

Converting Colors

RGB(155, 207, 168)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(155, 207, 168) contains.

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Color

RGB(155, 207, 168)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9BCFA8
RGB	155, 207, 168
RGB Percent	61%, 81%, 66%
CMY	0.3922, 0.1882, 0.3412
CMYK	0.25, 0.00, 0.19, 0.19
HSL	135°, 35%, 71%
HSV	135°, 25%, 81%
XYZ	42.8983, 54.4214, 45.2892
YIQ	187.0060, -18.4730, -23.1530

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

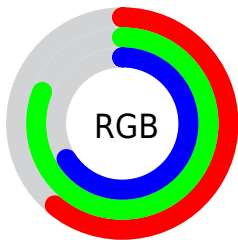
Format	Color
RYB	155, 197, 207
Decimal	10211240
CIELab	78.71, -24.68, 13.99
CIELCh	79, 28.376, 150.451
Yxy	54.4214, 0.3008, 0.3816
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288401320 (0xFF9BCFA8)
YUV	187.0060, -9.3700, -28.0693
Hunter-Lab	73.7708, -25.2999, 15.2404

Details

The RGB color **155, 207, 168** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **207, 155, 194**, and the grayscale version is **187, 187, 187**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **210, 255, 223**, and **103, 152, 116** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **134, 207, 152**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **176, 207, 184**.

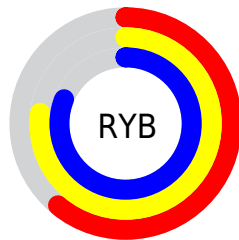
Distribution



Red (61%)

Green (81%)

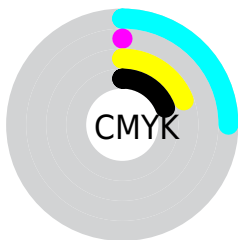
Blue (66%)



Red (61%)

Yellow (77%)

Blue (81%)

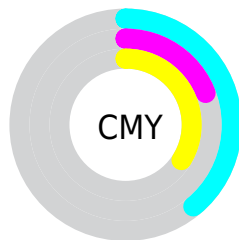


Cyan (25%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (19%)

Black (19%)



Cyan (39%)

Magenta (19%)

Yellow (34%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 155, 207, 168 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 155, 207, 168 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 155, 207, 168

255, 255, 255

 210, 255, 223


 239, 255, 252

 155, 207, 168

 128, 179, 142

 103, 152, 116

 77, 126, 91

 53, 101, 68

 28, 77, 45

 1, 54, 24

 0, 33, 0

 0, 0, 0

 155, 207, 168

 155, 207, 168

 134, 207, 152

 176, 207, 184

 114, 207, 137

 196, 207, 199

 93, 207, 121

 217, 207, 215

 72, 207, 106

 238, 207, 230

 51, 207, 90

 255, 207, 246

 31, 207, 75

 255, 207, 255

 10, 207, 59

 0, 207, 52

Harmonies

Analogous

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



185, 201, 149



155, 207, 168



128, 210, 194

Triad

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



155, 207, 168



163, 197, 247



248, 178, 169

Complementary

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



155, 207, 168



207, 155, 194

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.



246, 176, 195



155, 207, 168



199, 188, 240

Square

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



155, 207, 168



130, 204, 240



229, 180, 221



236, 184, 150

Rectangle

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



155, 207, 168



118, 209, 212



229, 180, 221



249, 176, 178

Sweetspot

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



155, 207, 168



235, 255, 240



194, 207, 155



115, 128, 118



0, 0, 0



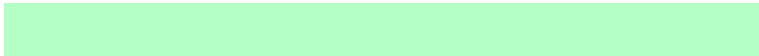
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



155, 207, 168



179, 255, 198



155, 207, 194



94, 105, 97



0, 168, 42



0, 41, 10

Inverse Universe

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



207, 155, 194



255, 179, 236



207, 155, 168



105, 94, 102



168, 0, 126



41, 0, 31

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 155, 207, 168 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

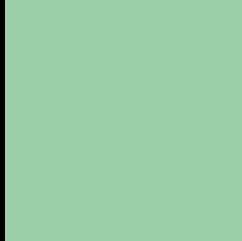
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 155, 207, 168 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

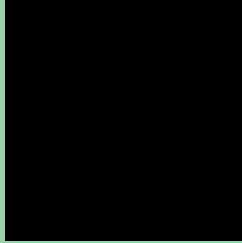
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 155, 207, 168 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 155, 207, 168.

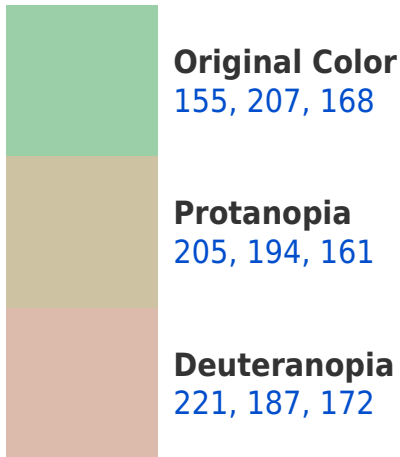


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 155, 207, 168.

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, 200, 216

Trichromacy



Original Color
155, 207, 168

Protanomaly
187, 199, 164

Deuteranomaly
197, 194, 171

Tritanomaly
161, 203, 199

Monochromacy



Original Color
155, 207, 168

Achromatopsia
187, 187, 187

Achromatomaly
175, 194, 180

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 155, 207, 168 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(155, 207, 168)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(155, 207, 168)  
}
```

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(155, 207, 168) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(155, 207, 168) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 155, 207, 168 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(155, 207, 168) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(155, 207, 168) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(155, 207, 168)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(155, 207, 168); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(155, 207, 168);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(155, 207,  
168) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 155, 207, 168 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(155, 207, 168) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(155,  
207, 168) }
```

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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