

Converting Colors

RGB(157, 213, 135)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(157, 213, 135) contains.

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Color

RGB(157, 213, 135)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9DD587
RGB	157, 213, 135
RGB Percent	62%, 84%, 53%
CMY	0.3843, 0.1647, 0.4706
CMYK	0.26, 0.00, 0.37, 0.16
HSL	103°, 48%, 68%
HSV	103°, 37%, 84%
XYZ	42.0721, 56.5059, 31.6110
YIQ	187.3640, -8.3380, -36.1300

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

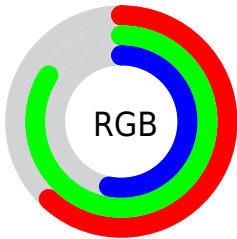
Format	Color
RYB	135, 213, 191
Decimal	10343815
CIELab	79.90, -32.31, 32.92
CIELCh	80, 46.123, 134.468
Yxy	56.5059, 0.3232, 0.4340
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288533895 (0xFF9DD587)
YUV	187.3640, -25.8155, -26.6292
Hunter-Lab	75.1704, -31.6437, 27.6864

Details

The RGB color **157, 213, 135** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC66**. A complement of this color would be **191, 135, 213**, and the grayscale version is **188, 188, 188**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **213, 255, 189**, and **104, 158, 84** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **142, 213, 114**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **172, 213, 156**.

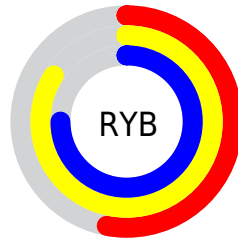
Distribution



Red (62%)

Green (84%)

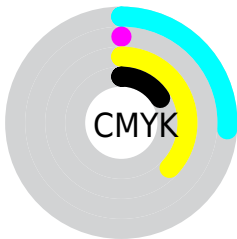
Blue (53%)



Red (53%)

Yellow (84%)

Blue (75%)

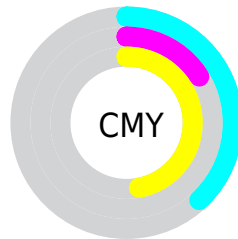


Cyan (26%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (37%)

Black (16%)



Cyan (38%)

Magenta (16%)

Yellow (47%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 157, 213, 135 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, 213, 135 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 157, 213, 135


255, 255, 255

 213, 255, 189


 242, 255, 217


 255, 255, 246

 157, 213, 135

 130, 185, 109

 104, 158, 84

 78, 132, 60

 52, 106, 36

 25, 82, 11

 0, 58, 0

 0, 37, 0


 0, 0, 0

 157, 213, 135


 157, 213, 135

 142, 213, 114

 172, 213, 156

 126, 213, 92

 188, 213, 178

 111, 213, 71


 203, 213, 199

 96, 213, 50

 218, 213, 220

 81, 213, 28

 233, 213, 242

 65, 213, 7

 249, 213, 255

 60, 213, 0

 255, 213, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



205, 202, 113



157, 213, 135



99, 219, 174

Triad

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



157, 213, 135



86, 209, 255



255, 164, 179

Complementary

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



157, 213, 135



191, 135, 213

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.



255, 167, 222



157, 213, 135



168, 195, 255

Square

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



157, 213, 135



0, 218, 255



229, 179, 255



255, 173, 140

Rectangle

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



157, 213, 135



45, 221, 203



229, 179, 255



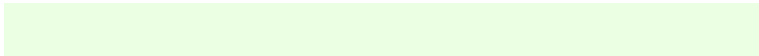
255, 164, 193

Sweetspot

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



157, 213, 135



235, 255, 227



213, 191, 135



116, 128, 111



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



157, 213, 135



174, 255, 143



135, 213, 152



99, 107, 96



48, 171, 0



12, 43, 0

Inverse Universe

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



191, 135, 213



223, 143, 255



213, 135, 196



104, 96, 107



123, 0, 171



31, 0, 43

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 157, 213, 135 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

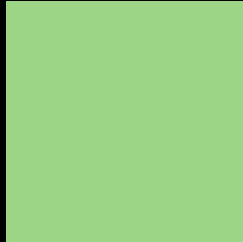
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 213, 135 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

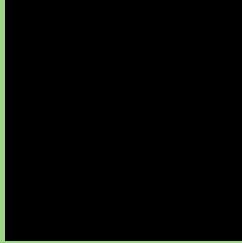
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 213, 135 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 157, 213, 135.

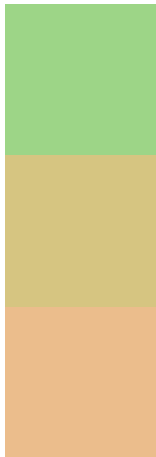


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 157, 213, 135.

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](#).

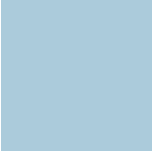
Dichromacy



Original Color
157, 213, 135

Protanopia
214, 197, 129

Deuteranopia
235, 189, 140



Tritanopia
171, 203, 219

Trichromacy



Original Color

157, 213, 135



Protanomaly

193, 203, 131



Deuteranomaly

207, 198, 138



Tritanomaly

166, 207, 188

Monochromacy



Original Color

157, 213, 135



Achromatopsia

187, 187, 187



Achromatomaly

176, 196, 168

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 157, 213, 135 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, 213, 135)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(157, 213, 135)  
}
```

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, 213, 135) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(157, 213, 135) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 157, 213, 135 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, 213, 135) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(157, 213, 135) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(157, 213, 135)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(157, 213, 135); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(157, 213, 135);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(157, 213,  
135) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 157, 213, 135 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(157, 213, 135) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(157,  
213, 135) }
```

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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