

Converting Colors

RGB(157, 204, 164)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(157, 204, 164) contains.

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Color

RGB(157, 204, 164)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9DCCA4
RGB	157, 204, 164
RGB Percent	62%, 80%, 64%
CMY	0.3843, 0.2000, 0.3569
CMYK	0.23, 0.00, 0.20, 0.20
HSL	129°, 32%, 71%
HSV	129°, 23%, 80%
XYZ	42.1983, 53.0342, 43.1345
YIQ	185.3870, -15.1720, -22.4040

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

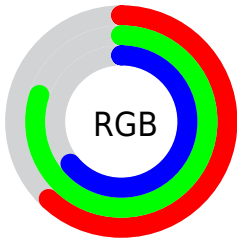
Format	Color
RYB	157, 198, 204
Decimal	10341540
CIELab	77.90, -23.28, 15.00
CIELCh	78, 27.698, 147.208
Yxy	53.0342, 0.3050, 0.3833
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288531620 (0xFF9DCCA4)
YUV	185.3870, -10.5438, -24.8954
Hunter-Lab	72.8246, -24.0108, 15.8593

Details

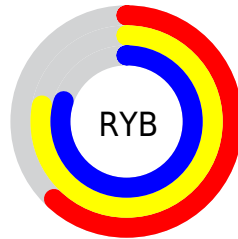
The RGB color **157, 204, 164** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **204, 157, 197**, and the grayscale version is **186, 186, 186**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **212, 255, 219**, and **105, 150, 112** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **137, 204, 147**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **177, 204, 181**.

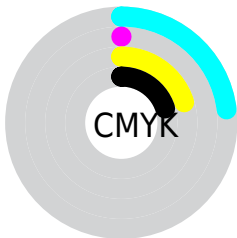
Distribution



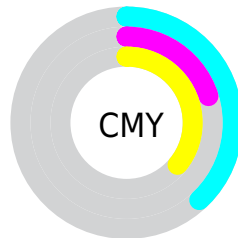
- Red (62%)
- Green (80%)
- Blue (64%)



- Red (62%)
- Yellow (78%)
- Blue (80%)



- Cyan (23%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (20%)
- Black (20%)



- Cyan (38%)
- Magenta (20%)
- Yellow (36%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 157, 204, 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, 204, 164 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 157, 204, 164


255, 255, 255


 212, 255, 219

 241, 255, 248

 157, 204, 164

 130, 176, 138

 105, 150, 112

 80, 124, 88

 55, 99, 64

 32, 74, 42

 6, 51, 21

 0, 31, 0

 0, 0, 0

 157, 204, 164

 157, 204, 164

 137, 204, 147

 177, 204, 181

 116, 204, 129

 198, 204, 199

 96, 204, 112

 218, 204, 216

 75, 204, 95

 239, 204, 233

 55, 204, 77

 255, 204, 251

 35, 204, 60

 255, 204, 255

 14, 204, 42

 0, 204, 30

Harmonies

Analogous

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



187, 198, 146



157, 204, 164



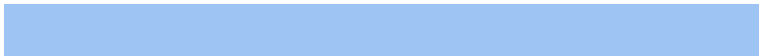
130, 207, 189

Triad

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



157, 204, 164



158, 196, 243



245, 175, 170

Complementary

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



157, 204, 164



204, 157, 197

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.



241, 174, 196



157, 204, 164



193, 187, 238

Square

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



157, 204, 164



127, 203, 235



223, 179, 221



234, 182, 150

Rectangle

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



157, 204, 164



119, 207, 207



223, 179, 221



245, 174, 179

Sweetspot

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



157, 204, 164



237, 255, 240



198, 204, 157



117, 128, 119



0, 0, 0



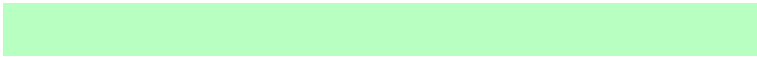
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



157, 204, 164



184, 255, 194



157, 204, 187



92, 102, 93



0, 166, 25



0, 38, 6

Inverse Universe

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



204, 157, 197



255, 184, 244



204, 157, 174



102, 92, 100



166, 0, 141



38, 0, 33

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 157, 204, 164 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

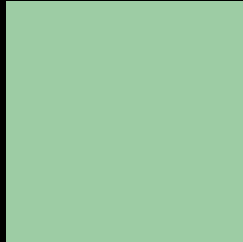
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 204, 164 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

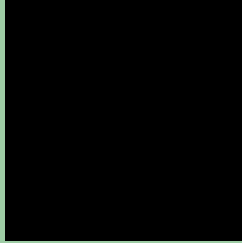
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 204, 164 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 157, 204, 164.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 157, 204, 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](#).

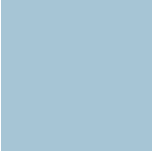
Dichromacy



Original Color
157, 204, 164

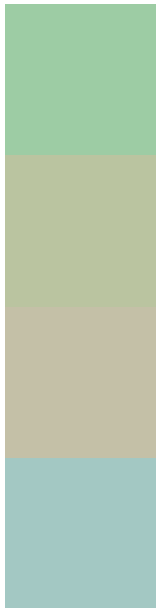
Protanopia
203, 192, 158

Deuteranopia
219, 185, 168



Tritanopia
166, 197, 213

Trichromacy



Original Color

157, 204, 164

Protanomaly

186, 196, 160

Deuteranomaly

196, 192, 167

Tritanomaly

163, 200, 195

Monochromacy



Original Color

157, 204, 164

Achromatopsia

185, 185, 185

Achromatomaly

175, 192, 177

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 157, 204, 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, 204, 164)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(157, 204, 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, 204, 164) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(157, 204, 164) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 157, 204, 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, 204, 164) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(157, 204, 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, 204, 164)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(157, 204, 164); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(157, 204, 164);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(157, 204,  
164) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 157, 204, 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, 204, 164) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(157,  
204, 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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