

Converting Colors

RGB(156, 230, 170)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(156, 230, 170) contains.

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Color

RGB(156, 230, 170)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9CE6AA
RGB	156, 230, 170
RGB Percent	61%, 90%, 67%
CMY	0.3882, 0.0980, 0.3333
CMYK	0.32, 0.00, 0.26, 0.10
HSL	131°, 60%, 76%
HSV	131°, 32%, 90%
XYZ	49.2628, 66.5638, 48.2819
YIQ	201.0340, -24.8440, -34.3480

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

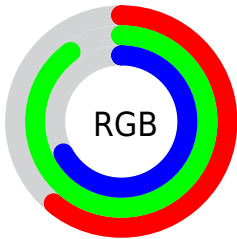
Format	Color
RYB	156, 218, 230
Decimal	10282666
CIELab	85.28, -34.93, 22.11
CIELCh	85, 41.343, 147.664
Yxy	66.5638, 0.3002, 0.4056
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288472746 (0xFF9CE6AA)
YUV	201.0340, -15.2998, -39.4948
Hunter-Lab	81.5867, -34.9966, 22.0236

Details

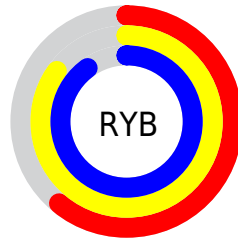
The RGB color **156, 230, 170** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **230, 156, 216**, and the grayscale version is **201, 201, 201**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **212, 255, 225**, and **102, 174, 118** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **133, 230, 151**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **179, 230, 189**.

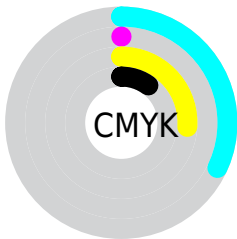
Distribution



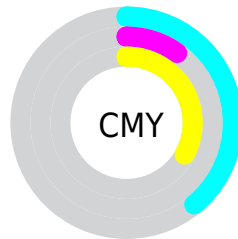
- Red (61%)
- Green (90%)
- Blue (67%)



- Red (61%)
- Yellow (85%)
- Blue (90%)



- Cyan (32%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (26%)
- Black (10%)



- Cyan (39%)
- Magenta (10%)
- Yellow (33%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 156, 230, 170 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, 230, 170 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 156, 230, 170


255, 255, 255

 212, 255, 225


 241, 255, 254

 156, 230, 170

 129, 202, 143


 102, 174, 118

 76, 147, 93

 49, 121, 69

 18, 96, 46

 0, 71, 24

 0, 48, 0

 0, 27, 0

 0, 0, 0

 156, 230, 170

 156, 230, 170

 133, 230, 151

 179, 230, 189

 110, 230, 133


 202, 230, 207

 87, 230, 114

 225, 230, 226

 64, 230, 95

 248, 230, 245

 41, 230, 77

 255, 230, 255

 18, 230, 58

 0, 230, 44

Harmonies

Analogous

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



202, 222, 143



156, 230, 170



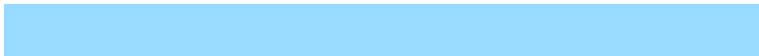
107, 234, 209

Triad

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



156, 230, 170



153, 218, 255



255, 186, 179

Complementary

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



156, 230, 170



230, 156, 216

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, 218



156, 230, 170



214, 204, 255

Square

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



156, 230, 170



92, 228, 255



255, 191, 255



255, 196, 148

Rectangle

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



156, 230, 170



78, 234, 235



255, 191, 255



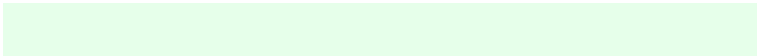
255, 184, 191

Sweetspot

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



156, 230, 170



230, 255, 234



216, 230, 156



112, 128, 115



0, 0, 0



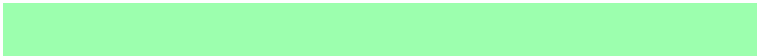
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



156, 230, 170



156, 255, 174



156, 230, 207



103, 115, 105



0, 179, 34



0, 51, 10

Inverse Universe

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



230, 156, 216



255, 156, 236



230, 156, 179



115, 103, 113



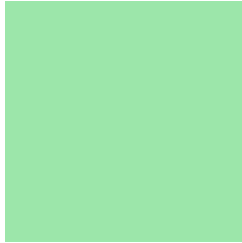
179, 0, 145



51, 0, 41

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 156, 230, 170 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

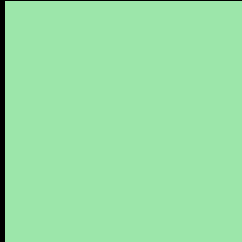
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 230, 170 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

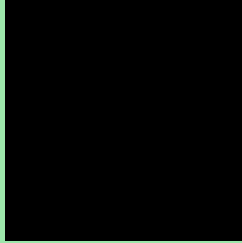
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 230, 170 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 156, 230, 170.

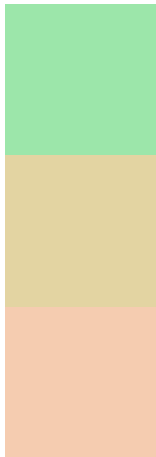


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 156, 230, 170.

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, 230, 170

Protanopia
227, 212, 162

Deuteranopia
245, 204, 176



Tritanopia
169, 221, 239

Trichromacy



Original Color

156, 230, 170



Protanomaly

201, 219, 165



Deuteranomaly

213, 213, 174



Tritanomaly

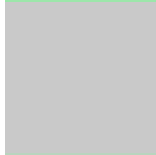
164, 224, 214

Monochromacy



Original Color

156, 230, 170



Achromatopsia

201, 201, 201



Achromatomaly

185, 212, 190

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 156, 230, 170 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, 230, 170)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(156, 230, 170)  
}
```

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, 230, 170) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(156, 230, 170) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 156, 230, 170 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, 230, 170) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(156, 230, 170) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(156, 230, 170)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(156, 230, 170); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 230, 170);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 230,  
170) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 156, 230, 170 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(156, 230, 170) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(156,  
230, 170) }
```

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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