

Converting Colors

RGB(156, 225, 150)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(156, 225, 150) contains.

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Color

RGB(156, 225, 150)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9CE196
RGB	156, 225, 150
RGB Percent	61%, 88%, 59%
CMY	0.3882, 0.1176, 0.4118
CMYK	0.31, 0.00, 0.33, 0.12
HSL	115°, 56%, 74%
HSV	115°, 33%, 88%
XYZ	46.1405, 63.1204, 38.6057
YIQ	195.8190, -17.0490, -37.9530

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

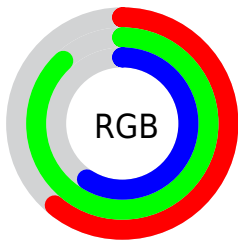
Format	Color
RYB	150, 225, 219
Decimal	10281366
CIELab	83.51, -35.94, 30.01
CIELCh	84, 46.820, 140.143
Yxy	63.1204, 0.3120, 0.4269
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288471446 (0xFF9CE196)
YUV	195.8190, -22.5888, -34.9213
Hunter-Lab	79.4483, -35.3686, 26.8035

Details

The RGB color **156, 225, 150** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **219, 150, 225**, and the grayscale version is **196, 196, 196**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **212, 255, 205**, and **102, 169, 98** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **135, 225, 127**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **177, 225, 173**.

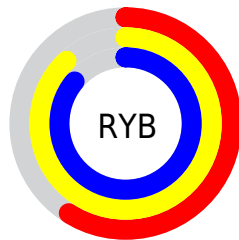
Distribution



Red (61%)

Green (88%)

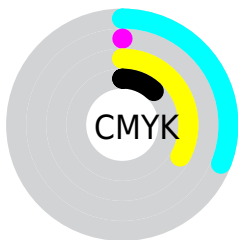
Blue (59%)



Red (59%)

Yellow (88%)

Blue (86%)

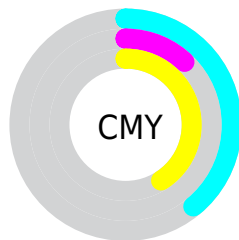


Cyan (31%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (33%)

Black (12%)



Cyan (39%)

Magenta (12%)

Yellow (41%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 156, 225, 150 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, 225, 150 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 156, 225, 150


255, 255, 255

 212, 255, 205

 241, 255, 233

 156, 225, 150

 129, 197, 124

 102, 169, 98

 76, 143, 74

 49, 117, 50

 19, 91, 27

 0, 67, 2

 0, 44, 0

 0, 21, 0

 0, 0, 0

 156, 225, 150

 156, 225, 150

 135, 225, 127

 177, 225, 173

 115, 225, 105

 197, 225, 195

 94, 225, 83

 218, 225, 218

 73, 225, 60

 239, 225, 240

 53, 225, 38

 255, 225, 255

 32, 225, 15

 18, 225, 0

Harmonies

Analogous

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



207, 215, 124



156, 225, 150



95, 231, 192

Triad

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



156, 225, 150



114, 217, 255



255, 175, 180

Complementary

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



156, 225, 150



219, 150, 225

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, 175, 225



156, 225, 150



191, 202, 255

Square

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



156, 225, 150



0, 227, 255



249, 186, 255



255, 185, 142

Rectangle

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



156, 225, 150



36, 232, 222



249, 186, 255



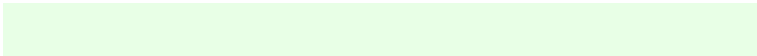
255, 173, 195

Sweetspot

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



156, 225, 150



232, 255, 230



225, 219, 150



113, 128, 112



0, 0, 0



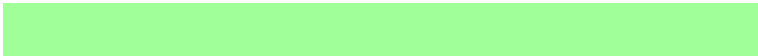
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



156, 225, 150



161, 255, 153



150, 225, 181



102, 112, 101



14, 176, 0



4, 48, 0

Inverse Universe

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



219, 150, 225



247, 153, 255



225, 150, 194



111, 101, 112



162, 0, 176



45, 0, 48

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 156, 225, 150 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, 225, 150 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, 225, 150 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 156, 225, 150.

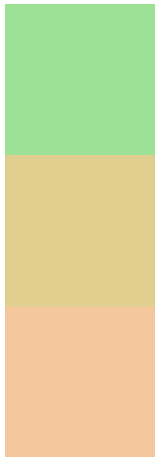


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 156, 225, 150.

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](#).

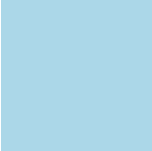
Dichromacy



Original Color
156, 225, 150

Protanopia
224, 207, 142

Deuteranopia
244, 199, 156



Tritanopia
171, 215, 232

Trichromacy



Original Color

156, 225, 150



Protanomaly

199, 214, 145



Deuteranomaly

212, 208, 154



Tritanomaly

166, 219, 202

Monochromacy



Original Color

156, 225, 150



Achromatopsia

196, 196, 196



Achromatomaly

181, 207, 179

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 156, 225, 150 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, 225, 150)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(156, 225, 150)  
}
```

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, 225, 150) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(156, 225, 150) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 156, 225, 150 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, 225, 150) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(156, 225, 150) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(156, 225, 150)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(156, 225, 150); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 225, 150);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 225,  
150) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 156, 225, 150 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(156, 225, 150) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(156,  
225, 150) }
```

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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