

Converting Colors

RGB(153, 188, 155)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(153, 188, 155) contains.

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Color

RGB(153, 188, 155)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	99BC9B
RGB	153, 188, 155
RGB Percent	60%, 74%, 61%
CMY	0.4000, 0.2627, 0.3922
CMYK	0.19, 0.00, 0.18, 0.26
HSL	123°, 21%, 67%
HSV	123°, 19%, 74%
XYZ	37.0365, 45.1053, 37.7645
YIQ	173.7730, -10.2670, -17.6830

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

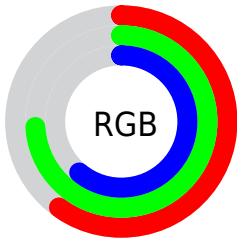
Format	Color
RYB	153, 186, 188
Decimal	10075291
CIELab	72.96, -18.25, 12.86
CIELCh	73, 22.327, 144.828
Yxy	45.1053, 0.3089, 0.3762
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288265371 (0xFF99BC9B)
YUV	173.7730, -9.2551, -18.2179
Hunter-Lab	67.1605, -19.0948, 13.6734

Details

The RGB color **153, 188, 155** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **188, 153, 186**, and the grayscale version is **174, 174, 174**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **208, 244, 209**, and **101, 135, 104** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **134, 188, 137**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **172, 188, 173**.

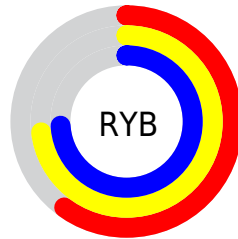
Distribution



Red (60%)

Green (74%)

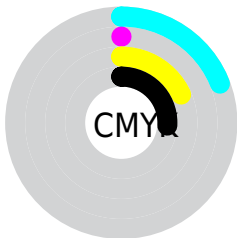
Blue (61%)



Red (60%)

Yellow (73%)

Blue (74%)

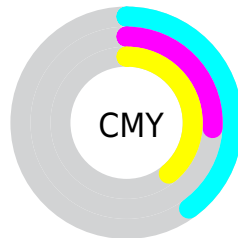


Cyan (19%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (18%)

Black (26%)



Cyan (40%)

Magenta (26%)

Yellow (39%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 153, 188, 155 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 153, 188, 155 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 153, 188, 155


255, 255, 255


 208, 244, 209

 236, 255, 238


 153, 188, 155

 127, 161, 129

 101, 135, 104

 77, 109, 80

 53, 85, 57


 31, 61, 35

 9, 39, 14

 0, 18, 0

 0, 0, 0

 153, 188, 155

 153, 188, 155

■ 134, 188, 137

■ 172, 188, 173

■ 115, 188, 120

■ 191, 188, 190

■ 97, 188, 102

■ 209, 188, 208

■ 78, 188, 84

■ 228, 188, 226

■ 59, 188, 66

■ 247, 188, 244

■ 40, 188, 49

■ 255, 188, 255

■ 21, 188, 31

■ 3, 188, 13

■ 0, 188, 11

Harmonies

Analogous

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



176, 183, 142



153, 188, 155



132, 191, 175

Triad

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



153, 188, 155



150, 182, 219



221, 165, 163

Complementary

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



153, 188, 155



188, 153, 186

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.



217, 165, 183



153, 188, 155



178, 175, 216

Square

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



153, 188, 155



128, 187, 212



202, 169, 203



214, 170, 146

Rectangle

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



153, 188, 155



124, 191, 189



202, 169, 203



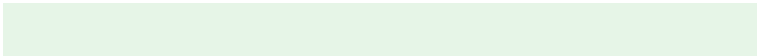
221, 165, 170

Sweetspot

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



153, 188, 155



230, 245, 231



186, 188, 153



114, 122, 114



250, 250, 250



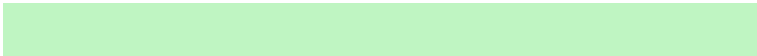
122, 122, 122

Same Dimension

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



153, 188, 155



191, 245, 194



153, 188, 172



85, 94, 85



0, 158, 9



0, 31, 2

Inverse Universe

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



188, 153, 186



245, 191, 242



188, 153, 169



94, 85, 94



158, 0, 149



31, 0, 29

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 153, 188, 155 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

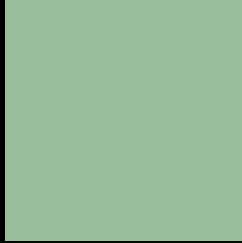
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 153, 188, 155 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 153, 188, 155 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 153, 188, 155.

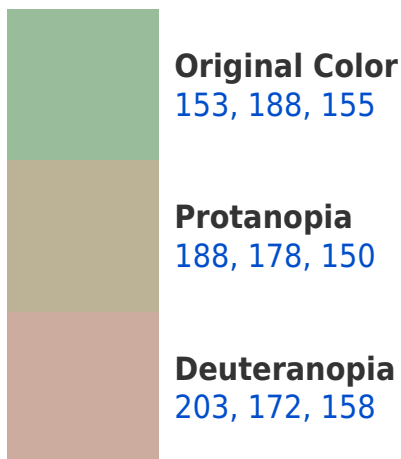


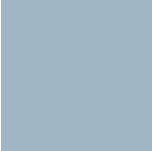
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 153, 188, 155.

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
160, 182, 197

Trichromacy



Original Color
153, 188, 155

Protanomaly
175, 182, 152

Deuteranomaly
185, 178, 157

Tritanomaly
157, 184, 182

Monochromacy



Original Color
153, 188, 155

Achromatopsia
174, 174, 174

Achromatomaly
166, 179, 167

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 153, 188, 155 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(153, 188, 155)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(153, 188, 155)  
}
```

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(153, 188, 155) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(153, 188, 155) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 153, 188, 155 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(153, 188, 155) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(153, 188, 155) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(153, 188, 155)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(153, 188, 155); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(153, 188, 155);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(153, 188,  
155) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 153, 188, 155 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(153, 188, 155) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(153,  
188, 155) }
```

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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