

Converting Colors

RGB(156, 222, 133)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(156, 222, 133) contains.

RGB(156, 222, 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, 222, 133)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9CDE85
RGB	156, 222, 133
RGB Percent	61%, 87%, 52%
CMY	0.3882, 0.1294, 0.4784
CMYK	0.30, 0.00, 0.40, 0.13
HSL	104°, 57%, 70%
HSV	104°, 40%, 87%
XYZ	44.0652, 61.0039, 31.6428
YIQ	192.1200, -10.7670, -41.6710

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

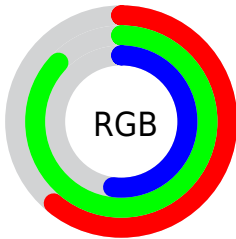
Format	Color
RYB	133, 222, 199
Decimal	10280581
CIELab	82.38, -37.07, 37.15
CIElCh	82, 52.483, 134.944
Yxy	61.0039, 0.3223, 0.4462
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288470661 (0xFF9CDE85)
YUV	192.1200, -29.1462, -31.6772
Hunter-Lab	78.1050, -35.9778, 30.6533

Details

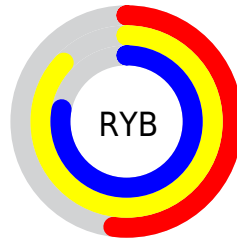
The RGB color **156, 222, 133** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC66**. A complement of this color would be **199, 133, 222**, and the grayscale version is **192, 192, 192**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **212, 255, 187**, and **102, 166, 82** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **140, 222, 111**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **172, 222, 155**.

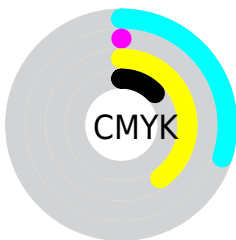
Distribution



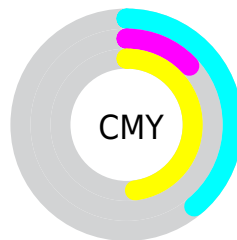
- Red (61%)
- Green (87%)
- Blue (52%)



- Red (52%)
- Yellow (87%)
- Blue (78%)



- Cyan (30%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (40%)
- Black (13%)



- Cyan (39%)
- Magenta (13%)
- Yellow (48%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 156, 222, 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, 222, 133 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 156, 222, 133

255, 255, 255

 212, 255, 187


 241, 255, 215

 255, 255, 244

 156, 222, 133

 129, 194, 107

 102, 166, 82

 75, 140, 57

 48, 114, 33

 18, 89, 5

 0, 65, 0

 0, 42, 0

 0, 15, 0


 0, 0, 0

 156, 222, 133

 156, 222, 133

 140, 222, 111

 172, 222, 155

 123, 222, 89

 189, 222, 177

 107, 222, 66

 205, 222, 200

 90, 222, 44

 222, 222, 222

 74, 222, 22

 238, 222, 244

 57, 222, 0

 255, 222, 255

 255, 222, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



211, 210, 107



156, 222, 133



83, 229, 178

Triad

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



156, 222, 133



56, 217, 255



255, 165, 182

Complementary

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



156, 222, 133



199, 133, 222

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, 168, 232



156, 222, 133



170, 202, 255

Square

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



156, 222, 133



0, 227, 255



241, 183, 255



255, 176, 137

Rectangle

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



156, 222, 133



0, 231, 212



241, 183, 255



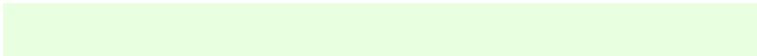
255, 164, 199

Sweetspot

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



156, 222, 133



232, 255, 224



222, 198, 133



114, 128, 110



0, 0, 0



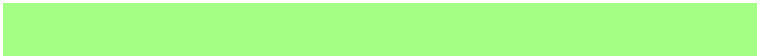
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



156, 222, 133



164, 255, 133



133, 222, 154



104, 112, 101



45, 176, 0



13, 48, 0

Inverse Universe

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



199, 133, 222



223, 133, 255



222, 133, 201



109, 101, 112



130, 0, 176



36, 0, 48

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 156, 222, 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, 222, 133 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

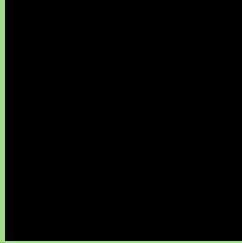
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 222, 133 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 156, 222, 133.

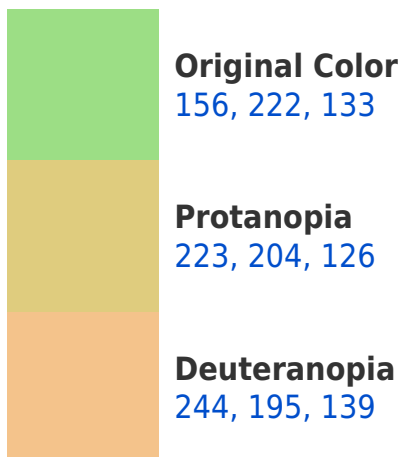


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 156, 222, 133.

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





Tritanopia
172, 211, 228

Trichromacy



Original Color

156, 222, 133



Protanomaly

199, 211, 129



Deuteranomaly

212, 205, 137



Tritanomaly

166, 215, 193

Monochromacy



Original Color

156, 222, 133



Achromatopsia

192, 192, 192



Achromatomaly

179, 203, 171

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 156, 222, 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, 222, 133)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(156, 222, 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, 222, 133) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(156, 222, 133) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 156, 222, 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, 222, 133) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(156, 222, 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, 222, 133)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(156, 222, 133); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 222, 133);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 222,  
133) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 156, 222, 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, 222, 133) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(156,  
222, 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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)

**Follow me
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor