

Converting Colors

RGB(156, 197, 162)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(156, 197, 162) contains.

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Color

RGB(156, 197, 162)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9CC5A2
RGB	156, 197, 162
RGB Percent	61%, 77%, 64%
CMY	0.3882, 0.2275, 0.3647
CMYK	0.21, 0.00, 0.18, 0.23
HSL	129°, 26%, 69%
HSV	129°, 21%, 77%
XYZ	40.1981, 49.6091, 41.6393
YIQ	180.7510, -13.2010, -19.5770

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

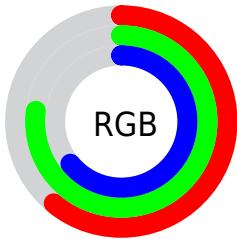
Format	Color
RYB	156, 192, 197
Decimal	10274210
CIELab	75.83, -20.50, 13.16
CIELCh	76, 24.359, 147.313
Yxy	49.6091, 0.3058, 0.3774
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288464290 (0xFF9CC5A2)
YUV	180.7510, -9.2442, -21.7066
Hunter-Lab	70.4337, -21.3849, 14.2523

Details

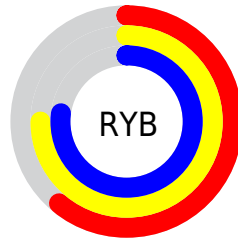
The RGB color **156, 197, 162** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **197, 156, 191**, and the grayscale version is **181, 181, 181**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **211, 254, 217**, and **104, 143, 110** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **136, 197, 145**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **176, 197, 179**.

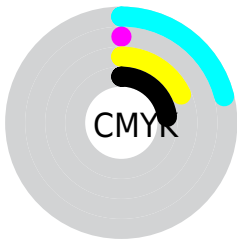
Distribution



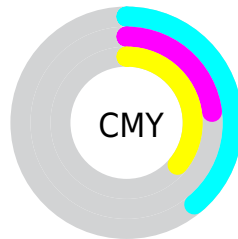
- Red (61%)
- Green (77%)
- Blue (64%)



- Red (61%)
- Yellow (75%)
- Blue (77%)



- Cyan (21%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (18%)
- Black (23%)



- Cyan (39%)
- Magenta (23%)
- Yellow (36%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 156, 197, 162 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, 197, 162 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 156, 197, 162


255, 255, 255


 211, 254, 217

 240, 255, 245

 156, 197, 162

 130, 170, 136

 104, 143, 110

 79, 117, 86

 55, 93, 63

 32, 69, 40

 8, 46, 20

 0, 27, 0


 0, 0, 0

 156, 197, 162


 156, 197, 162

 136, 197, 145

 176, 197, 179

 117, 197, 128


 195, 197, 196

 97, 197, 112

 215, 197, 212

 77, 197, 95

 235, 197, 229


 58, 197, 78

 255, 197, 246

 38, 197, 61

 255, 197, 255

 18, 197, 44

 0, 197, 29

Harmonies

Analogous

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



182, 192, 147



156, 197, 162



134, 200, 184

Triad

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



156, 197, 162



157, 190, 231



233, 172, 167

Complementary

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



156, 197, 162



197, 156, 191

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.



230, 171, 190



156, 197, 162



188, 182, 227

Square

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



156, 197, 162



132, 196, 224



214, 175, 211



224, 177, 150

Rectangle

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



156, 197, 162



125, 200, 199



214, 175, 211



233, 171, 175

Sweetspot

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



156, 197, 162



240, 255, 242



192, 197, 156



119, 128, 120



0, 0, 0



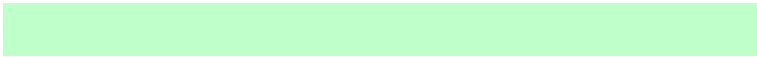
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



156, 197, 162



191, 255, 201



156, 197, 182



90, 99, 91



0, 163, 24



0, 36, 5

Inverse Universe

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



197, 156, 191



255, 191, 246



197, 156, 171



99, 90, 98



163, 0, 139



36, 0, 30

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 156, 197, 162 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

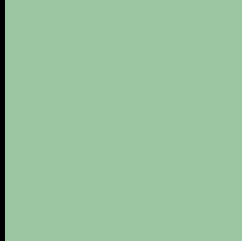
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 197, 162 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

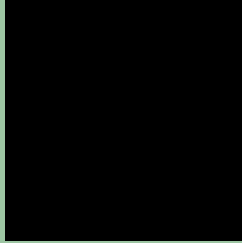
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 197, 162 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 156, 197, 162.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 156, 197, 162.

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](#).

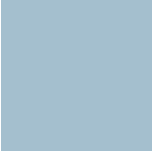
Dichromacy



Original Color
156, 197, 162

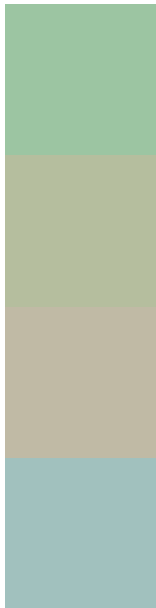
Protanopia
196, 186, 156

Deuteranopia
212, 180, 166



Tritanopia
164, 191, 206

Trichromacy



Original Color

156, 197, 162

Protanomaly

181, 190, 158

Deuteranomaly

192, 186, 165

Tritanomaly

161, 193, 190

Monochromacy



Original Color

156, 197, 162

Achromatopsia

181, 181, 181

Achromatomaly

172, 187, 174

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 156, 197, 162 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, 197, 162)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(156, 197, 162)  
}
```

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, 197, 162) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(156, 197, 162) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 156, 197, 162 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, 197, 162) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(156, 197, 162) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(156, 197, 162)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(156, 197, 162); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 197, 162);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 197,  
162) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 156, 197, 162 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(156, 197, 162) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(156,  
197, 162) }
```

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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