

Converting Colors

RGB(150, 200, 157)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(150, 200, 157) contains.

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Color

RGB(150, 200, 157)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	96C89D
RGB	150, 200, 157
RGB Percent	59%, 78%, 62%
CMY	0.4118, 0.2157, 0.3843
CMYK	0.25, 0.00, 0.21, 0.22
HSL	128°, 31%, 69%
HSV	128°, 25%, 78%
XYZ	39.3178, 50.2269, 39.5208
YIQ	180.1480, -15.9970, -23.9730

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

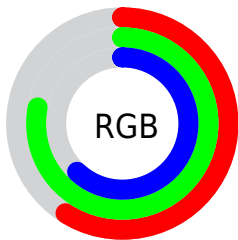
Format	Color
RYB	150, 194, 200
Decimal	9881757
CIELab	76.21, -24.90, 16.31
CIELCh	76, 29.767, 146.765
Yxy	50.2269, 0.3046, 0.3892
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288071837 (0xFF96C89D)
YUV	180.1480, -11.4120, -26.4398
Hunter-Lab	70.8709, -24.9960, 16.5469

Details

The RGB color **150, 200, 157** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **200, 150, 193**, and the grayscale version is **180, 180, 180**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **205, 255, 212**, and **98, 146, 106** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **130, 200, 140**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **170, 200, 174**.

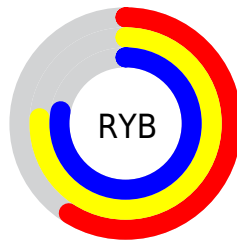
Distribution



Red (59%)

Green (78%)

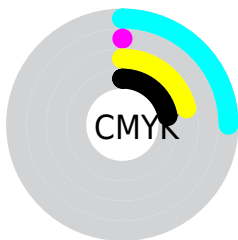
Blue (62%)



Red (59%)

Yellow (76%)

Blue (78%)

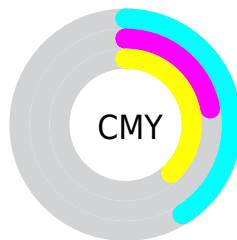


Cyan (25%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (21%)

Black (22%)



Cyan (41%)

Magenta (22%)

Yellow (38%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 150, 200, 157 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 150, 200, 157 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 150, 200, 157


255, 255, 255


 205, 255, 212

 233, 255, 240

 150, 200, 157

 124, 173, 131

 98, 146, 106

 73, 120, 81

 49, 95, 58

 24, 71, 36

 0, 48, 15

 0, 29, 0

 0, 0, 0

 150, 200, 157

 150, 200, 157

 130, 200, 140

 170, 200, 174

 110, 200, 123

 190, 200, 191

 90, 200, 105

 210, 200, 209

 70, 200, 88

 230, 200, 226

 50, 200, 71

 250, 200, 243

 30, 200, 54

 255, 200, 255

 10, 200, 37

 0, 200, 28

Harmonies

Analogous

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



182, 194, 138



150, 200, 157



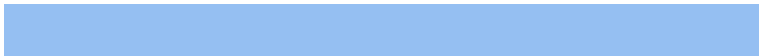
120, 203, 184

Triad

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



150, 200, 157



149, 191, 242



243, 169, 164

Complementary

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



150, 200, 157



200, 150, 193

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.



239, 168, 192



150, 200, 157



188, 182, 237

Square

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



150, 200, 157



115, 199, 233



220, 173, 218



232, 176, 143

Rectangle

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



150, 200, 157



107, 203, 203



220, 173, 218



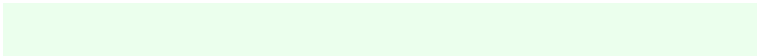
244, 168, 173

Sweetspot

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



150, 200, 157



235, 255, 237



193, 200, 150



115, 128, 117



0, 0, 0



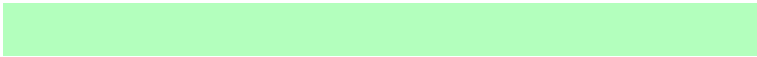
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



150, 200, 157



179, 255, 189



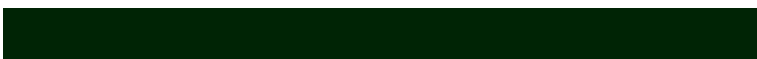
150, 200, 182



90, 99, 91



0, 163, 23



0, 36, 5

Inverse Universe

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



200, 150, 193



255, 179, 244



200, 150, 168



99, 90, 98



163, 0, 140



36, 0, 31

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 150, 200, 157 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

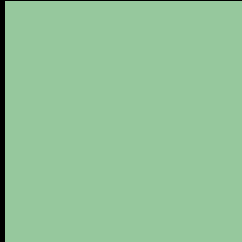
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 150, 200, 157 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

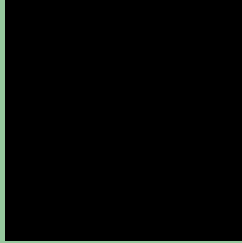
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 150, 200, 157 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 150, 200, 157.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 150, 200, 157.

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](#).

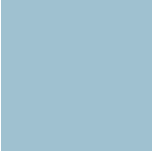
Dichromacy



Original Color
150, 200, 157

Protanopia
199, 187, 151

Deuteranopia
215, 180, 161



Tritanopia
159, 193, 208

Trichromacy



Original Color
150, 200, 157

Protanomaly
181, 192, 153

Deuteranomaly
191, 187, 160

Tritanomaly
156, 196, 189

Monochromacy



Original Color
150, 200, 157

Achromatopsia
180, 180, 180

Achromatomaly
169, 187, 172

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 150, 200, 157 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(150, 200, 157)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(150, 200, 157)  
}
```

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(150, 200, 157) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(150, 200, 157) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 150, 200, 157 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(150, 200, 157) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(150, 200, 157) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(150, 200, 157)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(150, 200, 157); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(150, 200, 157);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(150, 200,  
157) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 150, 200, 157 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(150, 200, 157) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(150,  
200, 157) }
```

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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