

Converting Colors

RGB(153, 228, 161)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(153, 228, 161) contains.

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Color

RGB(153, 228, 161)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	99E4A1
RGB	153, 228, 161
RGB Percent	60%, 89%, 63%
CMY	0.4000, 0.1059, 0.3686
CMYK	0.33, 0.00, 0.29, 0.11
HSL	126°, 58%, 75%
HSV	126°, 33%, 89%
XYZ	47.3133, 64.8323, 43.7384
YIQ	197.9370, -23.1930, -36.7370

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

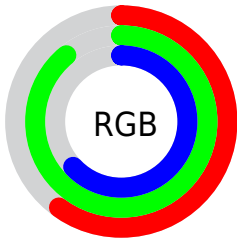
Format	Color
RYB	153, 221, 228
Decimal	10085537
CIELab	84.40, -36.48, 25.53
CIELCh	84, 44.527, 145.017
Yxy	64.8323, 0.3035, 0.4159
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288275617 (0xFF99E4A1)
YUV	197.9370, -18.2099, -39.4097
Hunter-Lab	80.5185, -36.0194, 24.1561

Details

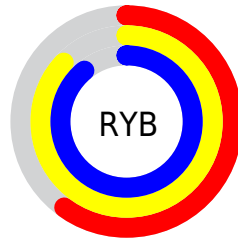
The RGB color **153, 228, 161** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **228, 153, 220**, and the grayscale version is **198, 198, 198**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **209, 255, 216**, and **99, 172, 109** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **130, 228, 141**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **176, 228, 181**.

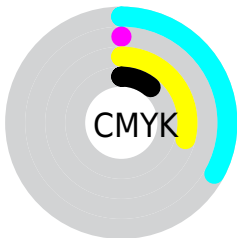
Distribution



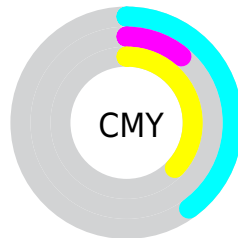
- Red (60%)
- Green (89%)
- Blue (63%)



- Red (60%)
- Yellow (87%)
- Blue (89%)



- Cyan (33%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (29%)
- Black (11%)



- Cyan (40%)
- Magenta (11%)
- Yellow (37%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 153, 228, 161 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, 228, 161 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 153, 228, 161


255, 255, 255


 209, 255, 216

 238, 255, 245

 153, 228, 161

 126, 200, 135

 99, 172, 109

 72, 145, 84

 45, 119, 60

 12, 94, 38

 0, 70, 15

 0, 46, 0

 0, 24, 0

 0, 0, 0

 153, 228, 161

 153, 228, 161


 130, 228, 141

 176, 228, 181

 107, 228, 120

 199, 228, 202

 85, 228, 100

 221, 228, 222

 62, 228, 80

 244, 228, 242

 39, 228, 59

 255, 228, 255

 16, 228, 39

 0, 228, 24

Harmonies

Analogous

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



202, 219, 133



153, 228, 161



96, 233, 202

Triad

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



153, 228, 161



137, 217, 255



255, 180, 177

Complementary

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



153, 228, 161



228, 153, 220

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, 178, 219



153, 228, 161



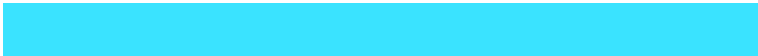
205, 202, 255

Square

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



153, 228, 161



58, 227, 255



255, 187, 255



255, 191, 143

Rectangle

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



153, 228, 161



53, 233, 231



255, 187, 255



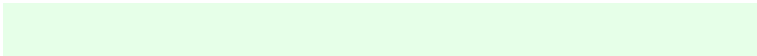
255, 178, 191

Sweetspot

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



153, 228, 161



230, 255, 232



221, 228, 153



112, 128, 114



0, 0, 0



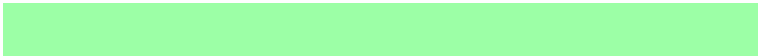
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



153, 228, 161



156, 255, 166



153, 228, 198



103, 115, 104



0, 179, 19



0, 51, 5

Inverse Universe

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



228, 153, 220



255, 156, 244



228, 153, 183



115, 103, 114



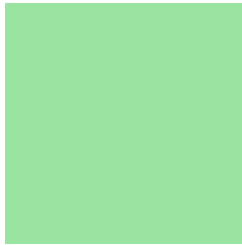
179, 0, 159



51, 0, 46

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 153, 228, 161 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

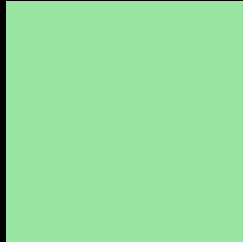
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 228, 161 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

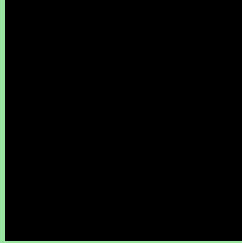
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 228, 161 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 153, 228, 161.

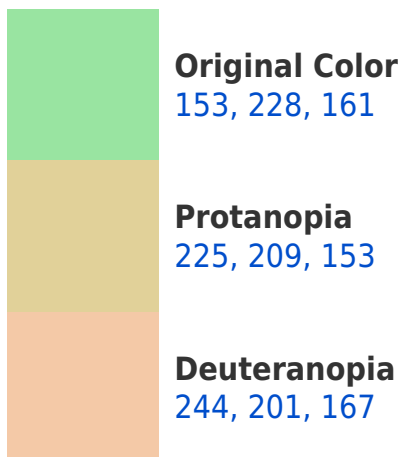



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 153, 228, 161.

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





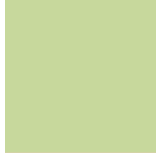
Tritanopia
167, 218, 236

Trichromacy



Original Color

153, 228, 161



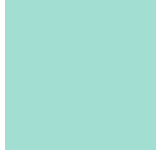
Protanomaly

199, 216, 156



Deuteranomaly

211, 211, 165



Tritanomaly

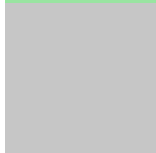
162, 222, 209

Monochromacy



Original Color

153, 228, 161



Achromatopsia

198, 198, 198



Achromatomaly

182, 209, 185

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 153, 228, 161 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, 228, 161)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(153, 228, 161)  
}
```

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, 228, 161) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(153, 228, 161) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 153, 228, 161 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, 228, 161) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(153, 228, 161) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(153, 228, 161)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(153, 228, 161); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(153, 228, 161); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(153, 228, 161) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 153, 228, 161 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(153, 228, 161) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(153,  
228, 161) }
```

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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