

Converting Colors

RGB(156, 192, 173)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(156, 192, 173) contains.

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Color

RGB(156, 192, 173)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9CC0AD
RGB	156, 192, 173
RGB Percent	61%, 75%, 68%
CMY	0.3882, 0.2471, 0.3216
CMYK	0.19, 0.00, 0.10, 0.25
HSL	148°, 22%, 68%
HSV	148°, 19%, 75%
XYZ	40.1028, 47.7843, 46.6448
YIQ	179.0700, -15.3570, -13.5410

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

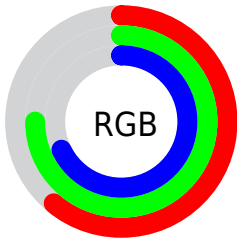
Format	Color
RYB	156, 180, 192
Decimal	10272941
CIELab	74.69, -15.88, 5.59
CIELCh	75, 16.840, 160.609
Yxy	47.7843, 0.2981, 0.3552
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288463021 (0xFF9CC0AD)
YUV	179.0700, -2.9925, -20.2324
Hunter-Lab	69.1262, -17.4162, 8.3808

Details

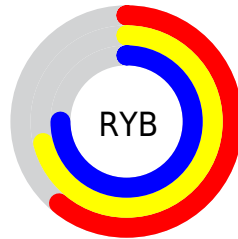
The RGB color **156, 192, 173** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **192, 156, 175**, and the grayscale version is **179, 179, 179**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **211, 248, 228**, and **104, 138, 121** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **137, 192, 163**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **175, 192, 183**.

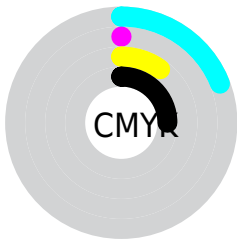
Distribution



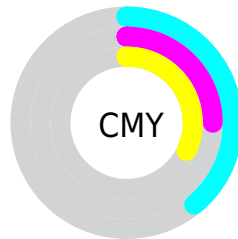
- Red (61%)
- Green (75%)
- Blue (68%)



- Red (61%)
- Yellow (71%)
- Blue (75%)



- Cyan (19%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (10%)
- Black (25%)



- Cyan (39%)
- Magenta (25%)
- Yellow (32%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 156, 192, 173 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, 192, 173 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 156, 192, 173


255, 255, 255


 211, 248, 228

 239, 255, 255

 156, 192, 173


 130, 165, 146

 104, 138, 121

 80, 113, 96

 56, 88, 72

 33, 65, 50

 11, 43, 29

 0, 23, 3

 0, 0, 0

 156, 192, 173


 156, 192, 173


 137, 192, 163


 175, 192, 183

 118, 192, 153


 194, 192, 193


 98, 192, 143


 214, 192, 203

 79, 192, 132


 233, 192, 214

 60, 192, 122


 252, 192, 224

 41, 192, 112


 255, 192, 234

 22, 192, 102

 255, 192, 244

 2, 192, 92

 255, 192, 254

 0, 192, 91

 255, 192, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



173, 189, 160



156, 192, 173



145, 193, 189

Triad

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



156, 192, 173



174, 183, 214



215, 175, 164

Complementary

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



156, 192, 173



192, 156, 175

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.



216, 173, 179



156, 192, 173



193, 178, 207

Square

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



156, 192, 173



155, 188, 213



209, 174, 194



205, 179, 155

Rectangle

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



156, 192, 173



143, 192, 199



209, 174, 194



216, 174, 169

Sweetspot

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



156, 192, 173



235, 250, 242



175, 192, 156



116, 125, 120



252, 252, 252



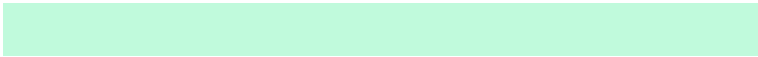
125, 125, 125

Same Dimension

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



156, 192, 173



192, 250, 220



156, 192, 191



87, 97, 92



0, 161, 76



0, 33, 16

Inverse Universe

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



192, 156, 175



250, 192, 223



192, 156, 157



97, 87, 92



161, 0, 85



33, 0, 17

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 156, 192, 173 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

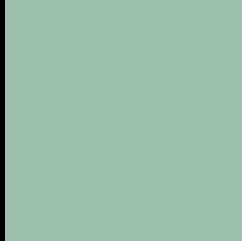
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 192, 173 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

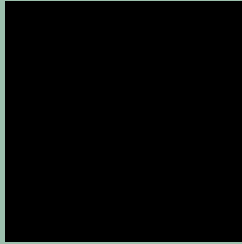
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 192, 173 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 156, 192, 173.

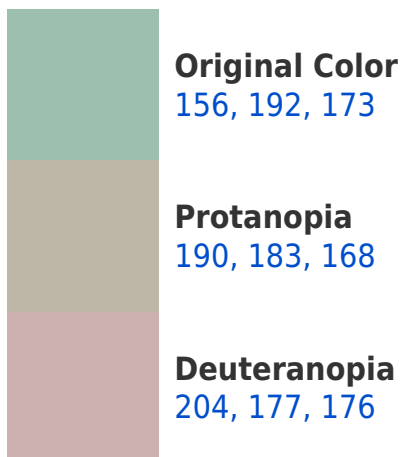


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 156, 192, 173.

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
161, 188, 203

Trichromacy



Original Color
156, 192, 173

Protanomaly
178, 186, 170

Deuteranomaly
187, 182, 175

Tritanomaly
159, 189, 192

Monochromacy



Original Color
156, 192, 173

Achromatopsia
179, 179, 179

Achromatomaly
171, 184, 177

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 156, 192, 173 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, 192, 173)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(156, 192, 173)  
}
```

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, 192, 173) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(156, 192, 173) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 156, 192, 173 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, 192, 173) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(156, 192, 173) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(156, 192, 173)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(156, 192, 173); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 192, 173);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 192,  
173) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 156, 192, 173 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(156, 192, 173) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(156,  
192, 173) }
```

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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