

Converting Colors

RGB(156, 219, 178)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(156, 219, 178) contains.

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Color

RGB(156, 219, 178)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9CDBB2
RGB	156, 219, 178
RGB Percent	61%, 86%, 70%
CMY	0.3882, 0.1412, 0.3020
CMYK	0.29, 0.00, 0.19, 0.14
HSL	141°, 47%, 74%
HSV	141°, 29%, 86%
XYZ	47.0777, 60.9453, 51.4018
YIQ	195.4890, -24.3870, -26.1070

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

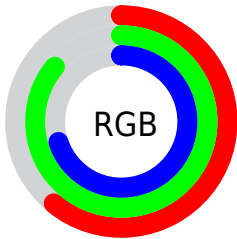
Format	Color
RYB	156, 203, 219
Decimal	10279858
CIELab	82.35, -28.31, 13.84
CIElCh	82, 31.515, 153.952
Yxy	60.9453, 0.2953, 0.3823
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288469938 (0xFF9CDBB2)
YUV	195.4890, -8.6221, -34.6319
Hunter-Lab	78.0675, -28.9757, 15.6090

Details

The RGB color **156, 219, 178** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **219, 156, 197**, and the grayscale version is **196, 196, 196**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **212, 255, 234**, and **103, 164, 125** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **134, 219, 164**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **178, 219, 192**.

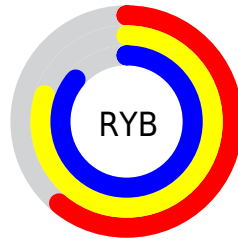
Distribution



Red (61%)

Green (86%)

Blue (70%)



Red (61%)

Yellow (80%)

Blue (86%)

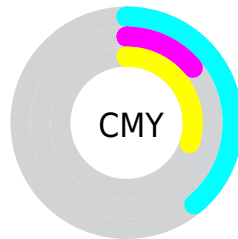


Cyan (29%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (19%)

Black (14%)



Cyan (39%)

Magenta (14%)

Yellow (30%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 156, 219, 178 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, 219, 178 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 156, 219, 178

255, 255, 255


 212, 255, 234


 241, 255, 255

 156, 219, 178

 129, 191, 151

 103, 164, 125

 77, 137, 100

 52, 112, 76

 25, 87, 53

 0, 63, 32

 0, 41, 9

 0, 15, 0

 0, 0, 0

 156, 219, 178

 156, 219, 178

 134, 219, 164

 178, 219, 192

 112, 219, 149

 200, 219, 207

 90, 219, 135

 222, 219, 221

 68, 219, 121

 244, 219, 235

 47, 219, 107

 255, 219, 249

 25, 219, 92

 255, 219, 255

 3, 219, 78

 0, 219, 76

Harmonies

Analogous

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



190, 213, 155



156, 219, 178



126, 221, 208

Triad

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



156, 219, 178



173, 206, 255



255, 186, 173

Complementary

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



156, 219, 178



219, 156, 197

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, 183, 202



156, 219, 178



214, 196, 254

Square

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



156, 219, 178



134, 215, 255



246, 187, 231



248, 194, 153

Rectangle

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



156, 219, 178



115, 221, 228



246, 187, 231



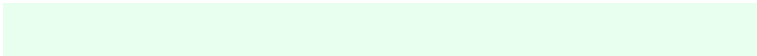
255, 184, 182

Sweetspot

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



156, 219, 178



232, 255, 240



198, 219, 156



113, 128, 118



0, 0, 0



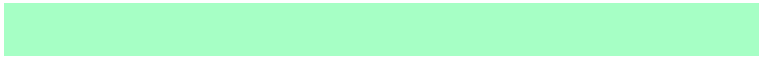
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



156, 219, 178



166, 255, 197



156, 219, 208



99, 110, 103



0, 173, 61



0, 46, 16

Inverse Universe

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



219, 156, 197



255, 166, 224



219, 156, 167



110, 99, 106



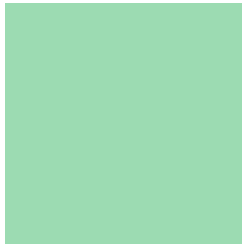
173, 0, 113



46, 0, 30

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 156, 219, 178 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

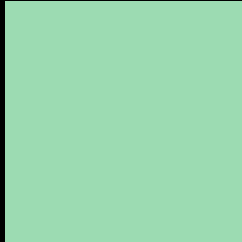
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 219, 178 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

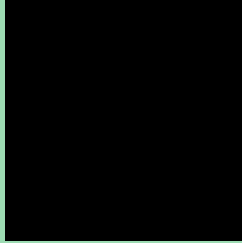
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

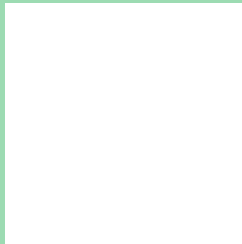
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 156, 219, 178 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 156, 219, 178.

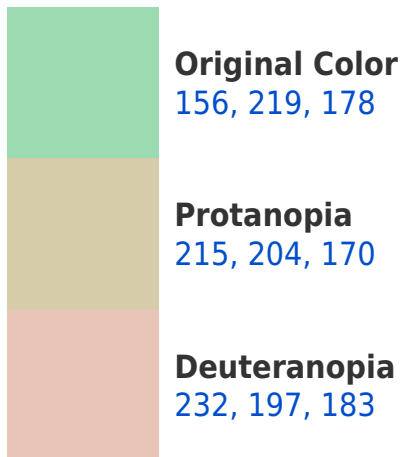


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 156, 219, 178.

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](#).

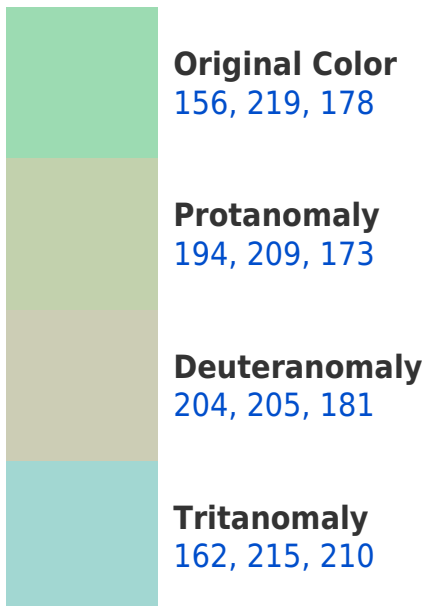
Dichromacy



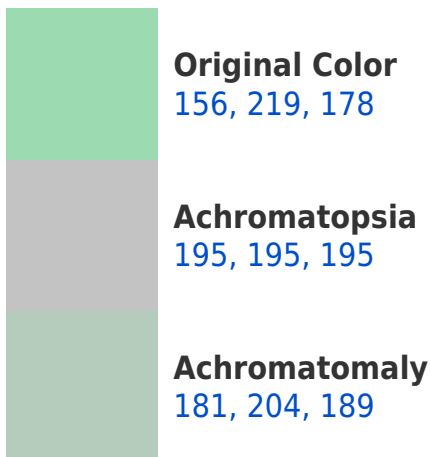


Tritanopia
166, 212, 229

Trichromacy



Monochromacy



CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 156, 219, 178 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, 219, 178)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(156, 219, 178)  
}
```

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, 219, 178) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(156, 219, 178) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 156, 219, 178 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, 219, 178) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(156, 219, 178) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(156, 219, 178)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(156, 219, 178); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 219, 178);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 219,  
178) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 156, 219, 178 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(156, 219, 178) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(156,  
219, 178) }
```

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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