

Converting Colors

RGB(157, 186, 153)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(157, 186, 153) contains.

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Color

RGB(157, 186, 153)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9DBA99
RGB	157, 186, 153
RGB Percent	62%, 73%, 60%
CMY	0.3843, 0.2706, 0.4000
CMYK	0.16, 0.00, 0.18, 0.27
HSL	113°, 19%, 66%
HSV	113°, 18%, 73%
XYZ	37.2133, 44.5858, 36.7816
YIQ	173.5670, -6.6910, -16.4110

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

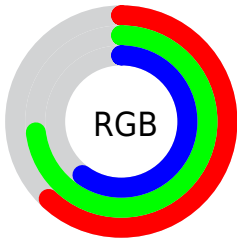
Format	Color
RYB	153, 186, 182
Decimal	10336921
CIELab	72.62, -16.19, 13.50
CIELCh	73, 21.082, 140.181
Yxy	44.5858, 0.3138, 0.3760
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288527001 (0xFF9DBA99)
YUV	173.5670, -10.1395, -14.5293
Hunter-Lab	66.7726, -17.3715, 14.0810

Details

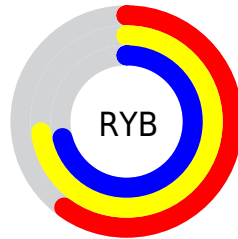
The RGB color **157, 186, 153** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **182, 153, 186**, and the grayscale version is **174, 174, 174**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **212, 242, 207**, and **105, 133, 102** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **141, 186, 134**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **173, 186, 172**.

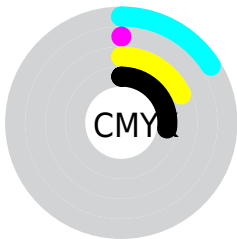
Distribution



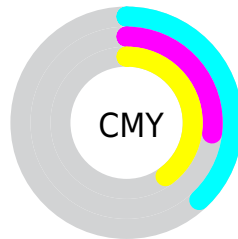
- Red (62%)
- Green (73%)
- Blue (60%)



- Red (60%)
- Yellow (73%)
- Blue (71%)



- Cyan (16%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (18%)
- Black (27%)



- Cyan (38%)
- Magenta (27%)
- Yellow (40%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 157, 186, 153 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, 186, 153 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 157, 186, 153

255, 255, 255


 212, 242, 207

 240, 255, 236

 157, 186, 153


 131, 159, 127

 105, 133, 102

 81, 107, 78


 57, 83, 55

 35, 60, 33


 14, 38, 12

 0, 17, 0


 0, 0, 0


 157, 186, 153


 157, 186, 153

 141, 186, 134


 173, 186, 172

 124, 186, 116

 190, 186, 190

 108, 186, 97

 206, 186, 209

 92, 186, 79

 222, 186, 227


 75, 186, 60


 239, 186, 246

 59, 186, 41

 255, 186, 255

 43, 186, 23

 26, 186, 4

 23, 186, 0

Harmonies

Analogous

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



179, 181, 142



157, 186, 153



137, 189, 171

Triad

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



157, 186, 153



148, 182, 216



218, 165, 166

Complementary

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



157, 186, 153



182, 153, 186

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, 165, 185



157, 186, 153



173, 175, 214

Square

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



157, 186, 153



129, 187, 207



197, 169, 203



213, 169, 149

Rectangle

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



157, 186, 153



128, 189, 184



197, 169, 203



218, 165, 172

Sweetspot

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



157, 186, 153



232, 242, 230



186, 182, 153



116, 122, 115



250, 250, 250



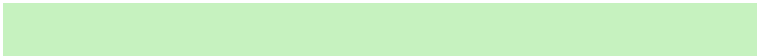
122, 122, 122

Same Dimension

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



157, 186, 153



198, 242, 191



153, 186, 165



84, 92, 83



19, 156, 0



3, 28, 0

Inverse Universe

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



182, 153, 186



236, 191, 242



186, 153, 174



91, 83, 92



137, 0, 156



25, 0, 28

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 157, 186, 153 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

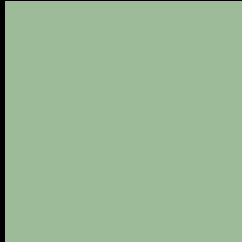
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 186, 153 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

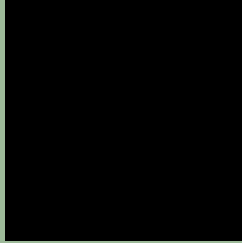
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 186, 153 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 157, 186, 153.

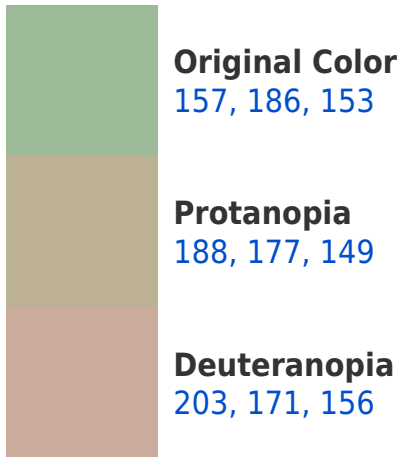


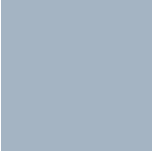
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 157, 186, 153.

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

164, 180, 195

Trichromacy



Original Color
157, 186, 153

Protanomaly
177, 180, 150

Deuteranomaly
186, 176, 155

Tritanomaly
161, 182, 180

Monochromacy



Original Color
157, 186, 153

Achromatopsia
174, 174, 174

Achromatomaly
168, 178, 166

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 157, 186, 153 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, 186, 153)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(157, 186, 153)  
}
```

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, 186, 153) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(157, 186, 153) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 157, 186, 153 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

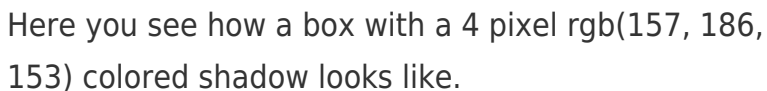
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(157, 186, 153) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(157, 186, 153) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(157, 186, 153)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(157, 186, 153); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(157, 186, 153); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(157, 186, 153) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 157, 186, 153 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(157, 186, 153) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(157,  
186, 153) }
```

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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