

Converting Colors

RGB(156, 187, 49)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(156, 187, 49) contains.

RGB(156, 187, 49)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	11
<i>Previews</i>	23
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	26
<i>CSS Examples</i>	29

Color

RGB(156, 187, 49)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9CBB31
RGB	156, 187, 49
RGB Percent	61%, 73%, 19%
CMY	0.3882, 0.2667, 0.8078
CMYK	0.17, 0.00, 0.74, 0.27
HSL	73°, 58%, 46%
HSV	73°, 74%, 73%
XYZ	32.0350, 42.8303, 9.4844
YIQ	161.9990, 25.8220, -49.4900

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

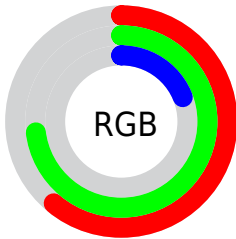
Format	Color
RYB	49, 187, 80
Decimal	10271537
CIELab	71.44, -28.93, 62.10
CIELCh	71, 68.510, 114.981
Yxy	42.8303, 0.3798, 0.5078
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288461617 (0xFF9CBB31)
YUV	161.9990, -55.7085, -5.2611
Hunter-Lab	65.4449, -27.1535, 37.2190

Details

The RGB color **156, 187, 49** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC33**. A complement of this color would be **80, 49, 187**, and the grayscale version is **163, 163, 163**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **213, 243, 105**, and **101, 134, 0** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **152, 187, 30**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **160, 187, 68**.

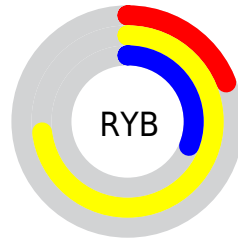
Distribution



Red (61%)

Green (73%)

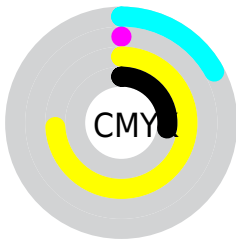
Blue (19%)



Red (19%)

Yellow (73%)

Blue (31%)

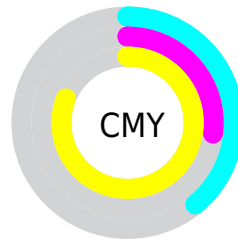


Cyan (17%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (74%)

Black (27%)



Cyan (39%)

Magenta (27%)

Yellow (81%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 156, 187, 49 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 156, 187, 49 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



156, 187, 49



156, 187, 49

255, 255, 255



128, 160, 12



213, 243, 105



101, 134, 0



243, 255, 132



74, 108, 0



255, 255, 160



47, 84, 0



255, 255, 188



17, 61, 0



255, 255, 217



0, 39, 0



255, 255, 247



0, 10, 0



0, 0, 0



156, 187, 49



156, 187, 49

■ 152, 187, 30

■ 160, 187, 68

■ 148, 187, 12

■ 164, 187, 86

■ 145, 187, 0

■ 169, 187, 105

■ 173, 187, 124

■ 177, 187, 142

■ 181, 187, 161

■ 185, 187, 180

■ 190, 187, 199

■ 194, 187, 217

Harmonies

Analogous

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



216, 168, 35



156, 187, 49



70, 199, 99

Triad

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



156, 187, 49



0, 199, 255



255, 116, 188

Complementary

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



156, 187, 49



80, 49, 187

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.



241, 135, 248



156, 187, 49



0, 185, 255

Square

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



156, 187, 49



0, 204, 226



156, 163, 255



255, 121, 126

Rectangle

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



156, 187, 49



0, 203, 140



156, 163, 255



255, 121, 209

Sweetspot

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



156, 187, 49



230, 242, 189



187, 79, 49



115, 122, 91



250, 250, 250



122, 122, 122

Same Dimension

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



156, 187, 49



194, 242, 27



88, 187, 49



92, 94, 85



123, 158, 0



24, 31, 0

Inverse Universe

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



80, 49, 187



75, 27, 242



148, 49, 187



87, 85, 94



36, 0, 158



7, 0, 31

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 156, 187, 49 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 156, 187, 49 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 156, 187, 49 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 156, 187, 49.

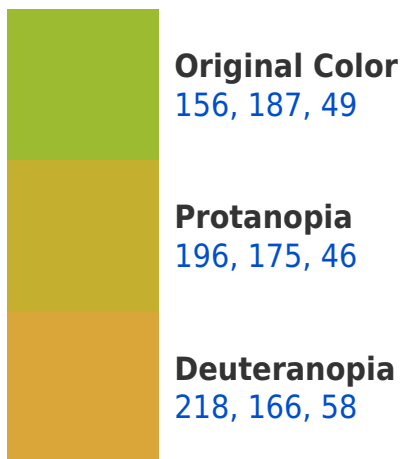


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 156, 187, 49.

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
170, 174, 188

Trichromacy



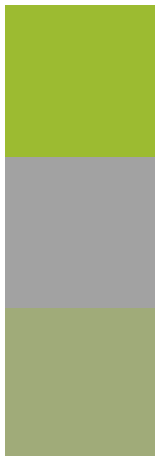
Original Color
156, 187, 49

Protanomaly
181, 179, 47

Deuteranomaly
195, 174, 55

Tritanomaly
165, 179, 137

Monochromacy



Original Color
156, 187, 49

Achromatopsia
162, 162, 162

Achromatomaly
160, 171, 121

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 156, 187, 49 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(156, 187, 49)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(156, 187, 49)  
}
```

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(156, 187, 49) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(156, 187, 49) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 156, 187, 49 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(156, 187, 49) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(156, 187, 49) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(156, 187, 49)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(156, 187, 49); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 187, 49);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 187,  
49) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 156, 187, 49 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(156, 187, 49) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(156,  
187, 49) }
```

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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