

Converting Colors

RGB(153, 215, 163)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(153, 215, 163) contains.

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Color

RGB(153, 215, 163)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	99D7A3
RGB	153, 215, 163
RGB Percent	60%, 84%, 64%
CMY	0.4000, 0.1569, 0.3608
CMYK	0.29, 0.00, 0.24, 0.16
HSL	130°, 44%, 72%
HSV	130°, 29%, 84%
XYZ	44.0482, 58.0175, 43.5273
YIQ	190.5340, -20.2600, -29.3160

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

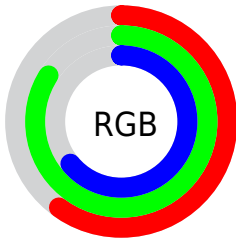
Format	Color
RYB	153, 206, 215
Decimal	10082211
CIELab	80.75, -30.09, 19.48
CIELCh	81, 35.842, 147.086
Yxy	58.0175, 0.3025, 0.3985
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288272291 (0xFF99D7A3)
YUV	190.5340, -13.5743, -32.9173
Hunter-Lab	76.1692, -30.0708, 19.4369

Details

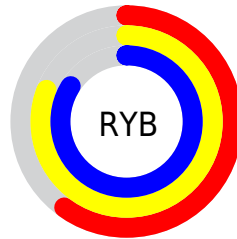
The RGB color **153, 215, 163** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **215, 153, 205**, and the grayscale version is **191, 191, 191**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **209, 255, 218**, and **100, 160, 111** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **132, 215, 145**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **175, 215, 181**.

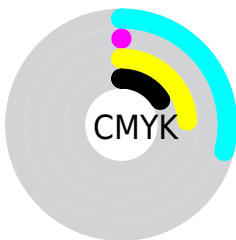
Distribution



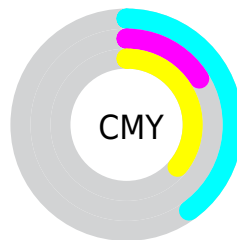
- Red (60%)
- Green (84%)
- Blue (64%)



- Red (60%)
- Yellow (81%)
- Blue (84%)



- Cyan (29%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (24%)
- Black (16%)



- Cyan (40%)
- Magenta (16%)
- Yellow (36%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 153, 215, 163 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, 215, 163 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 153, 215, 163


255, 255, 255


 209, 255, 218

 237, 255, 247

 153, 215, 163

 126, 187, 137

 100, 160, 111

 74, 133, 86

 49, 108, 63

 22, 83, 40

 0, 60, 19

 0, 38, 0

 0, 5, 0

 0, 0, 0

 153, 215, 163

 153, 215, 163

 132, 215, 145

 175, 215, 181

 110, 215, 127

 196, 215, 199

 88, 215, 109

 218, 215, 217

 67, 215, 91

 239, 215, 235

 45, 215, 73

 255, 215, 253

 24, 215, 55

 255, 215, 255

 2, 215, 37

 0, 215, 35

Harmonies

Analogous

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



192, 208, 140



153, 215, 163



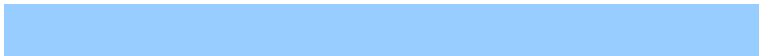
114, 219, 196

Triad

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



153, 215, 163



151, 205, 255



255, 177, 172

Complementary

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



153, 215, 163



215, 153, 205

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.



255, 175, 205



153, 215, 163



200, 193, 255

Square

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



153, 215, 163



104, 213, 255



240, 182, 237



253, 186, 145

Rectangle

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



153, 215, 163



94, 219, 219



240, 182, 237



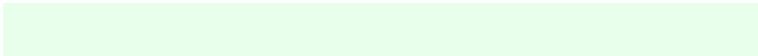
255, 176, 182

Sweetspot

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



153, 215, 163



232, 255, 236



206, 215, 153



113, 128, 116



0, 0, 0



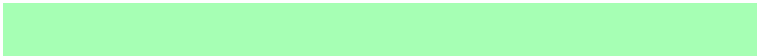
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



153, 215, 163



166, 255, 180



153, 215, 193



96, 107, 98



0, 171, 28



0, 43, 7

Inverse Universe

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



215, 153, 205



255, 166, 241



215, 153, 175



107, 96, 105



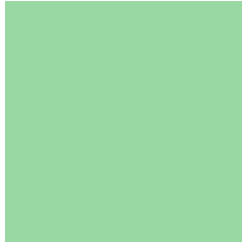
171, 0, 143



43, 0, 36

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 153, 215, 163 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

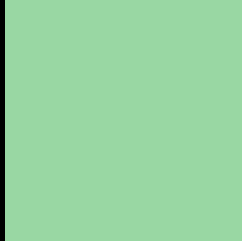
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 215, 163 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

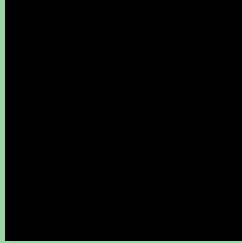
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 215, 163 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 153, 215, 163.

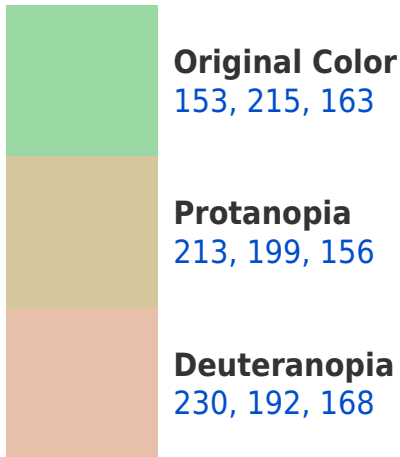


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 153, 215, 163.

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
164, 207, 224

Trichromacy



Original Color

153, 215, 163



Protanomaly

191, 205, 159



Deuteranomaly

202, 200, 166



Tritanomaly

160, 210, 202

Monochromacy



Original Color

153, 215, 163



Achromatopsia

191, 191, 191



Achromatomaly

177, 200, 181

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 153, 215, 163 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, 215, 163)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(153, 215, 163)  
}
```

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, 215, 163) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(153, 215, 163) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 153, 215, 163 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, 215, 163) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(153, 215, 163) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(153, 215, 163)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(153, 215, 163); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(153, 215, 163);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(153, 215,  
163) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 153, 215, 163 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(153, 215, 163) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(153,  
215, 163) }
```

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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