

Converting Colors

RGB(189, 222, 180)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(189, 222, 180) contains.

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Color

RGB(189, 222, 180)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	BDDEB4
RGB	189, 222, 180
RGB Percent	74%, 87%, 71%
CMY	0.2588, 0.1294, 0.2941
CMYK	0.15, 0.00, 0.19, 0.13
HSL	107°, 39%, 79%
HSV	107°, 19%, 87%
XYZ	55.3458, 66.3567, 53.0711
YIQ	207.3450, -6.1860, -20.0580

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

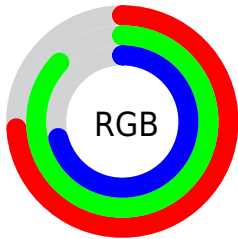
Format	Color
RYB	180, 222, 213
Decimal	12443316
CIELab	85.18, -18.58, 17.05
CIELCh	85, 25.219, 137.469
Yxy	66.3567, 0.3167, 0.3797
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290633396 (0xFFBDDEB4)
YUV	207.3450, -13.4811, -16.0886
Hunter-Lab	81.4596, -21.2768, 18.3942

Details

The RGB color **189, 222, 180** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **213, 180, 222**, and the grayscale version is **207, 207, 207**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **246, 255, 236**, and **135, 167, 127** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **172, 222, 158**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **206, 222, 202**.

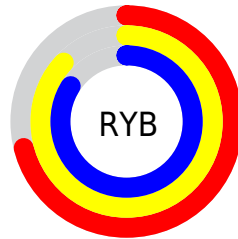
Distribution



Red (74%)

Green (87%)

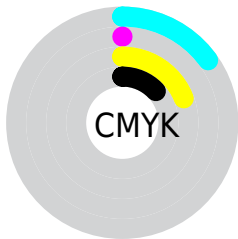
Blue (71%)



Red (71%)

Yellow (87%)

Blue (84%)

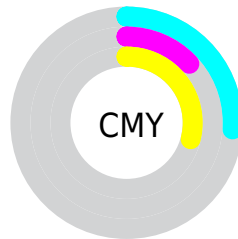


Cyan (15%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (19%)

Black (13%)



Cyan (26%)

Magenta (13%)

Yellow (29%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 189, 222, 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 189, 222, 180 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 189, 222, 180

255, 255, 255

 246, 255, 236


 189, 222, 180

 162, 194, 153

 135, 167, 127

 110, 140, 102

 85, 115, 78

 61, 90, 55

 38, 66, 33

 16, 44, 11

 0, 25, 0

 0, 0, 0

 189, 222, 180

 189, 222, 180

 172, 222, 158

 206, 222, 202

 154, 222, 136


 224, 222, 224

 137, 222, 113

 241, 222, 247

 119, 222, 91


 255, 222, 255

 102, 222, 69

 84, 222, 47

 67, 222, 25

 49, 222, 2

 48, 222, 0

Harmonies

Analogous

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



216, 216, 167



189, 222, 180



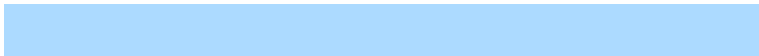
164, 226, 202

Triad

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



189, 222, 180



172, 218, 255



255, 196, 200

Complementary

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



189, 222, 180



213, 180, 222

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.



254, 197, 224



189, 222, 180



204, 210, 255

Square

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



189, 222, 180



150, 224, 247



234, 202, 245



255, 200, 179

Rectangle

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



189, 222, 180



151, 227, 218



234, 202, 245



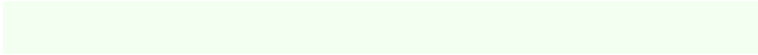
255, 196, 208

Sweetspot

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



189, 222, 180



243, 255, 240



222, 213, 180



120, 128, 119



0, 0, 0



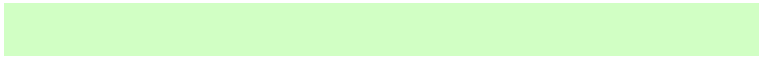
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



189, 222, 180



209, 255, 196



180, 222, 192



103, 112, 101



38, 176, 0



10, 48, 0

Inverse Universe

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



213, 180, 222



242, 196, 255



222, 180, 210



110, 101, 112



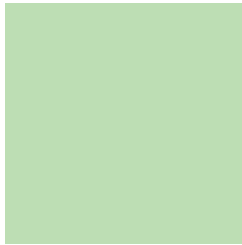
138, 0, 176



38, 0, 48

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 189, 222, 180 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

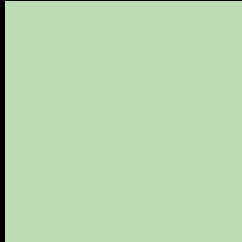
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 189, 222, 180 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

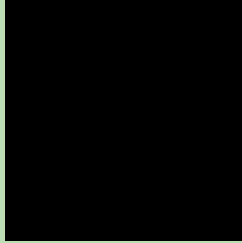
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

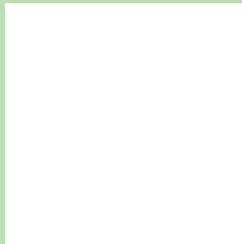
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 189, 222, 180 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 189, 222, 180.

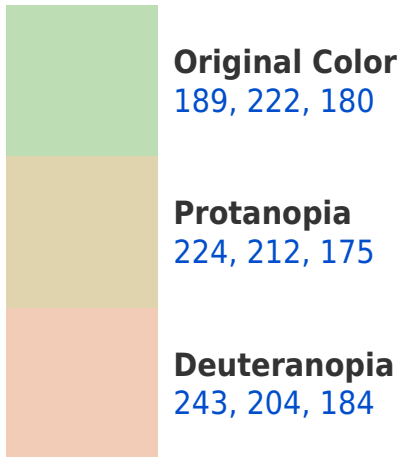


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 189, 222, 180.

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
197, 215, 232

Trichromacy



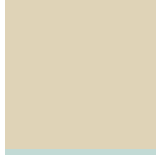
Original Color

189, 222, 180



Protanomaly

211, 216, 177



Deuteranomaly

223, 211, 183



Tritanomaly

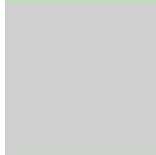
194, 218, 213

Monochromacy



Original Color

189, 222, 180



Achromatopsia

207, 207, 207



Achromatomaly

200, 212, 197

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 189, 222, 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(189, 222, 180)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(189, 222, 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(189, 222, 180) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(189, 222, 180) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 189, 222, 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(189, 222, 180) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(189, 222, 180) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(189, 222, 180)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(189, 222, 180); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(189, 222, 180);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(189, 222,  
180) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 189, 222, 180 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(189, 222, 180) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(189,  
222, 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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