

Converting Colors

RGB(98, 182, 156)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(98, 182, 156) contains.

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Color

RGB(98, 182, 156)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	62B69C
RGB	98, 182, 156
RGB Percent	38%, 71%, 61%
CMY	0.6157, 0.2863, 0.3882
CMYK	0.46, 0.00, 0.14, 0.29
HSL	161°, 37%, 55%
HSV	161°, 46%, 71%
XYZ	27.7657, 38.4529, 37.4112
YIQ	153.9200, -41.7180, -25.8940

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

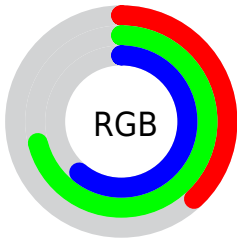
Format	Color
RYB	98, 148, 182
Decimal	6469276
CIELab	68.35, -31.83, 5.36
CIELCh	68, 32.276, 170.448
Yxy	38.4529, 0.2679, 0.3711
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284659356 (0xFF62B69C)
YUV	153.9200, 1.0254, -49.0418
Hunter-Lab	62.0104, -28.5932, 7.6373

Details

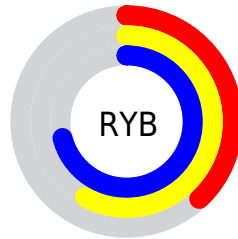
The RGB color **98, 182, 156** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **66CC99**. A complement of this color would be **182, 98, 124**, and the grayscale version is **154, 154, 154**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **153, 238, 210**, and **41, 129, 105** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **80, 182, 150**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **116, 182, 162**.

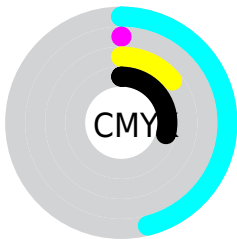
Distribution



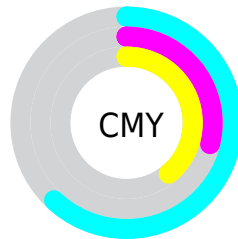
- Red (38%)
- Green (71%)
- Blue (61%)



- Red (38%)
- Yellow (58%)
- Blue (71%)



- Cyan (46%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (14%)
- Black (29%)




- Cyan (62%)
- Magenta (29%)
- Yellow (39%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 98, 182, 156 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 98, 182, 156 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 98, 182, 156


255, 255, 255


 153, 238, 210


 181, 255, 239


 210, 255, 255

 239, 255, 255

 98, 182, 156


 70, 155, 130

 41, 129, 105


 0, 103, 81


 0, 78, 58


 0, 55, 36

 0, 35, 15

 0, 0, 0

 98, 182, 156

 80, 182, 150

 98, 182, 156

 116, 182, 162

■ 62, 182, 145

■ 134, 182, 167

■ 43, 182, 139

■ 153, 182, 173

■ 25, 182, 133

■ 171, 182, 179

■ 7, 182, 128

■ 189, 182, 184

■ 0, 182, 126

■ 207, 182, 190

■ 225, 182, 195

■ 244, 182, 201

■ 255, 182, 207

Harmonies

Analogous

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



133, 178, 129



98, 182, 156



70, 182, 186

Triad

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



98, 182, 156



157, 163, 221



216, 152, 123

Complementary

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



98, 182, 156



182, 98, 124

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.



225, 145, 148



98, 182, 156



195, 152, 204

Square

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



98, 182, 156



113, 172, 224



218, 145, 177



195, 162, 109

Rectangle

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



98, 182, 156



67, 181, 204



218, 145, 177



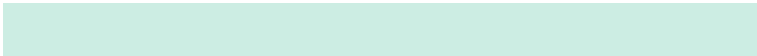
220, 149, 130

Sweetspot

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



98, 182, 156



204, 237, 227



125, 182, 98



99, 120, 114



247, 247, 247



120, 120, 120

Same Dimension

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



98, 182, 156



107, 237, 197



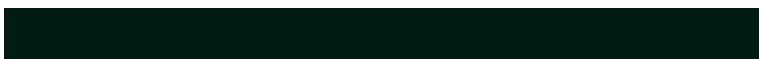
98, 167, 182



83, 92, 89



0, 156, 107



0, 28, 19

Inverse Universe

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



182, 98, 124



237, 107, 147



182, 113, 98



92, 83, 85



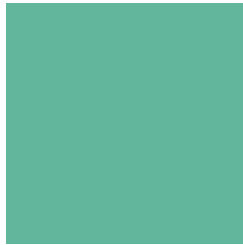
156, 0, 48



28, 0, 9

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 98, 182, 156 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 98, 182, 156 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 98, 182, 156 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 98, 182, 156.

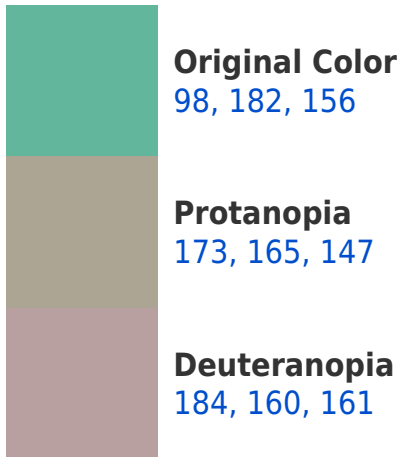


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 98, 182, 156.

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





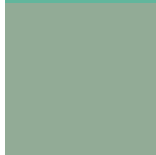
Tritanopia
108, 177, 191

Trichromacy



Original Color

98, 182, 156



Protanomaly

146, 171, 150



Deuteranomaly

153, 168, 159



Tritanomaly

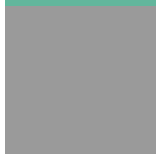
104, 179, 178

Monochromacy



Original Color

98, 182, 156



Achromatopsia

154, 154, 154



Achromatomaly

134, 164, 155

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 98, 182, 156 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(98, 182, 156)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(98, 182, 156)  
}
```

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(98, 182, 156) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(98, 182, 156) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 98, 182, 156 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(98, 182, 156) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(98, 182, 156) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(98, 182, 156)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(98, 182, 156); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(98, 182, 156);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(98, 182,  
156) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 98, 182, 156 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(98, 182, 156) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(98, 182,  
156) }
```

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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