

Converting Colors

RGB(156, 204, 133)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(156, 204, 133) contains.

RGB(156, 204, 133)	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, 204, 133)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9CCC85
RGB	156, 204, 133
RGB Percent	61%, 80%, 52%
CMY	0.3882, 0.2000, 0.4784
CMYK	0.24, 0.00, 0.35, 0.20
HSL	101°, 41%, 66%
HSV	101°, 35%, 80%
XYZ	39.5368, 51.9471, 30.1333
YIQ	181.5540, -5.8170, -32.2570

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

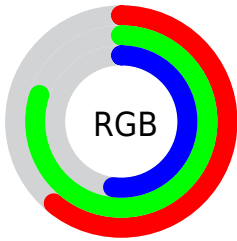
Format	Color
RYB	133, 204, 181
Decimal	10275973
CIELab	77.25, -28.69, 30.44
CIELCh	77, 41.832, 133.308
Yxy	51.9471, 0.3251, 0.4271
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288466053 (0xFF9CCC85)
YUV	181.5540, -23.9371, -22.4109
Hunter-Lab	72.0743, -28.2129, 25.6637

Details

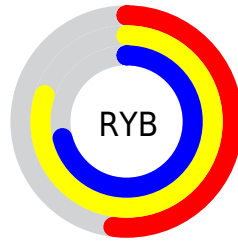
The RGB color **156, 204, 133** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **181, 133, 204**, and the grayscale version is **182, 182, 182**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **212, 255, 187**, and **103, 150, 82** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **142, 204, 113**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **170, 204, 153**.

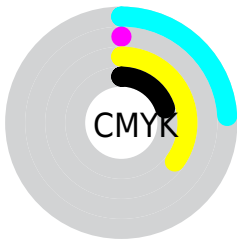
Distribution



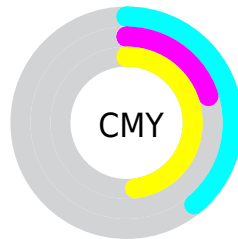
- Red (61%)
- Green (80%)
- Blue (52%)



- Red (52%)
- Yellow (80%)
- Blue (71%)



- Cyan (24%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (35%)
- Black (20%)



- Cyan (39%)
- Magenta (20%)
- Yellow (48%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 156, 204, 133 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, 204, 133 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 156, 204, 133


255, 255, 255

 212, 255, 187


 240, 255, 215

 255, 255, 243

 156, 204, 133

 129, 176, 107

 103, 150, 82

 78, 124, 58

 53, 98, 35

 27, 74, 11

 3, 51, 0

 0, 32, 0

 0, 0, 0

 156, 204, 133


 156, 204, 133

 142, 204, 113


 170, 204, 153

 128, 204, 92

 184, 204, 174

 115, 204, 72

 197, 204, 194

 101, 204, 51


 211, 204, 215

 87, 204, 31

 225, 204, 235

 73, 204, 11

 239, 204, 255

 66, 204, 0

 253, 204, 255

 255, 204, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



199, 194, 114



156, 204, 133



107, 210, 167

Triad

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



156, 204, 133



94, 201, 255



255, 161, 175

Complementary

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



156, 204, 133



181, 133, 204

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.



253, 163, 214



156, 204, 133



163, 189, 255

Square

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



156, 204, 133



11, 209, 243



217, 174, 247



255, 168, 139

Rectangle

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



156, 204, 133



68, 211, 194



217, 174, 247



255, 160, 188

Sweetspot

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



156, 204, 133



238, 255, 230



204, 180, 133



117, 128, 112



0, 0, 0



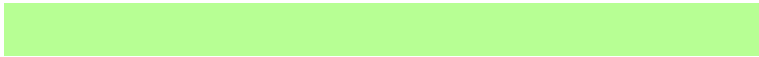
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



156, 204, 133



183, 255, 148



133, 204, 145



95, 102, 92



54, 166, 0



12, 38, 0

Inverse Universe

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



181, 133, 204



220, 148, 255



204, 133, 192



99, 92, 102



112, 0, 166



26, 0, 38

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 156, 204, 133 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

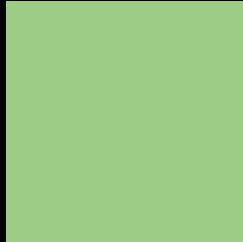
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 204, 133 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

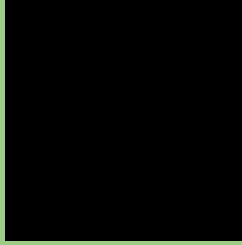
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 204, 133 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 156, 204, 133.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 156, 204, 133.

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](#).

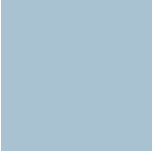
Dichromacy



Original Color
156, 204, 133

Protanopia
206, 190, 127

Deuteranopia
225, 182, 138



Tritanopia
168, 194, 210

Trichromacy



Original Color
156, 204, 133

Protanomaly
188, 195, 129

Deuteranomaly
200, 190, 136

Tritanomaly
164, 198, 182

Monochromacy



Original Color
156, 204, 133

Achromatopsia
182, 182, 182

Achromatomaly
173, 190, 164

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 156, 204, 133 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, 204, 133)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(156, 204, 133)  
}
```

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, 204, 133) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(156, 204, 133) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 156, 204, 133 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, 204, 133) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(156, 204, 133) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(156, 204, 133)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(156, 204, 133); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 204, 133);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 204,  
133) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 156, 204, 133 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(156, 204, 133) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(156,  
204, 133) }
```

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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