

Converting Colors

RGB(156, 226, 142)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(156, 226, 142) contains.

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Color

RGB(156, 226, 142)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9CE28E
RGB	156, 226, 142
RGB Percent	61%, 89%, 56%
CMY	0.3882, 0.1137, 0.4431
CMYK	0.31, 0.00, 0.37, 0.11
HSL	110°, 59%, 72%
HSV	110°, 37%, 89%
XYZ	45.7891, 63.4136, 35.4179
YIQ	195.4940, -14.7560, -40.9640

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

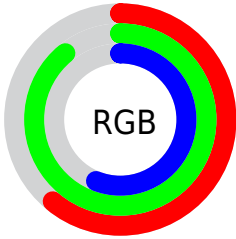
Format	Color
RYB	142, 226, 212
Decimal	10281614
CIELab	83.66, -37.60, 34.28
CIELCh	84, 50.884, 137.648
Yxy	63.4136, 0.3166, 0.4385
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288471694 (0xFF9CE28E)
YUV	195.4940, -26.3725, -34.6362
Hunter-Lab	79.6327, -36.7189, 29.3727

Details

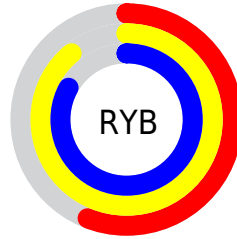
The RGB color **156, 226, 142** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC66**. A complement of this color would be **212, 142, 226**, and the grayscale version is **196, 196, 196**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **212, 255, 196**, and **102, 170, 91** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **137, 226, 119**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **175, 226, 165**.

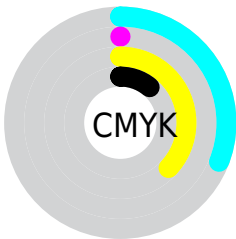
Distribution



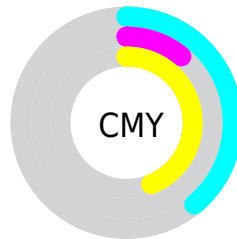
- Red (61%)
- Green (89%)
- Blue (56%)



- Red (56%)
- Yellow (89%)
- Blue (83%)



- Cyan (31%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (37%)
- Black (11%)



- Cyan (39%)
- Magenta (11%)
- Yellow (44%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 156, 226, 142 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, 226, 142 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 156, 226, 142

255, 255, 255

 212, 255, 196

 241, 255, 225

255, 255, 254

 156, 226, 142

 129, 198, 116

 102, 170, 91

 75, 143, 66

 48, 117, 42

 17, 92, 17

 0, 68, 0

 0, 45, 0

 0, 21, 0

 0, 0, 0

 156, 226, 142

 156, 226, 142

 137, 226, 119

 175, 226, 165

 118, 226, 97

 194, 226, 187

 99, 226, 74


 213, 226, 210

 81, 226, 52


 231, 226, 232

 62, 226, 29

 250, 226, 255

 43, 226, 6

 255, 226, 255

 38, 226, 0

Harmonies

Analogous

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



211, 215, 115



156, 226, 142



86, 232, 186

Triad

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



156, 226, 142



87, 219, 255



255, 171, 182

Complementary

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



156, 226, 142



212, 142, 226

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, 172, 230



156, 226, 142



183, 204, 255

Square

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



156, 226, 142



0, 229, 255



249, 185, 255



255, 182, 140

Rectangle

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



156, 226, 142



0, 234, 220



249, 185, 255



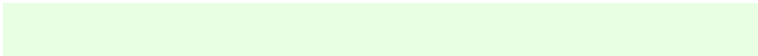
255, 170, 198

Sweetspot

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



156, 226, 142



232, 255, 227



226, 212, 142



114, 128, 111



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



156, 226, 142



159, 255, 140



142, 226, 170



103, 112, 101



29, 176, 0



8, 48, 0

Inverse Universe

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



212, 142, 226



236, 140, 255



226, 142, 198



110, 101, 112



147, 0, 176



40, 0, 48

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 156, 226, 142 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, 226, 142 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

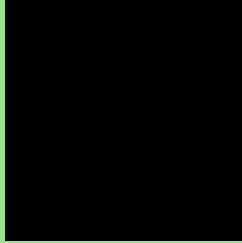
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 226, 142 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 156, 226, 142.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 156, 226, 142.

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](#).

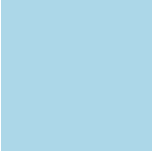
Dichromacy



Original Color
156, 226, 142

Protanopia
226, 208, 135

Deuteranopia
247, 199, 148



Tritanopia
172, 215, 232

Trichromacy



Original Color

156, 226, 142



Protanomaly

201, 215, 138



Deuteranomaly

214, 209, 146



Tritanomaly

166, 219, 199

Monochromacy



Original Color

156, 226, 142



Achromatopsia

195, 195, 195



Achromatomaly

181, 206, 176

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 156, 226, 142 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, 226, 142)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(156, 226, 142)  
}
```

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, 226, 142) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(156, 226, 142) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 156, 226, 142 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, 226, 142) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(156, 226, 142) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(156, 226, 142)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 226, 142); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 226, 142); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 226, 142) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 156, 226, 142 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(156, 226, 142) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(156,  
226, 142) }
```

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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