)
- Blue (55%)



- Red (55%)
- Yellow (86%)
- Blue (70%)



- Cyan (17%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (36%)
- Black (14%)



- Cyan (28%)
- Magenta (14%)
- Yellow (45%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 183, 220, 141 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, 220, 141 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 183, 220, 141


255, 255, 255

 240, 255, 195


 255, 255, 224

 255, 255, 252

 183, 220, 141

 156, 192, 115

 129, 165, 90

 103, 138, 65

 77, 113, 41

 53, 88, 17

 29, 64, 0

 2, 42, 0

 0, 21, 0


 0, 0, 0

 183, 220, 141


 183, 220, 141

 173, 220, 119

 193, 220, 163

 162, 220, 97


 204, 220, 185

 152, 220, 75


 214, 220, 207

 142, 220, 53

 224, 220, 229

 131, 220, 31

 235, 220, 251

 121, 220, 9

 245, 220, 255

 117, 220, 0

 255, 220, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



227, 209, 126



183, 220, 141



133, 227, 174

Triad

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



183, 220, 141



92, 221, 255



255, 176, 201

Complementary

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



183, 220, 141



178, 141, 220

Split Complementary

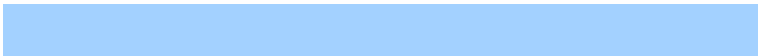
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



255, 181, 242



183, 220, 141



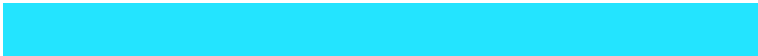
163, 209, 255

Square

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



183, 220, 141



35, 228, 255



224, 194, 255



255, 182, 162

Rectangle

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



183, 220, 141



96, 230, 201



224, 194, 255



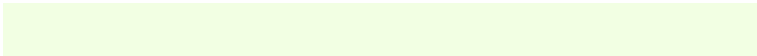
255, 177, 215

Sweetspot

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



183, 220, 141



242, 255, 227



220, 178, 141



120, 128, 111



0, 0, 0



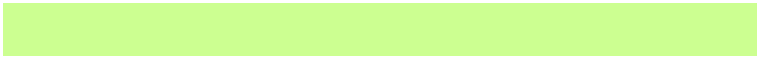
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



183, 220, 141



204, 255, 145



144, 220, 141



105, 110, 99



92, 173, 0



24, 46, 0

Inverse Universe

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



178, 141, 220



197, 145, 255



217, 141, 220



104, 99, 110



81, 0, 173



21, 0, 46

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 183, 220, 141 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

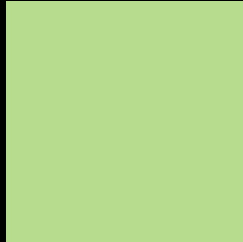
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 220, 141 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

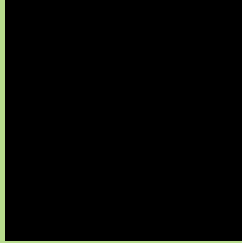
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 220, 141 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 183, 220, 141.

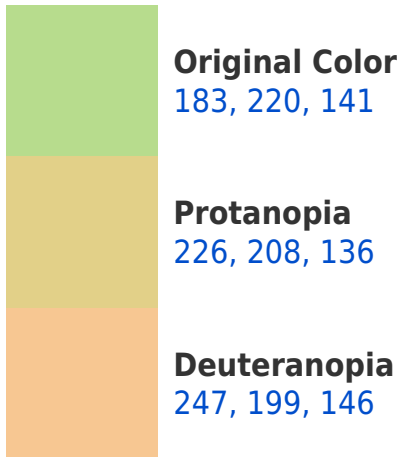


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 183, 220, 141.

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
195, 210, 226

Trichromacy



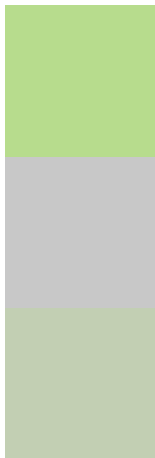
Original Color
183, 220, 141

Protanomaly
210, 212, 138

Deuteranomaly
224, 207, 144

Tritanomaly
191, 214, 195

Monochromacy



Original Color
183, 220, 141

Achromatopsia
200, 200, 200

Achromatomaly
194, 207, 179

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 183, 220, 141 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, 220, 141)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(183, 220, 141)  
}
```

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, 220, 141) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(183, 220, 141) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 183, 220, 141 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, 220, 141) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(183, 220, 141) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(183, 220, 141) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(183, 220, 141); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(183, 220, 141);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(183, 220,  
141) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 183, 220, 141 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(183, 220, 141) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(183,  
220, 141) }
```

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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