

# Converting Colors

RGB(156, 211, 164)

Have a look what the booklet for  
RGB(156, 211, 164) contains.

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# Color

**RGB(156, 211, 164)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9CD3A4
RGB	156, 211, 164
RGB Percent	61%, 83%, 64%
CMY	0.3882, 0.1725, 0.3569
CMYK	0.26, 0.00, 0.22, 0.17
HSL	129°, 38%, 72%
HSV	129°, 26%, 83%
XYZ	43.7054, 56.3368, 43.6925
YIQ	189.1970, -17.6930, -26.2770

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

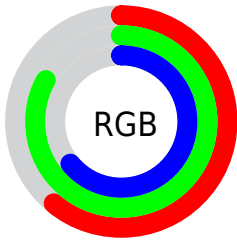
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	156, 204, 211
Decimal	10277796
CIELab	79.81, -27.03, 17.66
CIELCh	80, 32.288, 146.836
Yxy	56.3368, 0.3041, 0.3919
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288467876 (0xFF9CD3A4)
YUV	189.1970, -12.4221, -29.1138
Hunter-Lab	75.0578, -27.4125, 18.0267

# Details

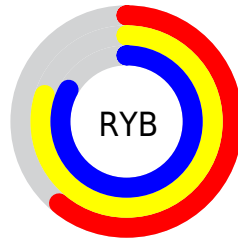
The RGB color **156, 211, 164** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **211, 156, 203**, and the grayscale version is **189, 189, 189**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **211, 255, 219**, and **103, 156, 112** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **135, 211, 146**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **177, 211, 182**.

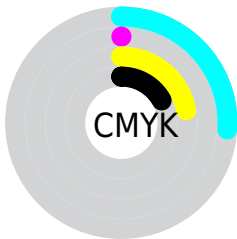
# Distribution



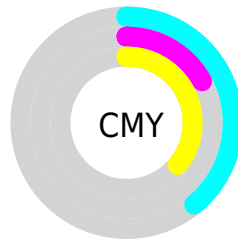
- Red (61%)
- Green (83%)
- Blue (64%)



- Red (61%)
- Yellow (80%)
- Blue (83%)



- Cyan (26%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (22%)
- Black (17%)



- Cyan (39%)
- Magenta (17%)
- Yellow (36%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 156, 211, 164 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, 211, 164 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 156, 211, 164

255, 255, 255


 211, 255, 219


 240, 255, 248

 156, 211, 164

 129, 183, 138

 103, 156, 112

 78, 130, 87

 53, 105, 64

 28, 80, 42

 0, 57, 20

 0, 35, 0

 0, 0, 0

 156, 211, 164

 156, 211, 164

 135, 211, 146

 177, 211, 182

 114, 211, 128

 198, 211, 200

 93, 211, 110

 219, 211, 218

 72, 211, 92

 240, 211, 236

 51, 211, 74

 255, 211, 254

 29, 211, 56

 255, 211, 255

 8, 211, 38

 0, 211, 31

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



191, 204, 143



156, 211, 164



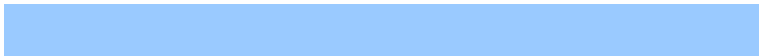
123, 214, 193

# Triad

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



156, 211, 164



154, 202, 255



255, 177, 172

# Complementary

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



156, 211, 164



211, 156, 203

# 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.



254, 176, 202



156, 211, 164



198, 191, 251

# Square

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



156, 211, 164



116, 210, 247



233, 181, 231



246, 185, 148

# Rectangle

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



156, 211, 164



107, 214, 214



233, 181, 231



255, 176, 182

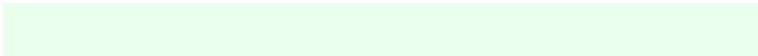


# Sweetspot

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



156, 211, 164



235, 255, 238



204, 211, 156



115, 128, 117



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

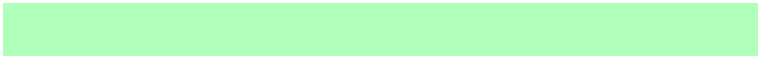


# Same Dimension

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



156, 211, 164



176, 255, 187



156, 211, 191



94, 105, 96



0, 168, 24



0, 41, 6



# Inverse Universe

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



211, 156, 203



255, 176, 244



211, 156, 176



105, 94, 103



168, 0, 144

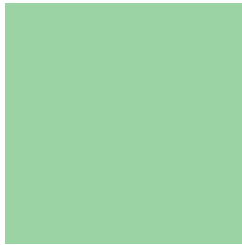


41, 0, 35



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 156, 211, 164 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

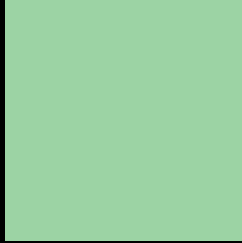
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 211, 164 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

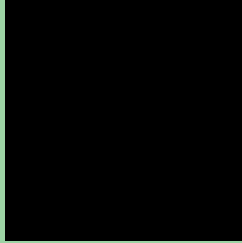
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



## RGB 156, 211, 164 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 156, 211, 164.

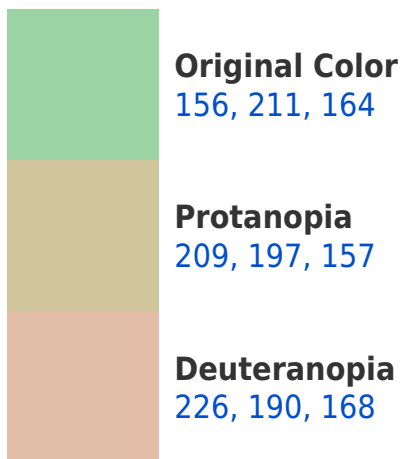


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 156, 211, 164.

# 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](#).

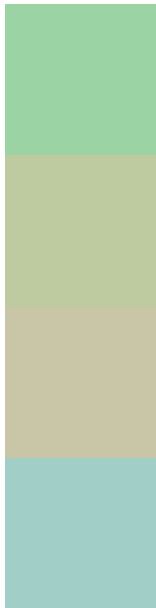
## Dichromacy





**Tritanopia**  
166, 203, 220

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
156, 211, 164

**Protanomaly**  
190, 202, 160

**Deuteranomaly**  
201, 198, 167

**Tritanomaly**  
162, 206, 200

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
156, 211, 164

**Achromatopsia**  
189, 189, 189

**Achromatomaly**  
177, 197, 180

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 156, 211, 164 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, 211, 164)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(156, 211, 164)  
}
```

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, 211, 164) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(156, 211, 164) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 156, 211, 164 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, 211, 164) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(156, 211, 164) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(156, 211, 164)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(156, 211, 164); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 211, 164);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 211,  
164) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 156, 211, 164 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(156, 211, 164) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(156,  
211, 164) }
```

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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