

Converting Colors

RGB(157, 176, 125)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(157, 176, 125) contains.

RGB(157, 176, 125)	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(157, 176, 125)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9DB07D
RGB	157, 176, 125
RGB Percent	62%, 69%, 49%
CMY	0.3843, 0.3098, 0.5098
CMYK	0.11, 0.00, 0.29, 0.31
HSL	82°, 24%, 59%
HSV	82°, 29%, 69%
XYZ	33.1316, 39.6994, 25.3186
YIQ	164.5050, 5.0470, -19.8890

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

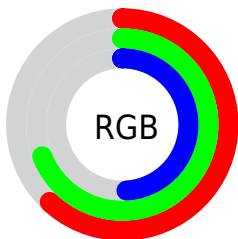
Format	Color
RYB	125, 176, 144
Decimal	10334333
CIELab	69.25, -15.59, 24.01
CIElCh	69, 28.623, 123.001
Yxy	39.6994, 0.3376, 0.4045
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288524413 (0xFF9DB07D)
YUV	164.5050, -19.4760, -6.5819
Hunter-Lab	63.0075, -16.4013, 20.2805

Details

The RGB color **157, 176, 125** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999966**. A complement of this color would be **144, 125, 176**, and the grayscale version is **165, 165, 165**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **212, 232, 178**, and **105, 123, 76** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **150, 176, 107**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **164, 176, 143**.

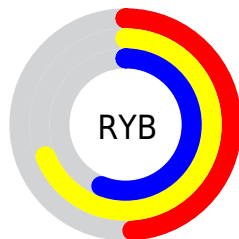
Distribution



Red (62%)

Green (69%)

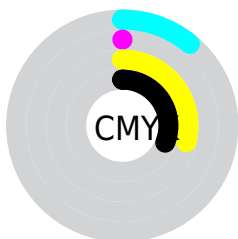
Blue (49%)



Red (49%)

Yellow (69%)

Blue (56%)

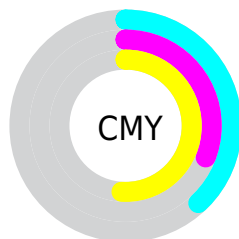


Cyan (11%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (29%)

Black (31%)



Cyan (38%)

Magenta (31%)

Yellow (51%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 157, 176, 125 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 157, 176, 125 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 157, 176, 125


255, 255, 255

 212, 232, 178

 241, 255, 206

 255, 255, 234

 157, 176, 125


 131, 149, 100

 105, 123, 76

 80, 99, 52


 57, 75, 30


 34, 52, 7


 11, 31, 0


 0, 0, 0


 157, 176, 125

 150, 176, 107

 157, 176, 125


 164, 176, 143

 144, 176, 90

 170, 176, 160


 137, 176, 72

 177, 176, 178


 131, 176, 55


 183, 176, 195


 124, 176, 37


 190, 176, 213

 118, 176, 19


 196, 176, 231

 111, 176, 2

 203, 176, 248

 110, 176, 0

 209, 176, 255

 216, 176, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



185, 168, 117



157, 176, 125



127, 181, 145

Triad

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



157, 176, 125



104, 178, 215



219, 150, 167

Complementary

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



157, 176, 125



144, 125, 176

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.



205, 153, 193



157, 176, 125



140, 171, 220

Square

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



157, 176, 125



88, 182, 196



176, 161, 213



220, 152, 142

Rectangle

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



157, 176, 125



108, 183, 162



176, 161, 213



216, 150, 176

Sweetspot

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



157, 176, 125



222, 230, 209



176, 144, 125



110, 115, 102



242, 242, 242



115, 115, 115

Same Dimension

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



157, 176, 125



200, 230, 149



132, 176, 125



86, 89, 80



96, 153, 0



16, 26, 0

Inverse Universe

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



144, 125, 176



179, 149, 230



169, 125, 176



84, 80, 89



57, 0, 153



10, 0, 26

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 157, 176, 125 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

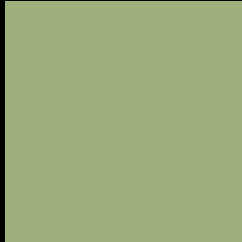
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 157, 176, 125 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

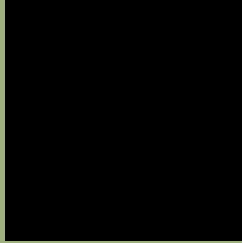
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 157, 176, 125 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 157, 176, 125.

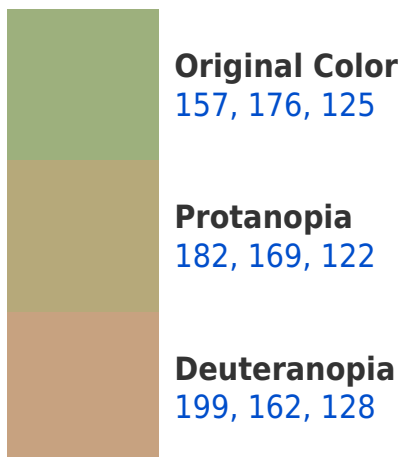


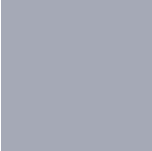
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 157, 176, 125.

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
165, 169, 182

Trichromacy



Original Color
157, 176, 125

Protanomaly
173, 172, 123

Deuteranomaly
184, 167, 127

Tritanomaly
162, 172, 161

Monochromacy



Original Color
157, 176, 125

Achromatopsia
165, 165, 165

Achromatomaly
162, 169, 150

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 157, 176, 125 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(157, 176, 125)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(157, 176, 125)  
}
```

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(157, 176, 125) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(157, 176, 125) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 157, 176, 125 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

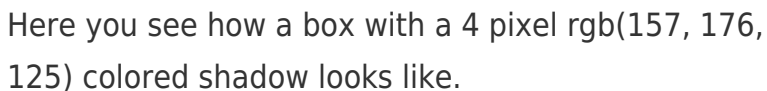
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(157, 176, 125) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(157, 176, 125) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(157, 176, 125)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(157, 176, 125); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(157, 176, 125); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(157, 176, 125) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 157, 176, 125 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(157, 176, 125) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(157,  
176, 125) }
```

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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