

Converting Colors

RGB(157, 191, 142)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(157, 191, 142) contains.

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Color

RGB(157, 191, 142)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9DBF8E
RGB	157, 191, 142
RGB Percent	62%, 75%, 56%
CMY	0.3843, 0.2510, 0.4431
CMYK	0.18, 0.00, 0.26, 0.25
HSL	102°, 28%, 65%
HSV	102°, 26%, 75%
XYZ	37.4179, 46.3827, 32.5718
YIQ	175.2480, -4.5350, -22.4470

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

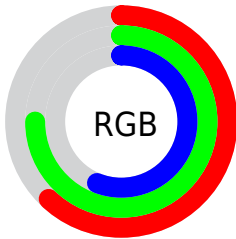
Format	Color
RYB	142, 191, 176
Decimal	10338190
CIELab	73.79, -20.59, 21.06
CIELCh	74, 29.449, 134.355
Yxy	46.3827, 0.3215, 0.3986
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288528270 (0xFF9DBF8E)
YUV	175.2480, -16.3913, -16.0035
Hunter-Lab	68.1048, -21.1127, 19.3174

Details

The RGB color **157, 191, 142** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **176, 142, 191**, and the grayscale version is **175, 175, 175**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **212, 247, 196**, and **105, 137, 91** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **144, 191, 123**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **170, 191, 161**.

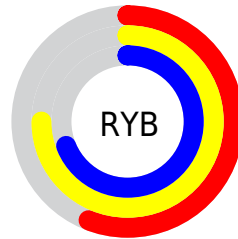
Distribution



Red (62%)

Green (75%)

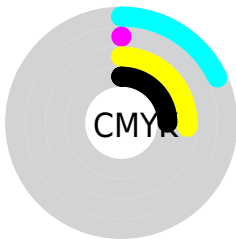
Blue (56%)



Red (56%)

Yellow (75%)

Blue (69%)

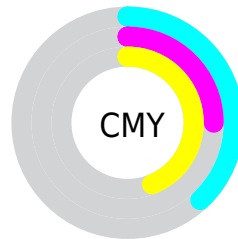


Cyan (18%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (26%)

Black (25%)



Cyan (38%)

Magenta (25%)

Yellow (44%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 157, 191, 142 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, 191, 142 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 157, 191, 142


255, 255, 255

 212, 247, 196


 241, 255, 224

255, 255, 253

 157, 191, 142

 131, 164, 116

 105, 137, 91

 80, 112, 68


 56, 87, 45


 33, 64, 23


 13, 41, 0


 0, 22, 0


 0, 0, 0


 157, 191, 142

 157, 191, 142

 144, 191, 123

 170, 191, 161


 130, 191, 104


 184, 191, 180


 117, 191, 85


 197, 191, 199

 104, 191, 66

 210, 191, 218


 91, 191, 46


 223, 191, 238

 77, 191, 27

 237, 191, 255

 64, 191, 8

 250, 191, 255

 58, 191, 0

 255, 191, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



187, 184, 129



157, 191, 142



126, 195, 166

Triad

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



157, 191, 142



127, 188, 233



236, 162, 169

Complementary

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



157, 191, 142



176, 142, 191

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.



226, 163, 197



157, 191, 142



166, 179, 233

Square

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



157, 191, 142



100, 194, 218



201, 170, 220



231, 166, 145

Rectangle

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



157, 191, 142



109, 196, 184



201, 170, 220



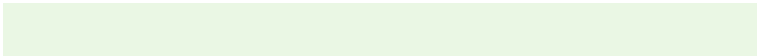
234, 161, 178

Sweetspot

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



157, 191, 142



234, 247, 228



191, 175, 142



116, 125, 112



252, 252, 252



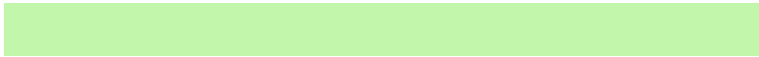
125, 125, 125

Same Dimension

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



157, 191, 142



194, 247, 171



142, 191, 151



88, 94, 85



48, 158, 0



9, 31, 0

Inverse Universe

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



176, 142, 191



224, 171, 247



191, 142, 182



91, 85, 94



110, 0, 158



21, 0, 31

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 157, 191, 142 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

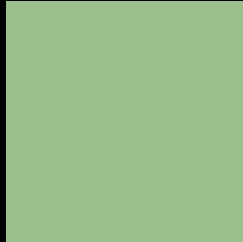
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 191, 142 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, 191, 142 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 157, 191, 142.

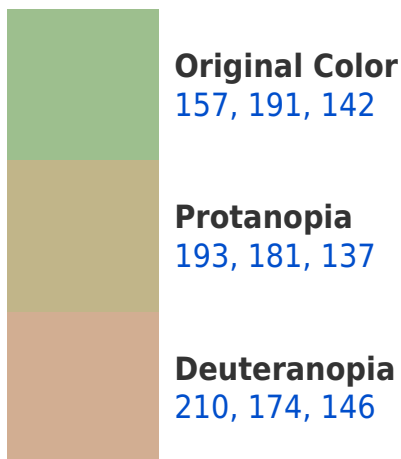


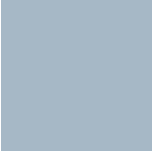
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 157, 191, 142.

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
166, 184, 198

Trichromacy



Original Color
157, 191, 142

Protanomaly
180, 185, 139

Deuteranomaly
191, 180, 145

Tritanomaly
163, 187, 178

Monochromacy



Original Color
157, 191, 142

Achromatopsia
175, 175, 175

Achromatomaly
168, 181, 163

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 157, 191, 142 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, 191, 142)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(157, 191, 142)  
}
```

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, 191, 142) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(157, 191, 142) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 157, 191, 142 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, 191, 142) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(157, 191, 142) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(157, 191, 142)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(157, 191, 142); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(157, 191, 142);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(157, 191,  
142) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 157, 191, 142 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(157, 191, 142) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(157,  
191, 142) }
```

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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