

Converting Colors

RGB(184, 216, 161)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(184, 216, 161) contains.

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Color

RGB(184, 216, 161)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B8D8A1
RGB	184, 216, 161
RGB Percent	72%, 85%, 63%
CMY	0.2784, 0.1529, 0.3686
CMYK	0.15, 0.00, 0.25, 0.15
HSL	95°, 41%, 74%
HSV	95°, 25%, 85%
XYZ	50.7561, 61.8753, 42.9862
YIQ	200.1620, -1.4170, -23.8890

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

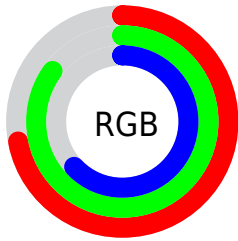
Format	Color
RYB	161, 216, 193
Decimal	12114081
CIELab	82.85, -20.41, 23.71
CIELCh	83, 31.285, 130.731
Yxy	61.8753, 0.3262, 0.3976
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290304161 (0xFFB8D8A1)
YUV	200.1620, -19.3069, -14.1741
Hunter-Lab	78.6608, -22.4790, 22.6621

Details

The RGB color **184, 216, 161** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **193, 161, 216**, and the grayscale version is **200, 200, 200**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **240, 255, 216**, and **130, 161, 109** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **171, 216, 139**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **197, 216, 183**.

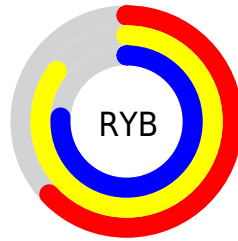
Distribution



Red (72%)

Green (85%)

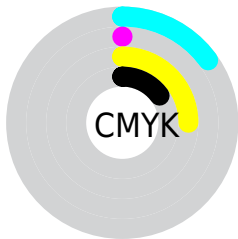
Blue (63%)



Red (63%)

Yellow (85%)

Blue (76%)

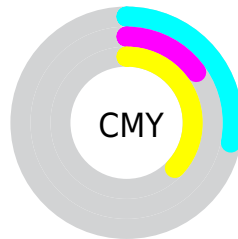


Cyan (15%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (25%)

Black (15%)



Cyan (28%)

Magenta (15%)

Yellow (37%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 184, 216, 161 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 184, 216, 161 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 184, 216, 161

255, 255, 255


 240, 255, 216

 255, 255, 245

 184, 216, 161

 157, 188, 135

 130, 161, 109


 105, 135, 84

 80, 109, 61

 56, 85, 38

 33, 62, 16

 13, 39, 0

 0, 18, 0

 0, 0, 0

 184, 216, 161


 184, 216, 161

 171, 216, 139

 197, 216, 183

 159, 216, 118


 209, 216, 204

 146, 216, 96

 222, 216, 226

 134, 216, 75

 234, 216, 247

 121, 216, 53

 247, 216, 255

 109, 216, 31

 255, 216, 255

 96, 216, 10

 90, 216, 0

Harmonies

Analogous

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



217, 208, 148



184, 216, 161



150, 221, 186

Triad

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



184, 216, 161



144, 215, 255



255, 185, 197

Complementary

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



184, 216, 161



193, 161, 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.



253, 187, 226



184, 216, 161



184, 205, 255

Square

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



184, 216, 161



118, 221, 244



224, 195, 251



255, 189, 169

Rectangle

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



184, 216, 161



131, 223, 206



224, 195, 251



255, 185, 207

Sweetspot

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



184, 216, 161



243, 255, 235



216, 192, 161



120, 128, 115



0, 0, 0



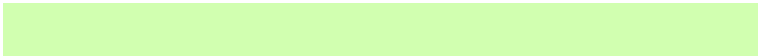
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



184, 216, 161



209, 255, 176



161, 216, 165



101, 107, 96



71, 171, 0



18, 43, 0

Inverse Universe

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



193, 161, 216



222, 176, 255



216, 161, 212



103, 96, 107



99, 0, 171



25, 0, 43

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 184, 216, 161 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 184, 216, 161 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

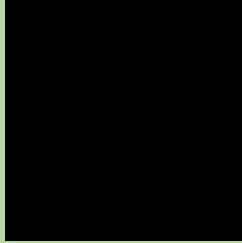
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 184, 216, 161 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 184, 216, 161.

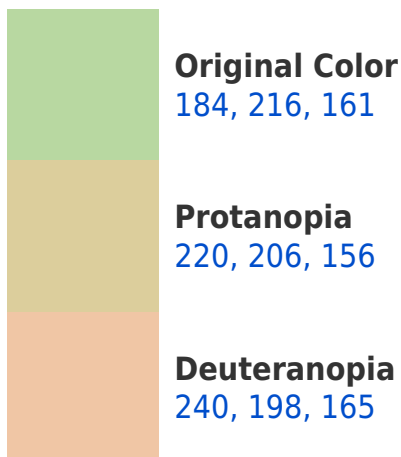


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 184, 216, 161.

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](#).

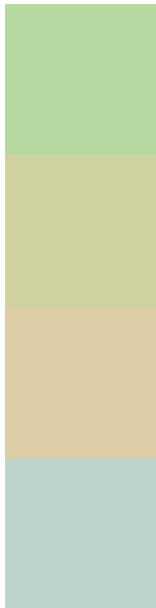
Dichromacy





Tritanopia
194, 208, 224

Trichromacy



Original Color
184, 216, 161

Protanomaly
207, 210, 158

Deuteranomaly
220, 205, 164

Tritanomaly
190, 211, 201

Monochromacy



Original Color
184, 216, 161

Achromatopsia
200, 200, 200

Achromatomaly
194, 206, 186

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 184, 216, 161 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(184, 216, 161)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(184, 216, 161)  
}
```

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(184, 216, 161) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(184, 216, 161) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 184, 216, 161 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(184, 216, 161) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(184, 216, 161) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(184, 216, 161) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(184, 216, 161); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(184, 216, 161);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(184, 216,  
161) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 184, 216, 161 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(184, 216, 161) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(184,  
216, 161) }
```

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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