

Converting Colors

RGB(156, 240, 117)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(156, 240, 117) contains.

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Color

RGB(156, 240, 117)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9CF075
RGB	156, 240, 117
RGB Percent	61%, 94%, 46%
CMY	0.3882, 0.0588, 0.5412
CMYK	0.35, 0.00, 0.51, 0.06
HSL	101°, 80%, 70%
HSV	101°, 51%, 94%
XYZ	48.0813, 70.6725, 27.9366
YIQ	200.8620, -10.5810, -56.0610

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

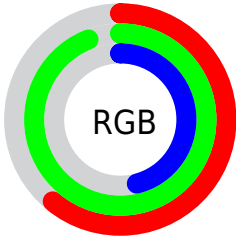
Format	Color
RYB	117, 240, 201
Decimal	10285173
CIELab	87.33, -46.97, 51.06
CIElCh	87, 69.380, 132.612
Yxy	70.6725, 0.3278, 0.4818
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288475253 (0xFF9CF075)
YUV	200.8620, -41.3440, -39.3440
Hunter-Lab	84.0669, -45.0257, 39.1439

Details

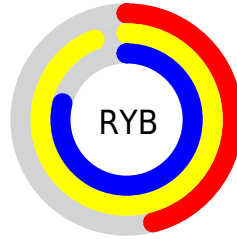
The RGB color **156, 240, 117** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99FF99**. A complement of this color would be **201, 117, 240**, and the grayscale version is **201, 201, 201**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **214, 255, 171**, and **99, 183, 64** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **140, 240, 93**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **172, 240, 141**.

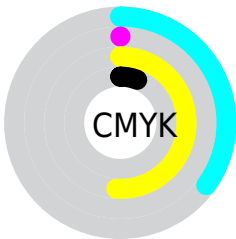
Distribution



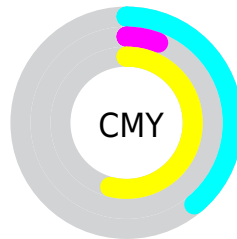
- Red (61%)
- Green (94%)
- Blue (46%)



- Red (46%)
- Yellow (94%)
- Blue (79%)



- Cyan (35%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (51%)
- Black (6%)



- Cyan (39%)
- Magenta (6%)
- Yellow (54%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 156, 240, 117 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, 240, 117 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 156, 240, 117

255, 255, 255

 214, 255, 171


 243, 255, 200


 255, 255, 228


 156, 240, 117

 128, 211, 91

 99, 183, 64

 71, 156, 37

 40, 129, 0

 0, 104, 0

 0, 79, 0


 0, 55, 0

 0, 33, 0


 0, 0, 0

 156, 240, 117

 156, 240, 117

 140, 240, 93

 172, 240, 141

 123, 240, 69


 189, 240, 165

 107, 240, 45

 205, 240, 189

 90, 240, 21

 222, 240, 213

 76, 240, 0

 238, 240, 237

 254, 240, 255

 255, 240, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



229, 224, 82



156, 240, 117



0, 249, 177

Triad

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



156, 240, 117



0, 237, 255



255, 161, 193

Complementary

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



156, 240, 117



201, 117, 240

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, 166, 255



156, 240, 117



151, 216, 255

Square

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



156, 240, 117



0, 248, 255



255, 190, 255



255, 177, 132

Rectangle

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



156, 240, 117



0, 251, 223



255, 190, 255



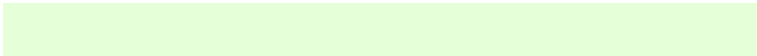
255, 160, 216

Sweetspot

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



156, 240, 117



229, 255, 217



240, 199, 117



112, 128, 105



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



156, 240, 117



147, 255, 97



117, 240, 137



112, 120, 108



58, 184, 0



18, 56, 0

Inverse Universe

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



201, 117, 240



205, 97, 255



240, 117, 219



116, 108, 120



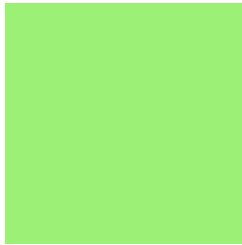
125, 0, 184



38, 0, 56

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 156, 240, 117 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

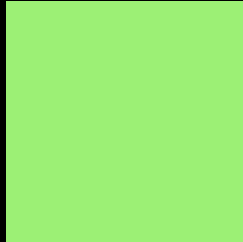
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 240, 117 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

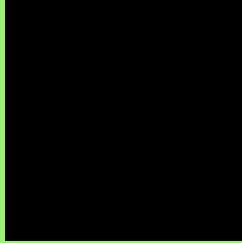
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 240, 117 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 156, 240, 117.

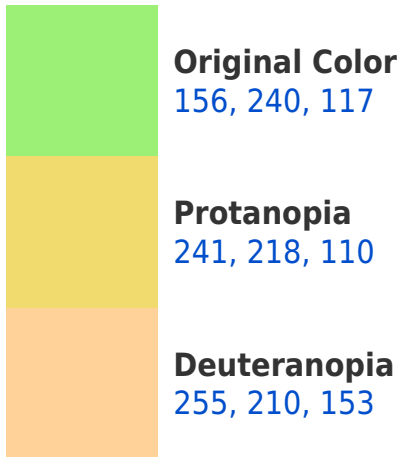


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 156, 240, 117.

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





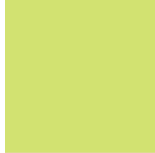
Tritanopia
177, 226, 244

Trichromacy



Original Color

156, 240, 117



Protanomaly

210, 226, 113



Deuteranomaly

219, 221, 140



Tritanomaly

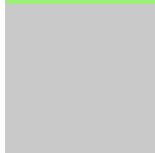
169, 231, 198

Monochromacy



Original Color

156, 240, 117



Achromatopsia

201, 201, 201



Achromatomaly

185, 215, 170

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 156, 240, 117 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, 240, 117)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(156, 240, 117)  
}
```

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, 240, 117) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(156, 240, 117) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 156, 240, 117 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, 240, 117) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(156, 240, 117) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(156, 240, 117)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(156, 240, 117); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 240, 117);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 240,  
117) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 156, 240, 117 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(156, 240, 117) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(156,  
240, 117) }
```

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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