

Converting Colors

RGB(153, 196, 164)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(153, 196, 164) contains.

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Color

RGB(153, 196, 164)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	99C4A4
RGB	153, 196, 164
RGB Percent	60%, 77%, 64%
CMY	0.4000, 0.2314, 0.3569
CMYK	0.22, 0.00, 0.16, 0.23
HSL	135°, 27%, 68%
HSV	135°, 22%, 77%
XYZ	39.5776, 48.9325, 42.4809
YIQ	179.4950, -15.3560, -19.0680

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

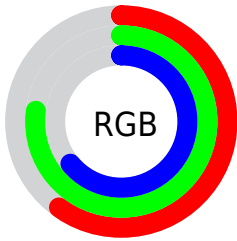
Format	Color
RYB	153, 187, 196
Decimal	10077348
CIELab	75.41, -20.63, 11.46
CIELCh	75, 23.604, 150.952
Yxy	48.9325, 0.3021, 0.3736
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288267428 (0xFF99C4A4)
YUV	179.4950, -7.6390, -23.2361
Hunter-Lab	69.9518, -21.4230, 12.9601

Details

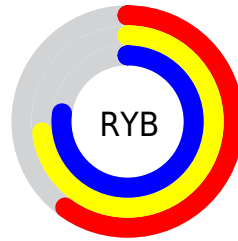
The RGB color **153, 196, 164** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **196, 153, 185**, and the grayscale version is **180, 180, 180**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **208, 253, 219**, and **101, 142, 112** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **133, 196, 149**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **173, 196, 179**.

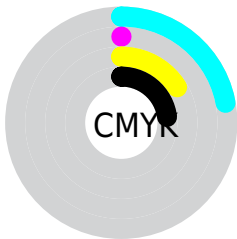
Distribution



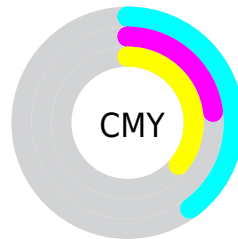
- Red (60%)
- Green (77%)
- Blue (64%)



- Red (60%)
- Yellow (73%)
- Blue (77%)



- Cyan (22%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (16%)
- Black (23%)



- Cyan (40%)
- Magenta (23%)
- Yellow (36%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 153, 196, 164 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, 196, 164 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 153, 196, 164


255, 255, 255

 208, 253, 219


 236, 255, 247

 153, 196, 164

 127, 169, 138

 101, 142, 112

 76, 116, 88

 53, 92, 64


 29, 68, 42

 5, 45, 22

 0, 26, 0


 0, 0, 0


 153, 196, 164


 153, 196, 164

 133, 196, 149


 173, 196, 179


 114, 196, 135

 192, 196, 193


 94, 196, 120

 212, 196, 208

 75, 196, 106

 231, 196, 222

 55, 196, 91


 251, 196, 237

 35, 196, 76

 255, 196, 252

 16, 196, 62

 255, 196, 255

 0, 196, 50

Harmonies

Analogous

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



178, 191, 148



153, 196, 164



132, 198, 186

Triad

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



153, 196, 164



161, 187, 229



230, 172, 164

Complementary

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



153, 196, 164



196, 153, 185

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.



228, 170, 186



153, 196, 164



190, 180, 223

Square

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



153, 196, 164



135, 194, 223



215, 173, 207



220, 177, 148

Rectangle

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



153, 196, 164



125, 198, 200



215, 173, 207



231, 171, 171

Sweetspot

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



153, 196, 164



237, 255, 242



185, 196, 153



117, 128, 120



0, 0, 0



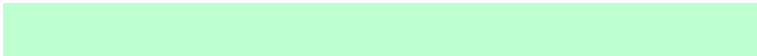
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



153, 196, 164



189, 255, 206



153, 196, 185



87, 97, 90



0, 161, 41



0, 33, 8

Inverse Universe

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



196, 153, 185



255, 189, 238



196, 153, 164



97, 87, 94



161, 0, 120



33, 0, 25

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 153, 196, 164 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

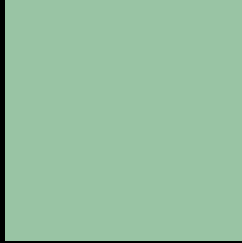
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 196, 164 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

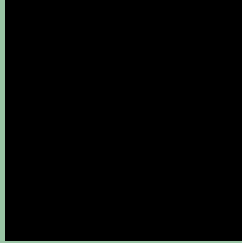
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 196, 164 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 153, 196, 164.

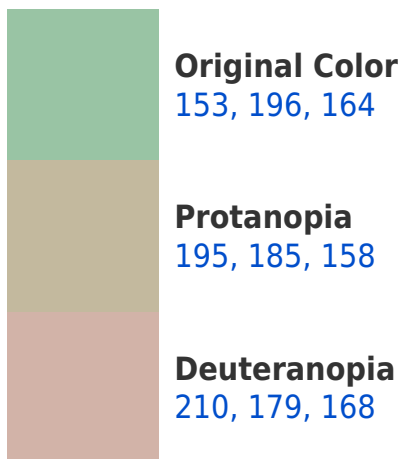


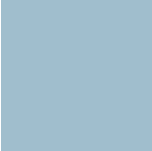
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 153, 196, 164.

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, 190, 205

Trichromacy



Original Color
153, 196, 164

Protanomaly
180, 189, 160

Deuteranomaly
189, 185, 167

Tritanomaly
157, 192, 190

Monochromacy



Original Color
153, 196, 164

Achromatopsia
179, 179, 179

Achromatomaly
170, 185, 174

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 153, 196, 164 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, 196, 164)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(153, 196, 164)  
}
```

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, 196, 164) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(153, 196, 164) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 153, 196, 164 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, 196, 164) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(153, 196, 164) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(153, 196, 164)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(153, 196, 164); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(153, 196, 164);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(153, 196,  
164) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 153, 196, 164 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(153, 196, 164) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(153,  
196, 164) }
```

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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