

Converting Colors

RGB(156, 207, 165)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(156, 207, 165) contains.

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Color

RGB(156, 207, 165)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9CCFA5
RGB	156, 207, 165
RGB Percent	61%, 81%, 65%
CMY	0.3882, 0.1882, 0.3529
CMYK	0.25, 0.00, 0.20, 0.19
HSL	131°, 35%, 71%
HSV	131°, 25%, 81%
XYZ	42.8147, 54.4102, 43.8430
YIQ	186.9630, -16.9140, -23.8740

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

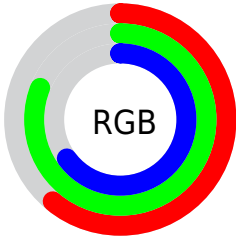
Format	Color
RYB	156, 199, 207
Decimal	10276773
CIELab	78.70, -24.91, 15.59
CIELCh	79, 29.383, 147.957
Yxy	54.4102, 0.3035, 0.3857
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288466853 (0xFF9CCFA5)
YUV	186.9630, -10.8278, -27.1546
Hunter-Lab	73.7633, -25.4783, 16.3939

Details

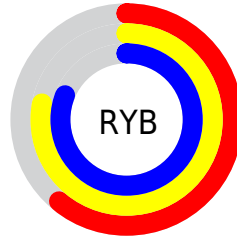
The RGB color **156, 207, 165** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **207, 156, 198**, and the grayscale version is **187, 187, 187**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **211, 255, 220**, and **104, 152, 113** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **135, 207, 148**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **177, 207, 182**.

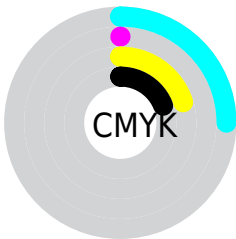
Distribution



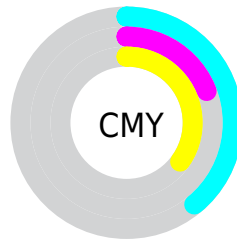
- Red (61%)
- Green (81%)
- Blue (65%)



- Red (61%)
- Yellow (78%)
- Blue (81%)



- Cyan (25%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (20%)
- Black (19%)



- Cyan (39%)
- Magenta (19%)
- Yellow (35%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 156, 207, 165 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, 207, 165 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 156, 207, 165


255, 255, 255

 211, 255, 220

 240, 255, 249

 156, 207, 165

 129, 179, 139

 104, 152, 113

 78, 126, 88

 54, 101, 65

 29, 77, 43

 2, 54, 22

 0, 33, 0

 0, 0, 0

 156, 207, 165

 156, 207, 165

 135, 207, 148

 177, 207, 182

 115, 207, 131

 197, 207, 199

 94, 207, 114

 218, 207, 216

 73, 207, 97

 239, 207, 233

 53, 207, 80

 255, 207, 250

 32, 207, 63

 255, 207, 255

 11, 207, 46

 0, 207, 37

Harmonies

Analogous

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



187, 201, 146



156, 207, 165



127, 210, 192

Triad

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



156, 207, 165



158, 198, 249



250, 176, 170

Complementary

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



156, 207, 165



207, 156, 198

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.



247, 175, 198



156, 207, 165



196, 188, 243

Square

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



156, 207, 165



124, 205, 240



228, 180, 224



239, 183, 149

Rectangle

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



156, 207, 165



115, 210, 211



228, 180, 224



250, 175, 179

Sweetspot

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



156, 207, 165



237, 255, 240



199, 207, 156



117, 128, 119



0, 0, 0



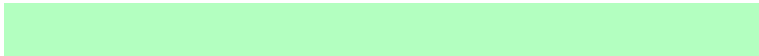
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



156, 207, 165



179, 255, 192



156, 207, 190



94, 105, 96



0, 168, 30



0, 41, 7

Inverse Universe

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



207, 156, 198



255, 179, 242



207, 156, 173



105, 94, 103



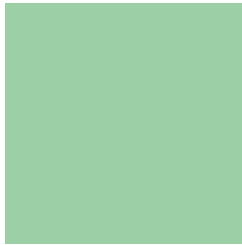
168, 0, 139



41, 0, 34

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 156, 207, 165 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, 207, 165 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

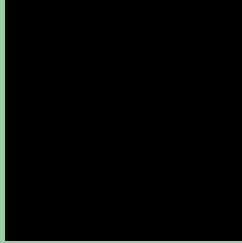
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 207, 165 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 156, 207, 165.

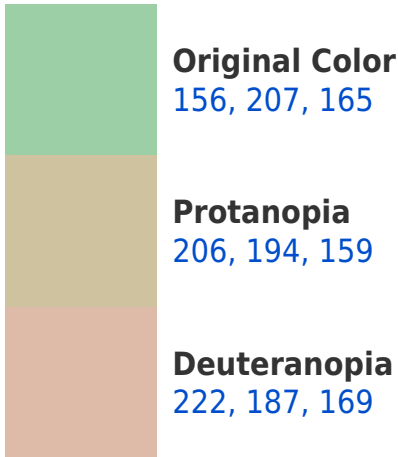


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 156, 207, 165.

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
165, 200, 216

Trichromacy



Original Color

156, 207, 165

Protanomaly

188, 199, 161

Deuteranomaly

198, 194, 168

Tritanomaly

162, 203, 197

Monochromacy



Original Color

156, 207, 165

Achromatopsia

187, 187, 187

Achromatomaly

176, 194, 179

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 156, 207, 165 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, 207, 165)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(156, 207, 165)  
}
```

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, 207, 165) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(156, 207, 165) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 156, 207, 165 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, 207, 165) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(156, 207, 165) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(156, 207, 165)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(156, 207, 165); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 207, 165);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 207,  
165) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 156, 207, 165 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(156, 207, 165) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(156,  
207, 165) }
```

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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