

Converting Colors

RGB(156, 255, 191)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(156, 255, 191) contains.

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Color

RGB(156, 255, 191)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

| Format | Color |
|-------------|------------------------------|
| Hex | 9CFFBF |
| RGB | 156, 255, 191 |
| RGB Percent | 61%, 100%, 75% |
| CMY | 0.3882, 0.0000, 0.2510 |
| CMYK | 0.39, 0.00, 0.25, 0.00 |
| HSL | 141°, 100%, 81% |
| HSV | 141°, 39%, 100% |
| XYZ | 58.8743, 82.3495, 62.0823 |
| YIQ | 218.1030, -38.4600, -40.8920 |

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

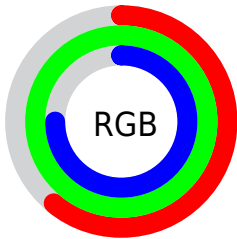
| Format | Color |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| RYB | 156, 229, 255 |
| Decimal | 10289087 |
| CIELab | 92.73, -42.44, 21.62 |
| CIElCh | 93, 47.630, 153.005 |
| Yxy | 82.3495, 0.2896, 0.4051 |
| Android (android.graphics.Color) | 4288479167 (0xFF9CFFBF) |
| YUV | 218.1030, -13.3618, -54.4643 |
| Hunter-Lab | 90.7466, -43.0000, 22.9607 |

Details

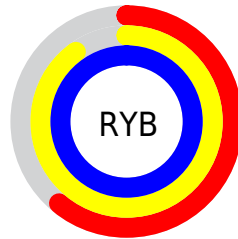
The RGB color **156, 255, 191** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99FFCC**. A complement of this color would be **255, 156, 220**, and the grayscale version is **218, 218, 218**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **214, 255, 248**, and **100, 198, 137** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **131, 255, 175**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **182, 255, 207**.

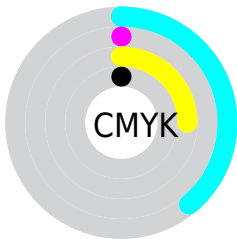
Distribution



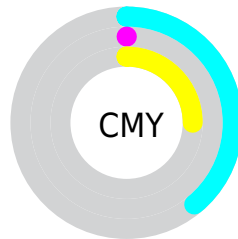
- Red (61%)
- Green (100%)
- Blue (75%)



- Red (61%)
- Yellow (90%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (39%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (25%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (39%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (25%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 156, 255, 191 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, 255, 191 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 156, 255, 191

