

Converting Colors

RGB(157, 200, 167)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(157, 200, 167) contains.

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Color

RGB(157, 200, 167)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9DC8A7
RGB	157, 200, 167
RGB Percent	62%, 78%, 65%
CMY	0.3843, 0.2157, 0.3451
CMYK	0.21, 0.00, 0.16, 0.22
HSL	134°, 28%, 70%
HSV	134°, 21%, 78%
XYZ	41.5340, 51.2667, 44.2656
YIQ	183.3810, -15.0350, -19.3790

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

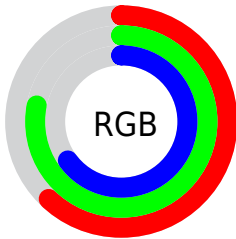
Format	Color
RYB	157, 192, 200
Decimal	10340519
CIELab	76.84, -20.75, 11.91
CIELCh	77, 23.924, 150.147
Yxy	51.2667, 0.3030, 0.3740
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288530599 (0xFF9DC8A7)
YUV	183.3810, -8.0758, -23.1361
Hunter-Lab	71.6007, -21.7575, 13.4658

Details

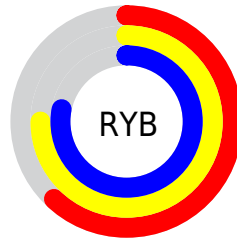
The RGB color **157, 200, 167** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **200, 157, 190**, and the grayscale version is **183, 183, 183**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **212, 255, 222**, and **105, 146, 115** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **137, 200, 152**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **177, 200, 182**.

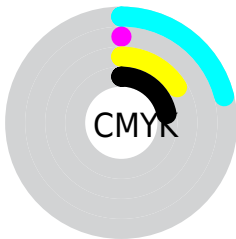
Distribution



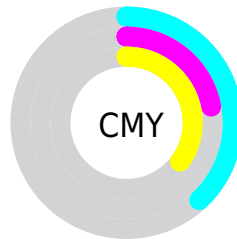
- Red (62%)
- Green (78%)
- Blue (65%)



- Red (62%)
- Yellow (75%)
- Blue (78%)



- Cyan (21%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (16%)
- Black (22%)



- Cyan (38%)
- Magenta (22%)
- Yellow (35%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RGB color 157, 200, 167 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, 167 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 157, 200, 167

 157, 200, 167


255, 255, 255

 131, 173, 141


 212, 255, 222

 105, 146, 115

 241, 255, 251

 80, 120, 90

 56, 95, 67

 33, 71, 45

 8, 48, 24

 0, 29, 0

 0, 0, 0

 157, 200, 167

 157, 200, 167

 137, 200, 152

 177, 200, 182

 117, 200, 136

 197, 200, 198

 97, 200, 121

 217, 200, 213

 77, 200, 106

 237, 200, 228

 57, 200, 90

 255, 200, 244

 37, 200, 75

 255, 200, 255

 17, 200, 60

 0, 200, 47

Harmonies

Analogous

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



182, 195, 151



157, 200, 167



136, 202, 189

Triad

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



157, 200, 167



164, 192, 233



235, 175, 168

Complementary

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



157, 200, 167



200, 157, 190

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.



233, 174, 190



157, 200, 167



194, 184, 228

Square

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



157, 200, 167



138, 198, 227



218, 177, 212



225, 181, 152

Rectangle

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



157, 200, 167



128, 202, 204



218, 177, 212



235, 174, 175

Sweetspot

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



157, 200, 167



240, 255, 243



191, 200, 157



119, 128, 121



0, 0, 0



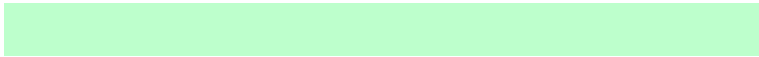
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



157, 200, 167



189, 255, 204



157, 200, 188



90, 99, 92



0, 163, 38



0, 36, 8

Inverse Universe

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



200, 157, 190



255, 189, 240



200, 157, 169



99, 90, 97



163, 0, 125



36, 0, 27

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 157, 200, 167 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

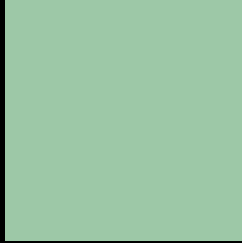
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 167 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, 167 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 157, 200, 167.

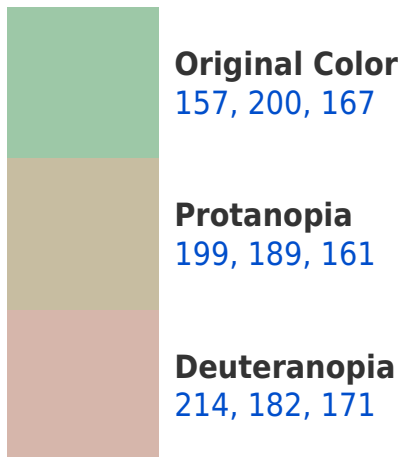


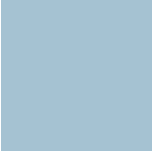
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 157, 200, 167.

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, 210

Trichromacy



Original Color
157, 200, 167

Protanomaly
184, 193, 163

Deuteranomaly
193, 189, 170

Tritanomaly
162, 196, 194

Monochromacy



Original Color
157, 200, 167

Achromatopsia
183, 183, 183

Achromatomaly
174, 189, 177

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 157, 200, 167 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, 167)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(157, 200, 167)  
}
```

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, 167) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(157, 200, 167) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 157, 200, 167 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, 167) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(157, 200, 167) }
```

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, 167)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(157, 200, 167); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(157, 200, 167);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(157, 200,  
167) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 157, 200, 167 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, 167) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(157,  
200, 167) }
```

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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