

Converting Colors

RGB(156, 234, 132)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(156, 234, 132) contains.

RGB(156, 234, 132)	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, 234, 132)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9CEA84
RGB	156, 234, 132
RGB Percent	61%, 92%, 52%
CMY	0.3882, 0.0824, 0.4824
CMYK	0.33, 0.00, 0.44, 0.08
HSL	106°, 71%, 72%
HSV	106°, 44%, 92%
XYZ	47.2980, 67.5795, 32.3811
YIQ	199.0500, -13.7460, -48.2580

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

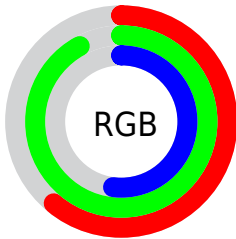
Format	Color
RYB	132, 234, 210
Decimal	10283652
CIELab	85.80, -42.55, 42.01
CIELCh	86, 59.798, 135.367
Yxy	67.5795, 0.3212, 0.4589
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288473732 (0xFF9CEA84)
YUV	199.0500, -33.0557, -37.7549
Hunter-Lab	82.2068, -41.1611, 34.1905

Details

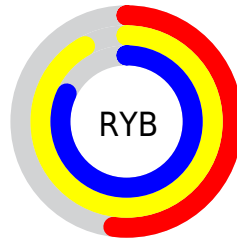
The RGB color **156, 234, 132** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99FF99**. A complement of this color would be **210, 132, 234**, and the grayscale version is **199, 199, 199**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **213, 255, 186**, and **101, 178, 80** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **138, 234, 109**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **174, 234, 155**.

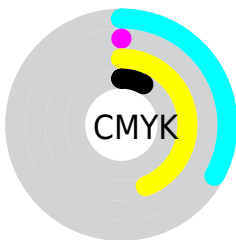
Distribution



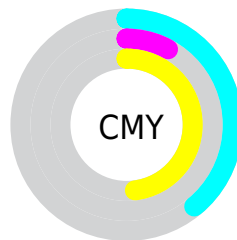
- Red (61%)
- Green (92%)
- Blue (52%)



- Red (52%)
- Yellow (92%)
- Blue (82%)



- Cyan (33%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (44%)
- Black (8%)



- Cyan (39%)
- Magenta (8%)
- Yellow (48%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 156, 234, 132 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, 234, 132 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 156, 234, 132

255, 255, 255


 213, 255, 186


 242, 255, 215

 255, 255, 243

 156, 234, 132

 128, 206, 106

 101, 178, 80

 73, 151, 55

 44, 124, 29

 5, 99, 0

 0, 74, 0

 0, 51, 0

 0, 29, 0


 0, 0, 0

 156, 234, 132


 156, 234, 132

 138, 234, 109

 174, 234, 155

 120, 234, 85

 192, 234, 179

 102, 234, 62

 210, 234, 202

 84, 234, 38

 228, 234, 226

 67, 234, 15

 245, 234, 249

 55, 234, 0

 255, 234, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



220, 221, 101



156, 234, 132



58, 242, 184

Triad

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



156, 234, 132



0, 228, 255



255, 168, 187

Complementary

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



156, 234, 132



210, 132, 234

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, 170, 245



156, 234, 132



173, 210, 255

Square

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



156, 234, 132



0, 239, 255



255, 188, 255



255, 181, 136

Rectangle

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



156, 234, 132



0, 243, 223



255, 188, 255



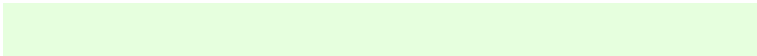
255, 166, 206

Sweetspot

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



156, 234, 132



230, 255, 222



234, 209, 132



112, 128, 107



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



156, 234, 132



154, 255, 122



132, 234, 158



108, 117, 106



43, 181, 0



13, 54, 0

Inverse Universe

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



210, 132, 234



224, 122, 255



234, 132, 209



115, 106, 117



138, 0, 181



41, 0, 54

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 156, 234, 132 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, 234, 132 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, 234, 132 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 156, 234, 132.

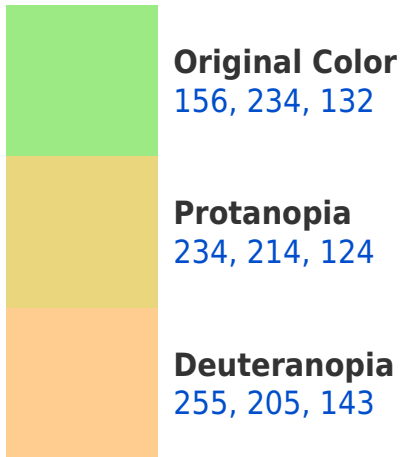


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 156, 234, 132.

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





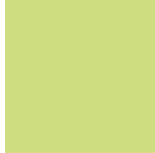
Tritanopia
174, 222, 239

Trichromacy



Original Color

156, 234, 132



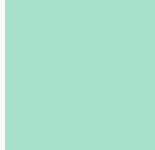
Protanomaly

206, 221, 127



Deuteranomaly

219, 216, 139



Tritanomaly

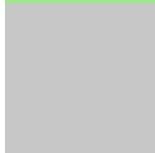
167, 226, 200

Monochromacy



Original Color

156, 234, 132



Achromatopsia

199, 199, 199



Achromatomaly

183, 212, 175

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 156, 234, 132 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, 234, 132)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(156, 234, 132)  
}
```

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, 234, 132) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(156, 234, 132) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 156, 234, 132 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, 234, 132) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(156, 234, 132) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(156, 234, 132)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(156, 234, 132); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 234, 132);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 234,  
132) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 156, 234, 132 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(156, 234, 132) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(156,  
234, 132) }
```

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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