255, 255, 255


 214, 255, 248

 243, 255, 255


 156, 255, 191

 128, 226, 164

 100, 198, 137

 71, 170, 112


 40, 143, 87

 0, 117, 63

 0, 91, 41

 0, 67, 19

 0, 44, 0

 0, 17, 0

■ 156, 255, 191

■ 156, 255, 191

■ 131, 255, 175

■ 182, 255, 207

■ 105, 255, 158

■ 207, 255, 224

■ 80, 255, 142

■ 233, 255, 240

■ 54, 255, 125

255, 255, 255

■ 29, 255, 109

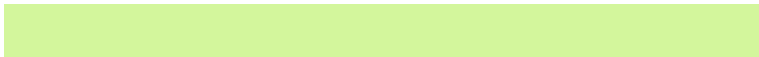
■ 3, 255, 92

■ 0, 255, 90

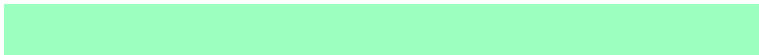
Harmonies

Analogous

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



211, 246, 156



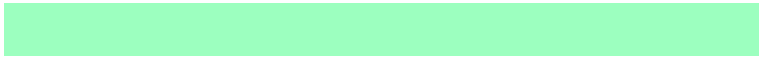
156, 255, 191



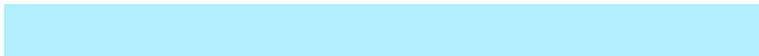
93, 255, 237

Triad

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



156, 255, 191



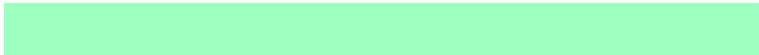
175, 237, 255



255, 203, 186

Complementary

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



156, 255, 191



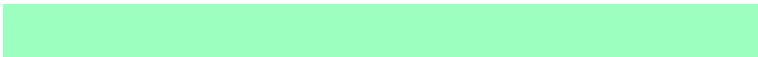
255, 156, 220

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, 198, 231



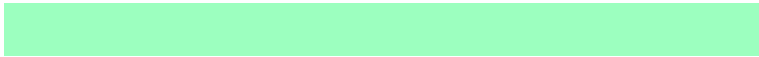
156, 255, 191



246, 221, 255

Square

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



156, 255, 191



94, 250, 255



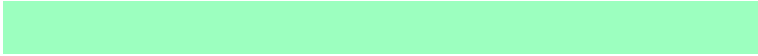
255, 205, 255



255, 217, 153

Rectangle

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



156, 255, 191



48, 255, 255



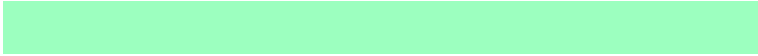
255, 205, 255



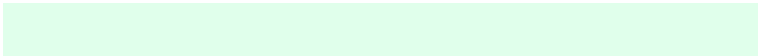
255, 200, 201

Sweetspot

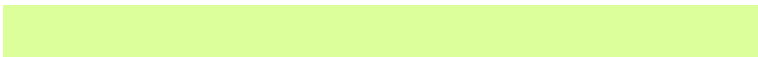
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



156, 255, 191



224, 255, 235



220, 255, 156



110, 128, 116



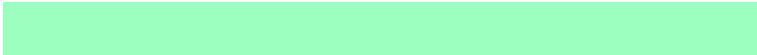
0, 0, 0



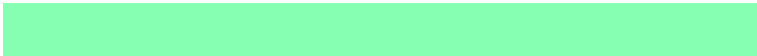
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



156, 255, 191



135, 255, 178



156, 255, 240



115, 128, 119



0, 191, 68



0, 64, 23

Inverse Universe

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



255, 156, 220



255, 135, 213



255, 156, 171



128, 115, 123



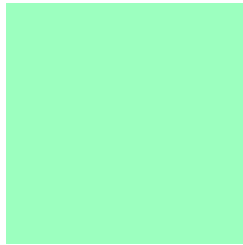
191, 0, 124



64, 0, 41

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 156, 255, 191 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, 255, 191 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

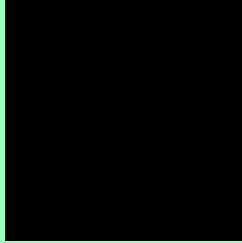
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

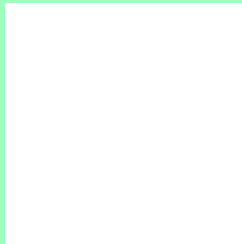
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

RGB 156, 255, 191 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 156, 255, 191.

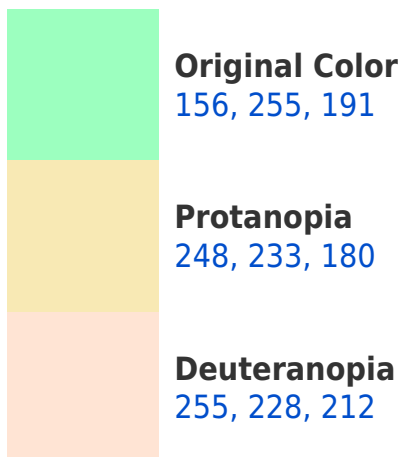


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 156, 255, 191.

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





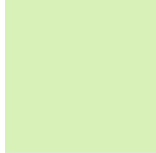
Tritanopia
195, 241, 255

Trichromacy



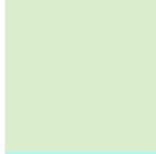
Original Color

156, 255, 191



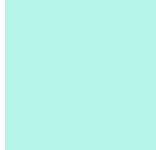
Protanomaly

215, 241, 184



Deuteranomaly

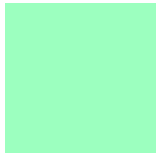
219, 238, 204



Tritanomaly

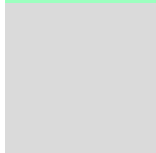
181, 246, 232

Monochromacy



Original Color

156, 255, 191



Achromatopsia

218, 218, 218



Achromatomaly

195, 231, 208

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 156, 255, 191 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, 255, 191)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(156, 255, 191)  
}
```

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, 255, 191) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(156, 255, 191) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 156, 255, 191 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, 255, 191) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(156, 255, 191) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(156, 255, 191) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(156, 255, 191); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 255, 191);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 255,  
191) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 156, 255, 191 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(156, 255, 191) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(156,  
255, 191) }
```

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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