

Converting Colors

RGB(157, 188, 183)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(157, 188, 183) contains.

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Color

RGB(157, 188, 183)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9DBC B7
RGB	157, 188, 183
RGB Percent	62%, 74%, 72%
CMY	0.3843, 0.2627, 0.2824
CMYK	0.16, 0.00, 0.03, 0.26
HSL	170°, 19%, 68%
HSV	170°, 16%, 74%
XYZ	40.4351, 46.5534, 51.6543
YIQ	178.1610, -16.8710, -8.1270

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

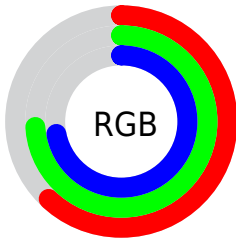
Format	Color
RYB	157, 174, 188
Decimal	10337463
CIELab	73.90, -11.47, -0.98
CIELCh	74, 11.507, 184.875
Yxy	46.5534, 0.2916, 0.3358
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288527543 (0xFF9DBC7)
YUV	178.1610, 2.3856, -18.5582
Hunter-Lab	68.2301, -13.6184, 2.8749

Details

The RGB color **157, 188, 183** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **188, 157, 162**, and the grayscale version is **178, 178, 178**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **212, 244, 239**, and **105, 135, 130** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **138, 188, 180**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **176, 188, 186**.

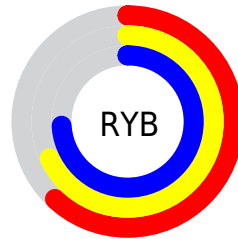
Distribution



Red (62%)

Green (74%)

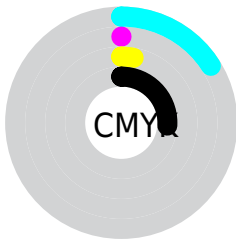
Blue (72%)



Red (62%)

Yellow (68%)

Blue (74%)

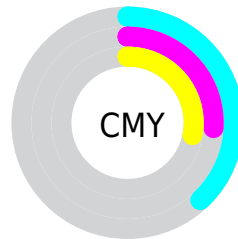


Cyan (16%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (3%)

Black (26%)



Cyan (38%)

Magenta (26%)

Yellow (28%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RGB color 157, 188, 183 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, 188, 183 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 157, 188, 183

 157, 188, 183


255, 255, 255

 131, 161, 156

 212, 244, 239

 105, 135, 130

 240, 255, 255

 81, 109, 105


 57, 85, 81


 34, 62, 58

 12, 40, 36

 0, 20, 15

 0, 0, 0

 157, 188, 183

 157, 188, 183

■ 138, 188, 180

■ 176, 188, 186

■ 119, 188, 177

■ 195, 188, 189

■ 101, 188, 174

■ 213, 188, 192

■ 82, 188, 171

■ 232, 188, 195

■ 63, 188, 168

■ 251, 188, 198

■ 44, 188, 165

■ 255, 188, 201

■ 25, 188, 162

■ 255, 188, 204

■ 7, 188, 159

■ 255, 188, 207

■ 0, 188, 158

■ 255, 188, 210

Harmonies

Analogous

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



165, 187, 172



157, 188, 183



155, 187, 193

Triad

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



157, 188, 183



186, 178, 199



199, 178, 163

Complementary

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



157, 188, 183



188, 157, 162

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.



204, 175, 170



157, 188, 183



197, 176, 191

Square

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



157, 188, 183



173, 182, 202



204, 175, 180



189, 181, 161

Rectangle

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



157, 188, 183



159, 186, 198



204, 175, 180



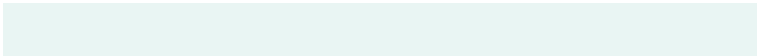
201, 177, 165

Sweetspot

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



157, 188, 183



233, 245, 243



162, 188, 157



115, 122, 121



250, 250, 250



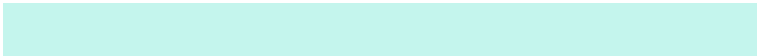
122, 122, 122

Same Dimension

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



157, 188, 183



196, 245, 237



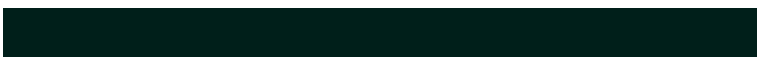
157, 178, 188



85, 94, 93



0, 158, 133



0, 31, 26

Inverse Universe

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



188, 157, 162



245, 196, 204



188, 167, 157



94, 85, 86



158, 0, 25



31, 0, 5

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 157, 188, 183 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

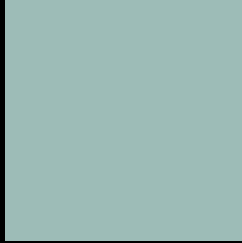
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 188, 183 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

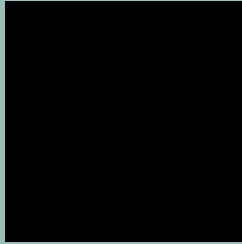
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 188, 183 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 157, 188, 183.



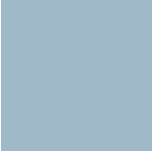
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 157, 188, 183.

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
160, 185, 200

Trichromacy



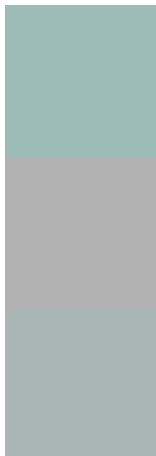
Original Color
157, 188, 183

Protanomaly
175, 183, 180

Deuteranomaly
182, 180, 185

Tritanomaly
159, 186, 194

Monochromacy



Original Color
157, 188, 183

Achromatopsia
178, 178, 178

Achromatomaly
170, 182, 180

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 157, 188, 183 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, 188, 183)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(157, 188, 183)  
}
```

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, 188, 183) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(157, 188, 183) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 157, 188, 183 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, 188, 183) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(157, 188, 183) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(157, 188, 183)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(157, 188, 183); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(157, 188, 183);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(157, 188,  
183) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 157, 188, 183 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(157, 188, 183) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(157,  
188, 183) }
```

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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