

Converting Colors

RGB(157, 199, 126)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(157, 199, 126) contains.

RGB(157, 199, 126)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	11
<i>Previews</i>	23
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	26
<i>CSS Examples</i>	29

Color

RGB(157, 199, 126)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9DC77E
RGB	157, 199, 126
RGB Percent	62%, 78%, 49%
CMY	0.3843, 0.2196, 0.5059
CMYK	0.21, 0.00, 0.37, 0.22
HSL	95°, 39%, 64%
HSV	95°, 37%, 78%
XYZ	38.0939, 49.5213, 27.2895
YIQ	178.1200, -1.5990, -31.6070

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

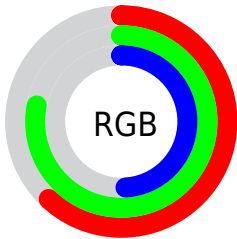
Format	Color
RYB	126, 199, 168
Decimal	10340222
CIELab	75.77, -26.93, 32.13
CIElCh	76, 41.929, 129.969
Yxy	49.5213, 0.3315, 0.4310
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288530302 (0xFF9DC77E)
YUV	178.1200, -25.6952, -18.5222
Hunter-Lab	70.3714, -26.5230, 26.2678

Details

The RGB color **157, 199, 126** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **168, 126, 199**, and the grayscale version is **178, 178, 178**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **213, 255, 179**, and **104, 145, 76** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **146, 199, 106**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **168, 199, 146**.

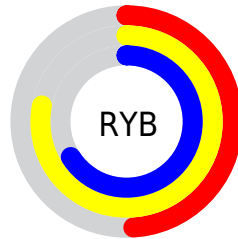
Distribution



Red (62%)

Green (78%)

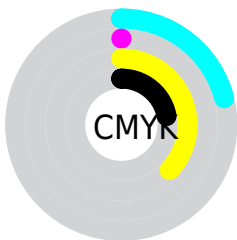
Blue (49%)



Red (49%)

Yellow (78%)

Blue (66%)

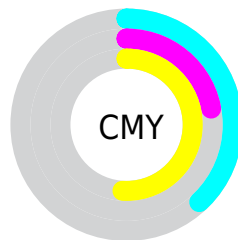


Cyan (21%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (37%)

Black (22%)



Cyan (38%)

Magenta (22%)

Yellow (51%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 157, 199, 126 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, 199, 126 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 157, 199, 126

255, 255, 255

 213, 255, 179


 241, 255, 207

 255, 255, 236

 157, 199, 126

 130, 172, 100

 104, 145, 76

 79, 119, 52


 54, 94, 28


 29, 70, 4

 4, 47, 0

 0, 29, 0

 0, 0, 0


 157, 199, 126


 157, 199, 126


 146, 199, 106


 168, 199, 146

 134, 199, 86


 180, 199, 166


 123, 199, 66

 191, 199, 186


 111, 199, 46


 203, 199, 206

 100, 199, 27

 214, 199, 226


 88, 199, 7

 226, 199, 245

 85, 199, 0

 237, 199, 255

 249, 199, 255

 255, 199, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



199, 189, 109



157, 199, 126



108, 205, 159

Triad

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



157, 199, 126



80, 198, 255



255, 156, 175

Complementary

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



157, 199, 126



168, 126, 199

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.



246, 160, 214



157, 199, 126



151, 186, 255

Square

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



157, 199, 126



0, 205, 235



208, 172, 246



255, 163, 139

Rectangle

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



157, 199, 126



69, 207, 185



208, 172, 246



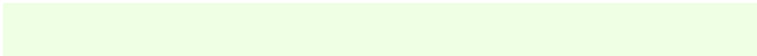
255, 156, 188

Sweetspot

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



157, 199, 126



239, 255, 227



199, 167, 126



118, 128, 111



0, 0, 0



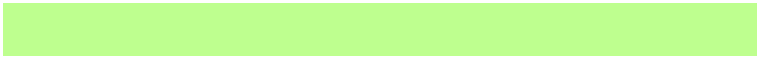
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



157, 199, 126



190, 255, 143



126, 199, 131



94, 99, 90



69, 163, 0



15, 36, 0

Inverse Universe

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



168, 126, 199



207, 143, 255



199, 126, 194



95, 90, 99



94, 0, 163



21, 0, 36

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 157, 199, 126 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, 199, 126 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, 199, 126 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 157, 199, 126.

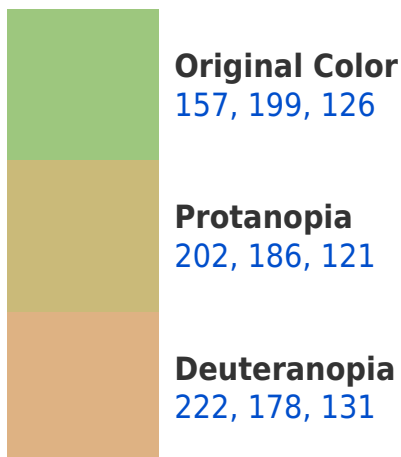


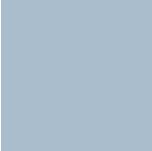
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 157, 199, 126.

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
169, 189, 205

Trichromacy



Original Color
157, 199, 126

Protanomaly
186, 191, 123

Deuteranomaly
198, 186, 129

Tritanomaly
165, 193, 176

Monochromacy



Original Color
157, 199, 126

Achromatopsia
178, 178, 178

Achromatomaly
170, 186, 159

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 157, 199, 126 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, 199, 126)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(157, 199, 126)  
}
```

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, 199, 126) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(157, 199, 126) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 157, 199, 126 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

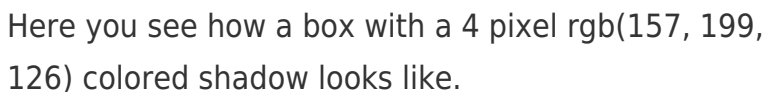
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(157, 199, 126) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(157, 199, 126) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(157, 199, 126)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(157, 199, 126); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(157, 199, 126); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(157, 199, 126) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 157, 199, 126 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(157, 199, 126) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(157,  
199, 126) }
```

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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