

Converting Colors

RGB(156, 193, 114)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(156, 193, 114) contains.

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Color

RGB(156, 193, 114)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9CC172
RGB	156, 193, 114
RGB Percent	61%, 76%, 45%
CMY	0.3882, 0.2431, 0.5529
CMYK	0.19, 0.00, 0.41, 0.24
HSL	88°, 39%, 60%
HSV	88°, 41%, 76%
XYZ	35.8175, 46.4228, 22.9923
YIQ	172.9310, 3.3070, -32.4130

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

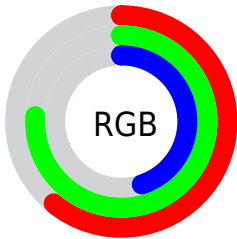
Format	Color
RYB	114, 193, 151
Decimal	10273138
CIELab	73.82, -26.00, 35.76
CIELCh	74, 44.215, 126.018
Yxy	46.4228, 0.3404, 0.4411
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288463218 (0xFF9CC172)
YUV	172.9310, -29.0530, -14.8485
Hunter-Lab	68.1342, -25.3992, 27.6862

Details

The RGB color **156, 193, 114** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC66**. A complement of this color would be **151, 114, 193**, and the grayscale version is **173, 173, 173**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **212, 250, 167**, and **103, 139, 64** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **147, 193, 95**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **165, 193, 133**.

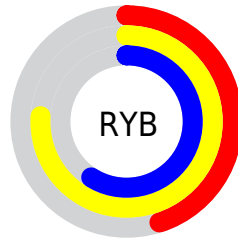
Distribution



Red (61%)

Green (76%)

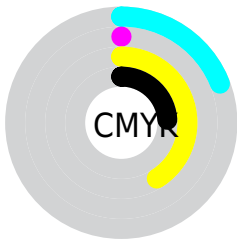
Blue (45%)



Red (45%)

Yellow (76%)

Blue (59%)

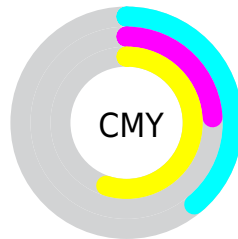


Cyan (19%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (41%)

Black (24%)



Cyan (39%)

Magenta (24%)

Yellow (55%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 156, 193, 114 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, 193, 114 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 156, 193, 114


255, 255, 255

 212, 250, 167

 240, 255, 194


 255, 255, 223

 255, 255, 251

 156, 193, 114


 129, 166, 89

 103, 139, 64

 78, 114, 40

 53, 89, 15


 29, 65, 0

 1, 43, 0

 0, 22, 0

 0, 0, 0

 156, 193, 114

 156, 193, 114

■ 147, 193, 95

■ 165, 193, 133

■ 138, 193, 75

■ 174, 193, 153

■ 129, 193, 56

■ 183, 193, 172

■ 120, 193, 37

■ 192, 193, 191

■ 111, 193, 18

■ 201, 193, 211

■ 103, 193, 0

■ 210, 193, 230

■ 219, 193, 249

■ 228, 193, 255

■ 237, 193, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



199, 182, 99



156, 193, 114



104, 200, 147

Triad

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



156, 193, 114



40, 194, 255



255, 149, 175

Complementary

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



156, 193, 114



151, 114, 193

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.



239, 154, 215



156, 193, 114



133, 183, 255

Square

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



156, 193, 114



0, 201, 228



196, 168, 247



255, 155, 136

Rectangle

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



156, 193, 114



59, 202, 174



196, 168, 247



254, 149, 189

Sweetspot

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



156, 193, 114



236, 250, 220



193, 151, 114



117, 125, 107



252, 252, 252



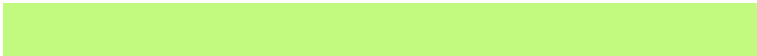
125, 125, 125

Same Dimension

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



156, 193, 114



193, 250, 127



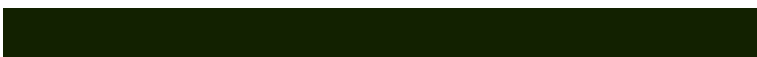
117, 193, 114



92, 97, 87



85, 161, 0



18, 33, 0

Inverse Universe

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



151, 114, 193



185, 127, 250



190, 114, 193



92, 87, 97



75, 0, 161



16, 0, 33

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 156, 193, 114 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, 193, 114 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

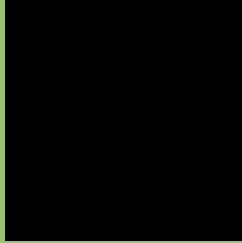
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 193, 114 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 156, 193, 114.

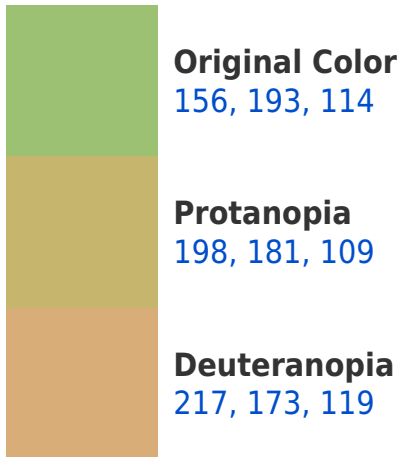



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 156, 193, 114.

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
168, 183, 198

Trichromacy



Original Color
156, 193, 114

Protanomaly
183, 185, 111

Deuteranomaly
195, 180, 117

Tritanomaly
164, 187, 167

Monochromacy



Original Color
156, 193, 114

Achromatopsia
173, 173, 173

Achromatomaly
167, 180, 152

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 156, 193, 114 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, 193, 114)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(156, 193, 114)  
}
```

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, 193, 114) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(156, 193, 114) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 156, 193, 114 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

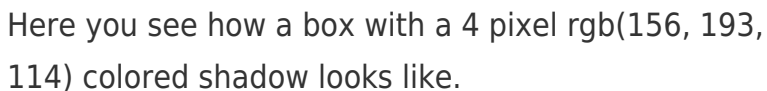
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(156, 193, 114) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(156, 193, 114) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(156, 193, 114)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 193, 114); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 193, 114); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 193, 114) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 156, 193, 114 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(156, 193, 114) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(156,  
193, 114) }
```

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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