

Converting Colors

RGB(157, 202, 171)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(157, 202, 171) contains.

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Color

RGB(157, 202, 171)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9DCAAB
RGB	157, 202, 171
RGB Percent	62%, 79%, 67%
CMY	0.3843, 0.2078, 0.3294
CMYK	0.22, 0.00, 0.15, 0.21
HSL	139°, 30%, 70%
HSV	139°, 22%, 79%
XYZ	42.3758, 52.3494, 46.3991
YIQ	185.0110, -16.8690, -19.1810

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

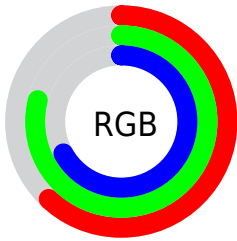
Format	Color
RYB	157, 191, 202
Decimal	10341035
CIELab	77.49, -21.00, 10.69
CIELCh	77, 23.563, 153.033
Yxy	52.3494, 0.3003, 0.3709
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288531115 (0xFF9DCAAB)
YUV	185.0110, -6.9074, -24.5656
Hunter-Lab	72.3529, -22.0732, 12.6250

Details

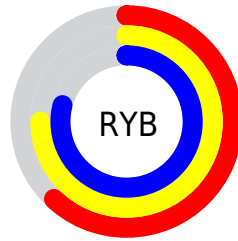
The RGB color **157, 202, 171** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **202, 157, 188**, and the grayscale version is **185, 185, 185**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **212, 255, 226**, and **105, 148, 119** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **137, 202, 157**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **177, 202, 185**.

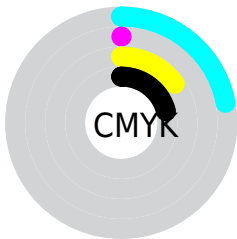
Distribution



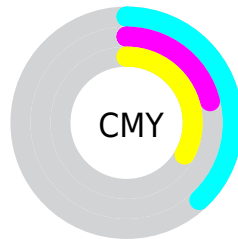
- Red (62%)
- Green (79%)
- Blue (67%)



- Red (62%)
- Yellow (75%)
- Blue (79%)



- Cyan (22%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (15%)
- Black (21%)



- Cyan (38%)
- Magenta (21%)
- Yellow (33%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 157, 202, 171 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, 202, 171 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 157, 202, 171

255, 255, 255


 212, 255, 226

 241, 255, 255

 157, 202, 171

 131, 175, 144

 105, 148, 119

 80, 122, 94

 56, 97, 70

 32, 73, 48

 7, 50, 27

 0, 30, 0

 0, 0, 0

 157, 202, 171

 157, 202, 171

 137, 202, 157

 177, 202, 185

 117, 202, 143

 197, 202, 199

 96, 202, 129

 218, 202, 213

 76, 202, 115

 238, 202, 227

 56, 202, 101

 255, 202, 241

 36, 202, 88

 255, 202, 254

 16, 202, 74

 255, 202, 255

 0, 202, 63

Harmonies

Analogous

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



182, 197, 154



157, 202, 171



137, 204, 193

Triad

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



157, 202, 171



169, 193, 235



236, 178, 169

Complementary

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



157, 202, 171



202, 157, 188

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.



235, 176, 190



157, 202, 171



198, 185, 228

Square

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



157, 202, 171



142, 199, 230



222, 179, 212



225, 183, 153

Rectangle

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



157, 202, 171



131, 204, 208



222, 179, 212



237, 177, 175

Sweetspot

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



157, 202, 171



237, 255, 243



189, 202, 157



117, 128, 120



0, 0, 0



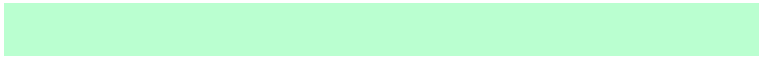
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



157, 202, 171



186, 255, 208



157, 202, 193



92, 102, 95



0, 166, 52



0, 38, 12

Inverse Universe

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



202, 157, 188



255, 186, 234



202, 157, 166



102, 92, 99



166, 0, 114



38, 0, 26

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 157, 202, 171 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

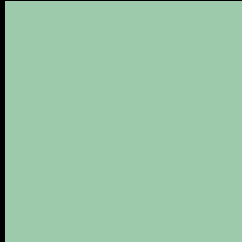
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 202, 171 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, 202, 171 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 157, 202, 171.

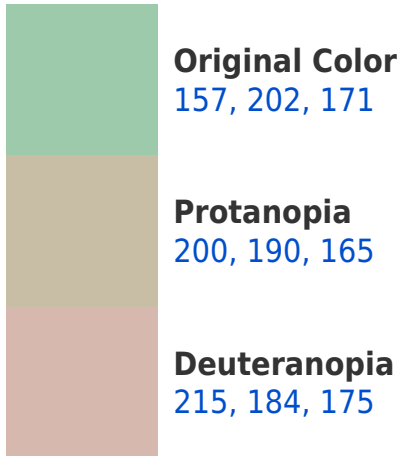


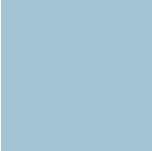
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 157, 202, 171.

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
164, 196, 212

Trichromacy



Original Color

157, 202, 171

Protanomaly

184, 194, 167

Deuteranomaly

194, 191, 174

Tritanomaly

161, 198, 197

Monochromacy



Original Color

157, 202, 171

Achromatopsia

185, 185, 185

Achromatomaly

175, 191, 180

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 157, 202, 171 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, 202, 171)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(157, 202, 171)  
}
```

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, 202, 171) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(157, 202, 171) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 157, 202, 171 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, 202, 171) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(157, 202, 171) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(157, 202, 171)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(157, 202, 171); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(157, 202, 171);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(157, 202,  
171) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 157, 202, 171 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(157, 202, 171) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(157,  
202, 171) }
```

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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