

Converting Colors

RGB(157, 180, 166)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(157, 180, 166) contains.

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Color

RGB(157, 180, 166)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9DB4A6
RGB	157, 180, 166
RGB Percent	62%, 71%, 65%
CMY	0.3843, 0.2941, 0.3490
CMYK	0.13, 0.00, 0.08, 0.29
HSL	143°, 13%, 66%
HSV	143°, 13%, 71%
XYZ	37.1088, 42.5638, 42.3362
YIQ	171.5270, -9.2140, -9.2300

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

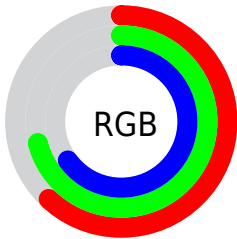
Format	Color
RYB	157, 174, 180
Decimal	10335398
CIELab	71.26, -10.67, 4.47
CIELCh	71, 11.569, 157.277
Yxy	42.5638, 0.3041, 0.3489
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288525478 (0xFF9DB4A6)
YUV	171.5270, -2.7248, -12.7402
Hunter-Lab	65.2409, -12.6414, 7.1941

Details

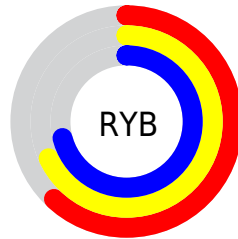
The RGB color **157, 180, 166** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **180, 157, 171**, and the grayscale version is **172, 172, 172**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **212, 236, 221**, and **106, 127, 114** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **139, 180, 155**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **175, 180, 177**.

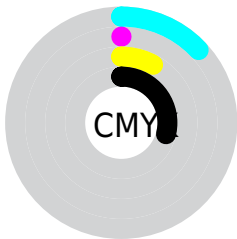
Distribution



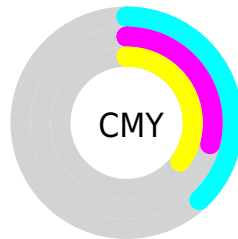
- Red (62%)
- Green (71%)
- Blue (65%)



- Red (62%)
- Yellow (68%)
- Blue (71%)



- Cyan (13%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (8%)
- Black (29%)



- Cyan (38%)
- Magenta (29%)
- Yellow (35%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 157, 180, 166 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, 180, 166 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 157, 180, 166

255, 255, 255


 212, 236, 221


 240, 255, 250

 157, 180, 166

 131, 153, 140

 106, 127, 114

 81, 102, 90

 58, 78, 66

 36, 55, 44

 15, 34, 24

 0, 9, 0


 0, 0, 0

 157, 180, 166

 157, 180, 166


 139, 180, 155


 175, 180, 177


 121, 180, 144


 193, 180, 188


 103, 180, 133


 211, 180, 199

 85, 180, 122


 229, 180, 210

 67, 180, 111

 247, 180, 221

 49, 180, 100


 255, 180, 232


 31, 180, 89

 255, 180, 243

 13, 180, 78

 255, 180, 254

 0, 180, 70

 255, 180, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



168, 178, 158



157, 180, 166



149, 181, 177

Triad

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



157, 180, 166



167, 174, 195



196, 168, 162

Complementary

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



157, 180, 166



180, 157, 171

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.



197, 167, 172



157, 180, 166



180, 171, 191

Square

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



157, 180, 166



155, 178, 194



191, 168, 183



191, 171, 155

Rectangle

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



157, 180, 166



148, 180, 184



191, 168, 183



197, 168, 165

Sweetspot

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



157, 180, 166



225, 235, 229



171, 180, 157



111, 117, 114



245, 245, 245



117, 117, 117

Same Dimension

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



157, 180, 166



199, 235, 213



157, 180, 177



80, 89, 84



0, 153, 60



0, 26, 10

Inverse Universe

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



180, 157, 171



235, 199, 221



180, 157, 160



89, 80, 86



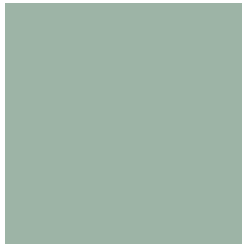
153, 0, 93



26, 0, 16

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 157, 180, 166 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

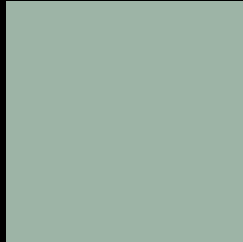
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 180, 166 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

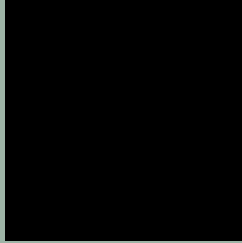
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 180, 166 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 157, 180, 166.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 157, 180, 166.

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](#).

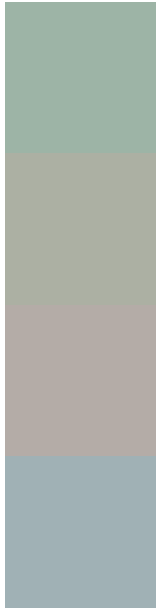
Dichromacy





Tritanopia
161, 176, 190

Trichromacy



Original Color

157, 180, 166

Protanomaly

172, 176, 163

Deuteranomaly

180, 172, 167

Tritanomaly

160, 177, 181

Monochromacy



Original Color

157, 180, 166

Achromatopsia

172, 172, 172

Achromatomaly

167, 175, 170

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 157, 180, 166 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, 180, 166)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(157, 180, 166)  
}
```

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, 180, 166) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(157, 180, 166) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 157, 180, 166 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, 180, 166) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(157, 180, 166) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(157, 180, 166)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(157, 180, 166); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(157, 180, 166);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(157, 180,  
166) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 157, 180, 166 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(157, 180, 166) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(157,  
180, 166) }
```

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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