

Converting Colors

RGB(157, 200, 156)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(157, 200, 156) contains.

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Color

RGB(157, 200, 156)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9DC89C
RGB	157, 200, 156
RGB Percent	62%, 78%, 61%
CMY	0.3843, 0.2157, 0.3882
CMYK	0.21, 0.00, 0.22, 0.22
HSL	119°, 29%, 70%
HSV	119°, 22%, 78%
XYZ	40.5597, 50.8770, 39.1350
YIQ	182.1270, -11.5040, -22.8000

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

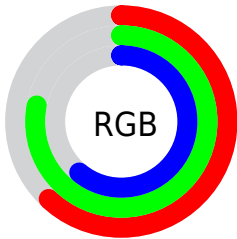
Format	Color
RYB	156, 200, 199
Decimal	10340508
CIELab	76.60, -22.72, 17.46
CIELCh	77, 28.658, 142.457
Yxy	50.8770, 0.3106, 0.3896
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288530588 (0xFF9DC89C)
YUV	182.1270, -12.8806, -22.0364
Hunter-Lab	71.3281, -23.3228, 17.3995

Details

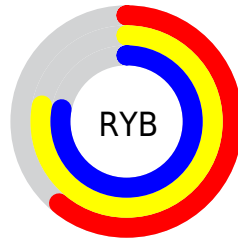
The RGB color **157, 200, 156** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **199, 156, 200**, and the grayscale version is **182, 182, 182**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **212, 255, 211**, and **105, 146, 105** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **137, 200, 136**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **177, 200, 176**.

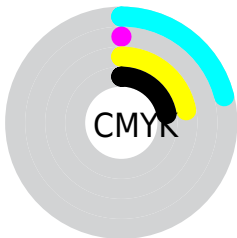
Distribution



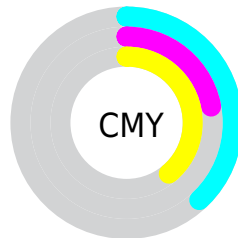
- Red (62%)
- Green (78%)
- Blue (61%)



- Red (61%)
- Yellow (78%)
- Blue (78%)



- Cyan (21%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (22%)
- Black (22%)



- Cyan (38%)
- Magenta (22%)
- Yellow (39%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 157, 200, 156 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, 200, 156 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 157, 200, 156

255, 255, 255


 212, 255, 211

 241, 255, 239

 157, 200, 156

 131, 173, 130

 105, 146, 105

 80, 120, 80

 56, 95, 57

 32, 71, 35

 7, 48, 14

 0, 29, 0

 0, 0, 0

 157, 200, 156

 157, 200, 156

 137, 200, 136

 177, 200, 176

 118, 200, 116

 196, 200, 196

 98, 200, 96

 216, 200, 216

 79, 200, 76

 235, 200, 236

 59, 200, 56

 255, 200, 255

 40, 200, 36

 255, 200, 255

 20, 200, 16

 5, 200, 0

Harmonies

Analogous

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



187, 194, 140



157, 200, 156



128, 203, 181

Triad

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



157, 200, 156



147, 194, 241



243, 171, 170

Complementary

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



157, 200, 156



199, 156, 200

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.



237, 170, 197



157, 200, 156



184, 185, 238

Square

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



157, 200, 156



117, 200, 230



217, 176, 222



234, 176, 148

Rectangle

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



157, 200, 156



114, 204, 199



217, 176, 222



243, 170, 179

Sweetspot

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



157, 200, 156



238, 255, 237



200, 199, 156



118, 128, 117



0, 0, 0



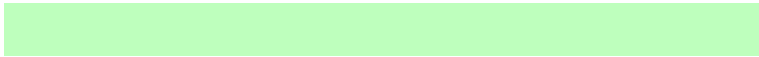
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



157, 200, 156



190, 255, 189



156, 200, 177



90, 99, 90



4, 163, 0



1, 36, 0

Inverse Universe

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



199, 156, 200



253, 189, 255



200, 156, 179



99, 90, 99



159, 0, 163



35, 0, 36

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 157, 200, 156 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

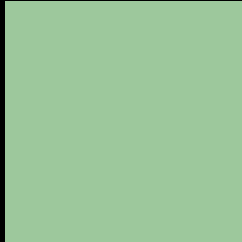
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 200, 156 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, 200, 156 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 157, 200, 156.

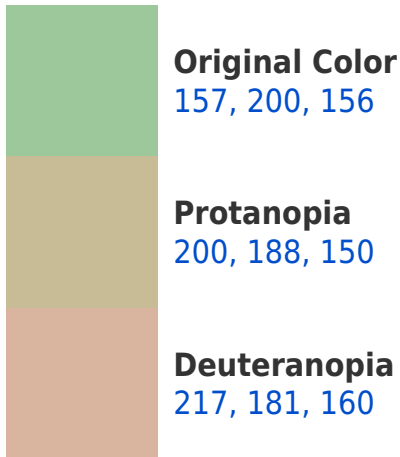


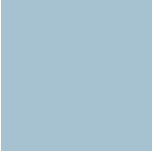
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 157, 200, 156.

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](#).

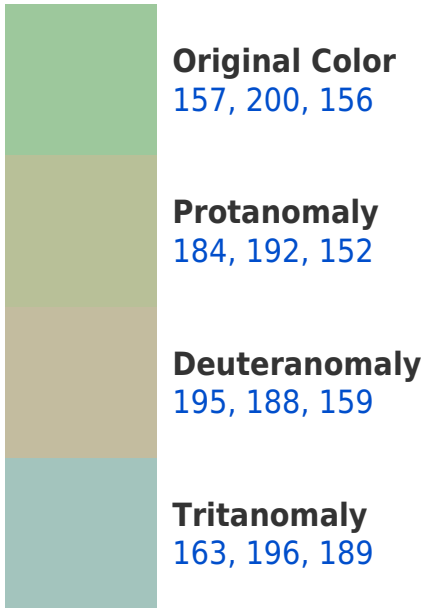
Dichromacy



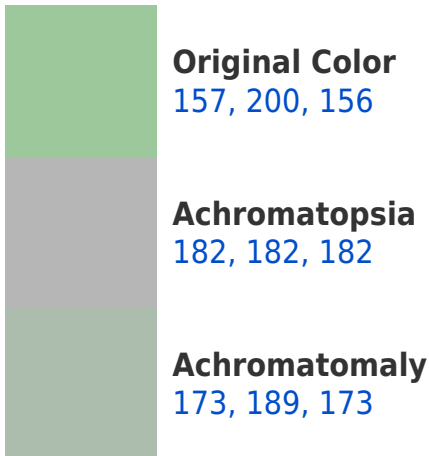


Tritanopia
166, 193, 208

Trichromacy



Monochromacy



CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 157, 200, 156 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, 200, 156)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(157, 200, 156)  
}
```

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, 200, 156) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(157, 200, 156) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 157, 200, 156 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, 200, 156) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(157, 200, 156) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(157, 200, 156)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(157, 200, 156); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(157, 200, 156);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(157, 200,  
156) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 157, 200, 156 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(157, 200, 156) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(157,  
200, 156) }
```

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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