

Converting Colors

RGB(157, 180, 180)

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

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Color

RGB(157, 180, 180)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9DB4B4
RGB	157, 180, 180
RGB Percent	62%, 71%, 71%
CMY	0.3843, 0.2941, 0.2941
CMYK	0.13, 0.00, 0.00, 0.29
HSL	180°, 13%, 66%
HSV	180°, 13%, 71%
XYZ	38.4641, 43.1059, 49.4730
YIQ	173.1230, -13.7080, -4.8760

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

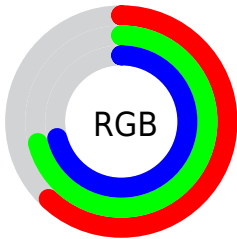
Format	Color
RYB	157, 169, 180
Decimal	10335412
CIELab	71.63, -7.87, -2.68
CIELCh	72, 8.308, 198.786
Yxy	43.1059, 0.2935, 0.3289
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288525492 (0xFF9DB4B4)
YUV	173.1230, 3.3904, -14.1399
Hunter-Lab	65.6551, -10.3220, 1.2818

Details

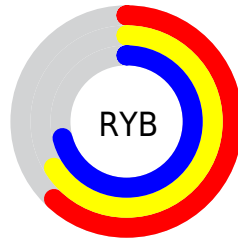
The RGB color **157, 180, 180** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **180, 157, 157**, and the grayscale version is **173, 173, 173**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **212, 236, 236**, and **105, 127, 127** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **139, 180, 180**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **175, 180, 180**.

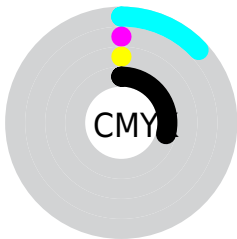
Distribution



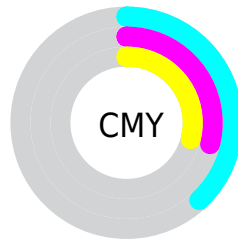
- Red (62%)
- Green (71%)
- Blue (71%)



- Red (62%)
- Yellow (66%)
- Blue (71%)



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



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

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

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


 157, 180, 180

255, 255, 255


 212, 236, 236

 240, 255, 255

 157, 180, 180


 131, 153, 153


 105, 127, 127

 81, 102, 102


 58, 78, 78


 35, 55, 56

 14, 34, 34

 0, 12, 12

 0, 0, 0

 157, 180, 180

 157, 180, 180

■ 139, 180, 180

■ 175, 180, 180

■ 121, 180, 180

■ 193, 180, 180

■ 103, 180, 180

■ 211, 180, 180

■ 85, 180, 180

■ 229, 180, 180

■ 67, 180, 180

■ 247, 180, 180

■ 49, 180, 180

■ 255, 180, 180

■ 31, 180, 180

■ 13, 180, 180

■ 0, 180, 180

Harmonies

Analogous

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



161, 180, 172



157, 180, 180



158, 179, 187

Triad

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



157, 180, 180



183, 172, 185



185, 174, 161

Complementary

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



157, 180, 180



180, 157, 157

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.



190, 172, 164



157, 180, 180



189, 171, 179

Square

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



157, 180, 180



174, 174, 190



192, 171, 171



177, 176, 161

Rectangle

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



157, 180, 180



162, 178, 189



192, 171, 171



187, 173, 162

Sweetspot

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



157, 180, 180



225, 235, 235



157, 180, 157



111, 117, 117



245, 245, 245



117, 117, 117

Same Dimension

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



157, 180, 180



199, 235, 235



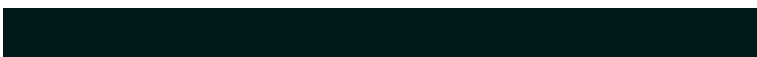
157, 169, 180



80, 89, 89



0, 153, 153



0, 26, 26

Inverse Universe

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



180, 157, 180



235, 199, 235



180, 169, 157



89, 80, 89



153, 0, 153



26, 0, 26

Previews

White Background



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

Color Contrast Check

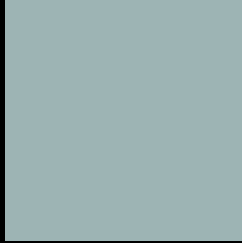
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 180 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

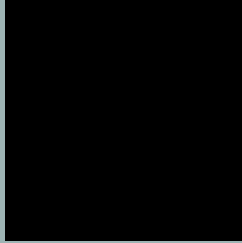
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

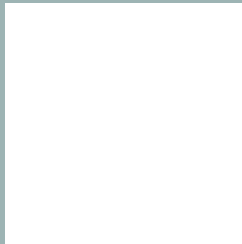
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 157, 180, 180 Background



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



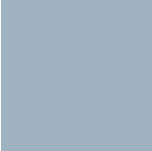
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 157, 180, 180.

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
159, 178, 192

Trichromacy



Original Color

157, 180, 180

Protanomaly

170, 176, 178

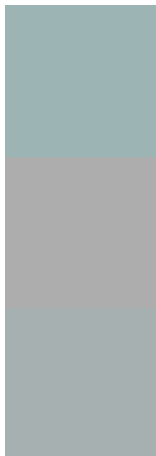
Deuteranomaly

177, 174, 181

Tritanomaly

158, 179, 188

Monochromacy



Original Color

157, 180, 180

Achromatopsia

173, 173, 173

Achromatomaly

167, 176, 176

CSS Examples

Text

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

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

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, 180) colored shadow looks like.

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

Border

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

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

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

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, 180)` colored shadow looks like.

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

Background

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

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

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

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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