

Converting Colors

RGB(157, 200, 164)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(157, 200, 164) contains.

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Color

RGB(157, 200, 164)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9DC8A4
RGB	157, 200, 164
RGB Percent	62%, 78%, 64%
CMY	0.3843, 0.2157, 0.3569
CMYK	0.21, 0.00, 0.18, 0.22
HSL	130°, 28%, 70%
HSV	130°, 21%, 78%
XYZ	41.2597, 51.1570, 42.8216
YIQ	183.0390, -14.0720, -20.3120

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

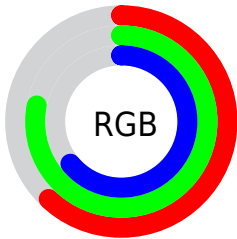
Format	Color
RYB	157, 194, 200
Decimal	10340516
CIELab	76.77, -21.30, 13.42
CIELCh	77, 25.178, 147.781
Yxy	51.1570, 0.3051, 0.3783
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288530596 (0xFF9DC8A4)
YUV	183.0390, -9.3862, -22.8362
Hunter-Lab	71.5241, -22.1968, 14.5698

Details

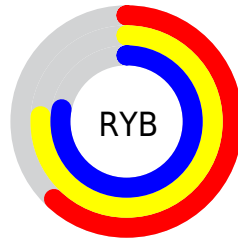
The RGB color **157, 200, 164** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **200, 157, 193**, and the grayscale version is **183, 183, 183**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **212, 255, 219**, and **105, 146, 112** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **137, 200, 147**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **177, 200, 181**.

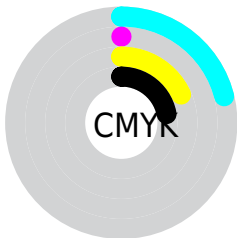
Distribution



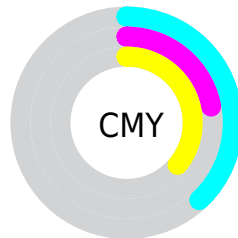
- Red (62%)
- Green (78%)
- Blue (64%)



- Red (62%)
- Yellow (76%)
- Blue (78%)



- Cyan (21%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (18%)
- Black (22%)



- Cyan (38%)
- Magenta (22%)
- Yellow (36%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 157, 200, 164 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, 164 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 157, 200, 164


255, 255, 255


 212, 255, 219

 241, 255, 248

 157, 200, 164

 131, 173, 138

 105, 146, 112

 80, 120, 88

 56, 95, 64

 33, 71, 42

 8, 48, 21

 0, 29, 0

 0, 0, 0

 157, 200, 164

 157, 200, 164

 137, 200, 147

 177, 200, 181

 117, 200, 131

 197, 200, 197

 97, 200, 114

 217, 200, 214

 77, 200, 97

 237, 200, 231

 57, 200, 80

 255, 200, 248

 37, 200, 64

 255, 200, 255

 17, 200, 47

 0, 200, 33

Harmonies

Analogous

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



184, 195, 148



157, 200, 164



134, 203, 187

Triad

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



157, 200, 164



159, 192, 236



237, 174, 169

Complementary

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



157, 200, 164



200, 157, 193

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.



234, 173, 192



157, 200, 164



191, 184, 231

Square

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



157, 200, 164



132, 199, 228



218, 177, 215



228, 180, 151

Rectangle

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



157, 200, 164



124, 203, 203



218, 177, 215



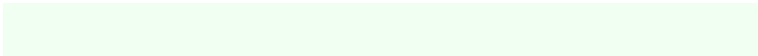
237, 173, 176

Sweetspot

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



157, 200, 164



240, 255, 242



194, 200, 157



119, 128, 120



0, 0, 0



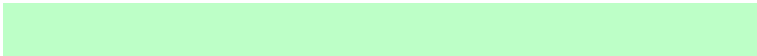
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



157, 200, 164



189, 255, 199



157, 200, 185



90, 99, 91



0, 163, 27



0, 36, 6

Inverse Universe

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



200, 157, 193



255, 189, 244



200, 157, 172



99, 90, 98



163, 0, 137



36, 0, 30

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 157, 200, 164 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

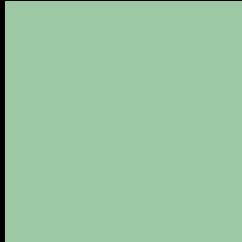
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 164 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, 164 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 157, 200, 164.

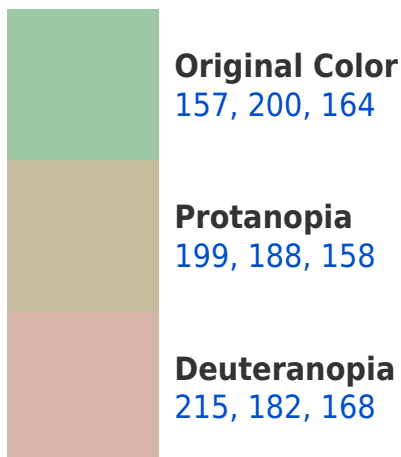


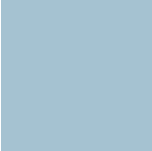
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 157, 200, 164.

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
165, 194, 209

Trichromacy



Original Color
157, 200, 164

Protanomaly
184, 192, 160

Deuteranomaly
194, 189, 167

Tritanomaly
162, 196, 193

Monochromacy



Original Color
157, 200, 164

Achromatopsia
183, 183, 183

Achromatomaly
174, 189, 176

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 157, 200, 164 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, 164)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(157, 200, 164)  
}
```

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, 164) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(157, 200, 164) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 157, 200, 164 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, 164) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(157, 200, 164) }
```

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, 164)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(157, 200, 164); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(157, 200, 164); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(157, 200, 164) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 157, 200, 164 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, 164) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(157,  
200, 164) }
```

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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