

Converting Colors

RGB(157, 184, 143)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(157, 184, 143) contains.

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Color

RGB(157, 184, 143)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9DB88F
RGB	157, 184, 143
RGB Percent	62%, 72%, 56%
CMY	0.3843, 0.2784, 0.4392
CMYK	0.15, 0.00, 0.22, 0.28
HSL	100°, 22%, 64%
HSV	100°, 22%, 72%
XYZ	36.0030, 43.4322, 32.4723
YIQ	171.2530, -2.9310, -18.4750

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

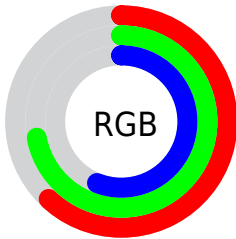
Format	Color
RYB	143, 184, 170
Decimal	10336399
CIELab	71.85, -16.88, 17.84
CIELCh	72, 24.558, 133.417
Yxy	43.4322, 0.3217, 0.3881
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288526479 (0xFF9DB88F)
YUV	171.2530, -13.9287, -12.4999
Hunter-Lab	65.9031, -17.8155, 16.9184

Details

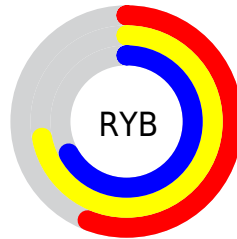
The RGB color **157, 184, 143** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **170, 143, 184**, and the grayscale version is **171, 171, 171**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **212, 240, 197**, and **105, 131, 92** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **145, 184, 125**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **169, 184, 161**.

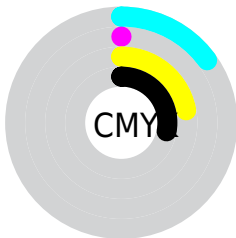
Distribution



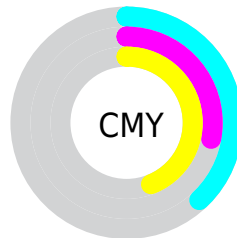
- Red (62%)
- Green (72%)
- Blue (56%)



- Red (56%)
- Yellow (72%)
- Blue (67%)



- Cyan (15%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (22%)
- Black (28%)



- Cyan (38%)
- Magenta (28%)
- Yellow (44%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 157, 184, 143 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, 184, 143 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 157, 184, 143


255, 255, 255

 212, 240, 197


 240, 255, 225

255, 255, 254

 157, 184, 143


 131, 157, 117

 105, 131, 92

 81, 106, 69


 57, 81, 46


 35, 58, 25

 15, 36, 0

 0, 12, 0


 0, 0, 0


 157, 184, 143


 157, 184, 143


 145, 184, 125

 169, 184, 161


 133, 184, 106

 181, 184, 180

 121, 184, 88

 193, 184, 198


 109, 184, 69

 205, 184, 217

 96, 184, 51


 218, 184, 235


 84, 184, 33

 230, 184, 253

 72, 184, 14

 242, 184, 255

 63, 184, 0

 254, 184, 255

 255, 184, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



182, 178, 132



157, 184, 143



132, 188, 163

Triad

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



157, 184, 143



133, 182, 218



222, 160, 167

Complementary

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



157, 184, 143



170, 143, 184

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.



213, 161, 189



157, 184, 143



163, 175, 219

Square

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



157, 184, 143



113, 187, 206



192, 167, 209



218, 164, 146

Rectangle

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



157, 184, 143



119, 189, 178



192, 167, 209



220, 160, 174

Sweetspot

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



157, 184, 143



229, 240, 223



184, 170, 143



114, 120, 110



247, 247, 247



120, 120, 120

Same Dimension

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



157, 184, 143



197, 240, 175



143, 184, 149



86, 92, 83



53, 156, 0



10, 28, 0

Inverse Universe

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



170, 143, 184



218, 175, 240



184, 143, 178



89, 83, 92



102, 0, 156



18, 0, 28

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 157, 184, 143 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

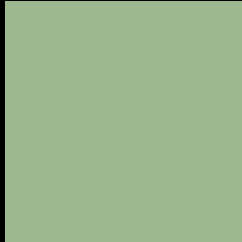
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 184, 143 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

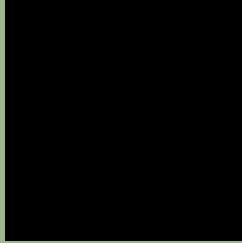
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 184, 143 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 157, 184, 143.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 157, 184, 143.

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, 177, 192

Trichromacy



Original Color

157, 184, 143

Protanomaly

176, 178, 140

Deuteranomaly

186, 174, 145

Tritanomaly

162, 180, 174

Monochromacy



Original Color

157, 184, 143

Achromatopsia

171, 171, 171

Achromatomaly

166, 176, 161

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 157, 184, 143 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, 184, 143)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(157, 184, 143)  
}
```

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, 184, 143) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(157, 184, 143) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 157, 184, 143 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, 184, 143) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(157, 184, 143) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(157, 184, 143) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(157, 184, 143); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(157, 184, 143);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(157, 184,  
143) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 157, 184, 143 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(157, 184, 143) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(157,  
184, 143) }
```

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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