Converting Colors

RGB(156, 195, 141)

Have a look what the booklet for RGB(156, 195, 141) contains.

Color

RGB(156, 195, 141)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9CC38D
RGB	156, 195, 141
RGB Percent	61%, 76%, 55%
CMY	0.3882, 0.2353, 0.4471
CMYK	0.20, 0.00, 0.28, 0.24
HSL	103°, 31%, 66%
HSV	103°, 28%, 76%
XYZ	38.0331, 48.0212, 32.4638
YIQ	177.1830, -5.9100, -25.0620

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

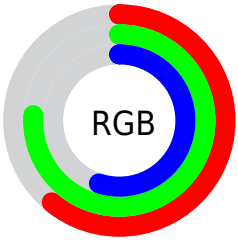
Format	Color
RYB	141, 195, 180
Decimal	10273677
CIELab	74.84, -23.10, 23.01
CIELCh	75, 32.599, 135.110
Yxy	48.0212, 0.3209, 0.4052
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288463757 (0xFF9CC38D)
YUV	177.1830, -17.8382, -18.5775
Hunter-Lab	69.2973, -23.3025, 20.7325

Details

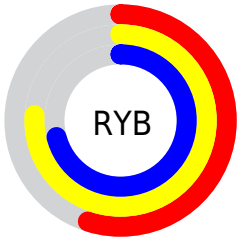
The RGB color 156, 195, 141 is a light color, and the websafe version is hex 99CC99. A complement of this color would be 180, 141, 195, and the grayscale version is 177, 177, 177.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is 211, 252, 195, and 104, 141, 90 is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get 142, 195, 122, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is 170, 195, 161.

Distribution

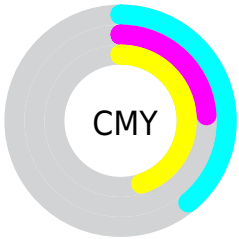


- Red (61%)
- Green (76%)
- Blue (55%)



- Red (55%)
- Yellow (76%)
- Blue (71%)

- Cyan (20%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (28%)
- Black (24%)



- Cyan (39%)
- Magenta (24%)
- Yellow (45%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 156, 195, 141 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, 195, 141 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

156, 195, 141

255, 255, 255

211, 252, 195

240, 255, 223

255, 255, 252

156, 195, 141

130, 168, 115

104, 141, 90

79, 115, 67

55, 91, 44

31, 67, 22

9, 44, 0

0, 26, 0

0, 0, 0

156, 195, 141

156, 195, 141

142, 195, 122

128, 195, 102

114, 195, 83

100, 195, 63

86, 195, 44

72, 195, 24

57, 195, 5

54, 195, 0

170, 195, 161

184, 195, 180

198, 195, 200

212, 195, 219

226, 195, 239

241, 195, 255

255, 195, 255

255, 195, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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

190, 187, 126

156, 195, 141

121, 200, 168

Triad

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

156, 195, 141

122, 191, 241

244, 162, 170

Complementary

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

156, 195, 141

180, 141, 195

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.

234, 163, 200

156, 195, 141

167, 182, 242

Square

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

156, 195, 141

90, 198, 226

207, 171, 227

238, 168, 143

Rectangle

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

156, 195, 141

100, 201, 188

207, 171, 227

243, 162, 180

Sweetspot

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

156, 195, 141

238, 252, 232

195, 180, 141

118, 128, 115

0, 0, 0

128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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

156, 195, 141

192, 252, 169

141, 195, 153

90, 97, 87

45, 161, 0

9, 33, 0

Inverse Universe

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

180, 141, 195

229, 169, 252

195, 141, 183

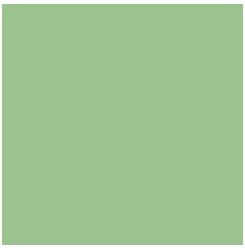
94, 87, 97

116, 0, 161

24, 0, 33

Previews

White Background

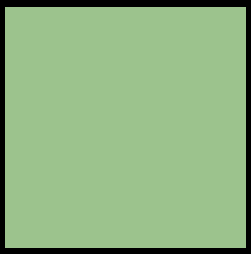


This preview shows how the RGB color 156, 195, 141 looks on a white background.

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



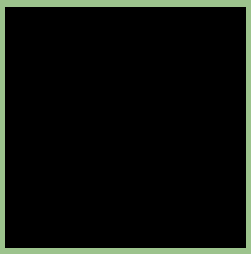
This preview shows how the RGB color 156, 195, 141 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

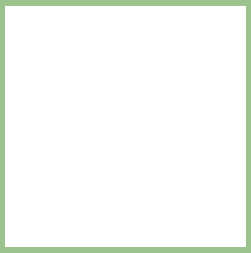
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the Color Contrast Checker.

RGB 156, 195, 141 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 156, 195, 141.

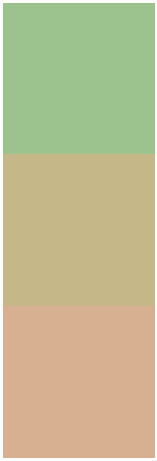


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 156, 195, 141.

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



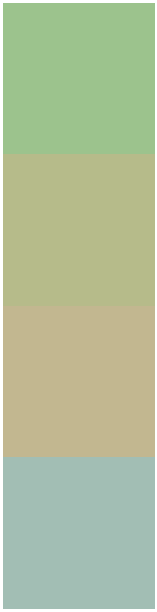
Original Color
156, 195, 141

Protanopia
197, 183, 136

Deuteranopia
215, 176, 145

Tritanopia
166, 187, 202

Trichromacy



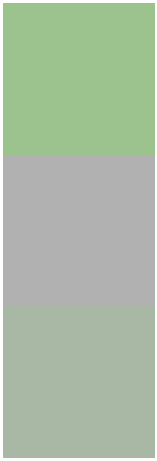
Original Color
156, 195, 141

Protanomaly
182, 187, 138

Deuteranomaly
194, 183, 144

Tritanomaly
162, 190, 180

Monochromacy



Original Color
156, 195, 141

Achromatopsia
177, 177, 177

Achromatomaly
169, 184, 164

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 156, 195, 141 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, 195, 141) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{
    color:rgb(156, 195, 141)
}
```

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, 195, 141) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(156, 195, 141) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 156, 195, 141 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, 195, 141) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(156, 195, 141) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(156, 195, 141) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 195, 141); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 195, 141); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 195, 141) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 156, 195, 141 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{
background:rgb(156, 195, 141) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:rgb(156,
195, 141) }
```

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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