

Converting Colors

RGB(156, 208, 109)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(156, 208, 109) contains.

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Color

RGB(156, 208, 109)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9CD06D
RGB	156, 208, 109
RGB Percent	61%, 82%, 43%
CMY	0.3882, 0.1843, 0.5725
CMYK	0.25, 0.00, 0.48, 0.18
HSL	92°, 51%, 62%
HSV	92°, 48%, 82%
XYZ	39.0265, 53.2838, 22.6959
YIQ	181.1660, 0.7870, -41.8130

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

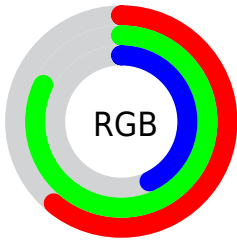
Format	Color
RYB	109, 208, 161
Decimal	10276973
CIELab	78.04, -33.72, 43.56
CIElCh	78, 55.088, 127.749
Yxy	53.2838, 0.3393, 0.4633
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288467053 (0xFF9CD06D)
YUV	181.1660, -35.5778, -22.0706
Hunter-Lab	72.9958, -32.3092, 32.6625

Details

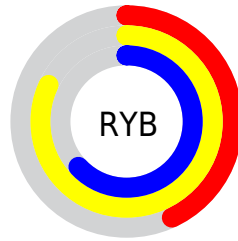
The RGB color **156, 208, 109** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC66**. A complement of this color would be **161, 109, 208**, and the grayscale version is **182, 182, 182**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **212, 255, 162**, and **102, 153, 58** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **145, 208, 88**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **167, 208, 130**.

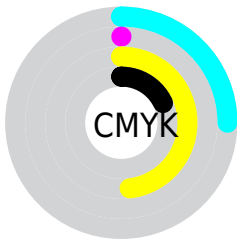
Distribution



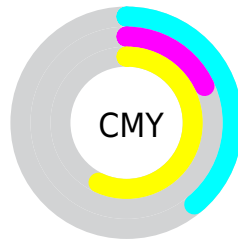
- Red (61%)
- Green (82%)
- Blue (43%)



- Red (43%)
- Yellow (82%)
- Blue (63%)



- Cyan (25%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (48%)
- Black (18%)



- Cyan (39%)
- Magenta (18%)
- Yellow (57%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 156, 208, 109 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, 208, 109 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 156, 208, 109

255, 255, 255

 212, 255, 162

 241, 255, 190


 255, 255, 218

 255, 255, 247

 156, 208, 109

 129, 180, 83

 102, 153, 58

 76, 127, 32

 49, 102, 1

 22, 77, 0

 0, 54, 0

 0, 35, 0

 0, 0, 0

 156, 208, 109


 156, 208, 109

 145, 208, 88

 167, 208, 130

 134, 208, 67


 178, 208, 151

 123, 208, 47

 189, 208, 171

 112, 208, 26

 200, 208, 192

 101, 208, 5

 211, 208, 213

 99, 208, 0

 222, 208, 234

 232, 208, 255

 243, 208, 255

 254, 208, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



211, 194, 88



156, 208, 109



83, 216, 152

Triad

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



156, 208, 109



0, 209, 255



255, 150, 182

Complementary

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



156, 208, 109



161, 109, 208

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.



255, 156, 233



156, 208, 109



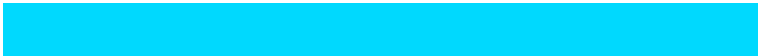
130, 194, 255

Square

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



156, 208, 109



0, 217, 254



215, 174, 255



255, 159, 133

Rectangle

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



156, 208, 109



0, 219, 187



215, 174, 255



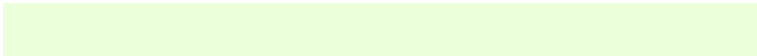
255, 150, 199

Sweetspot

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



156, 208, 109



236, 255, 219



208, 160, 109



116, 128, 106



0, 0, 0



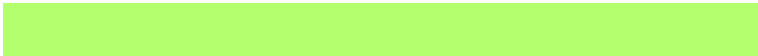
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



156, 208, 109



179, 255, 110



109, 208, 111



99, 105, 94



80, 168, 0



19, 41, 0

Inverse Universe

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



161, 109, 208



186, 110, 255



208, 109, 206



100, 94, 105



88, 0, 168



21, 0, 41

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 156, 208, 109 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

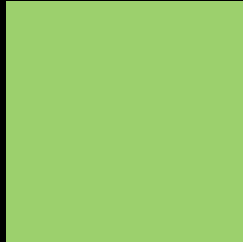
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 208, 109 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, 208, 109 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 156, 208, 109.

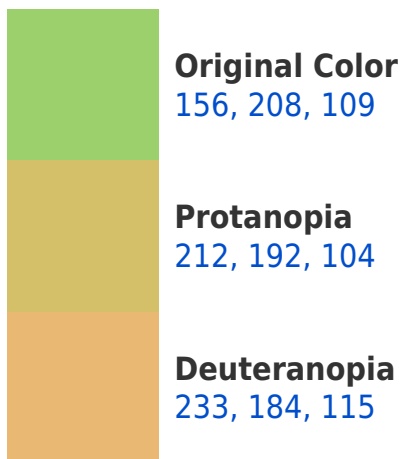


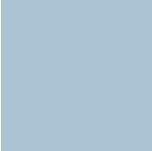
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 156, 208, 109.

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](#).

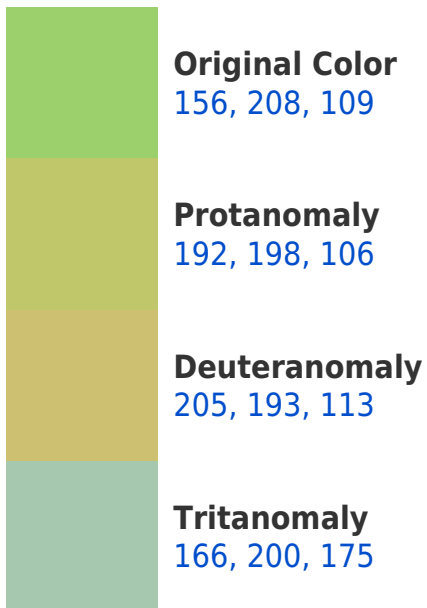
Dichromacy



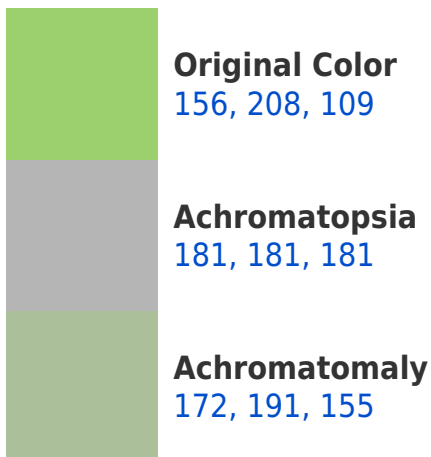


Tritanopia
171, 196, 212

Trichromacy



Monochromacy



CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 156, 208, 109 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, 208, 109)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(156, 208, 109)  
}
```

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, 208, 109) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(156, 208, 109) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 156, 208, 109 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, 208, 109) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(156, 208, 109) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(156, 208, 109)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(156, 208, 109); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 208, 109);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 208,  
109) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 156, 208, 109 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(156, 208, 109) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(156,  
208, 109) }
```

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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