

Converting Colors

RGB(157, 219, 188)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(157, 219, 188) contains.

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Color

RGB(157, 219, 188)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9DDBBC
RGB	157, 219, 188
RGB Percent	62%, 86%, 74%
CMY	0.3843, 0.1412, 0.2627
CMYK	0.28, 0.00, 0.14, 0.14
HSL	150°, 46%, 74%
HSV	150°, 28%, 86%
XYZ	48.3132, 61.4620, 56.8939
YIQ	196.9280, -27.0010, -22.7850

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

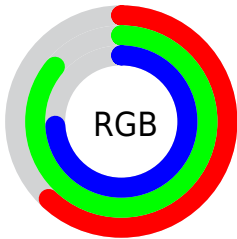
Format	Color
RYB	157, 198, 219
Decimal	10345404
CIELab	82.63, -26.08, 8.96
CIELCh	83, 27.573, 161.044
Yxy	61.4620, 0.2899, 0.3688
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288535484 (0xFF9DDBBC)
YUV	196.9280, -4.4015, -35.0169
Hunter-Lab	78.3977, -27.1938, 11.8511

Details

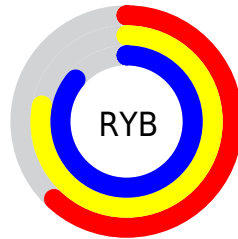
The RGB color **157, 219, 188** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **219, 157, 188**, and the grayscale version is **197, 197, 197**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **213, 255, 244**, and **104, 164, 135** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **135, 219, 177**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **179, 219, 199**.

Distribution



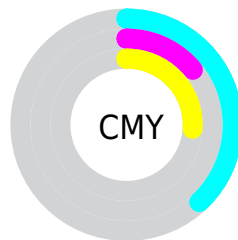
- Red (62%)
- Green (86%)
- Blue (74%)



- Red (62%)
- Yellow (78%)
- Blue (86%)



- Cyan (28%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (14%)
- Black (14%)



- Cyan (38%)
- Magenta (14%)
- Yellow (26%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RGB color 157, 219, 188 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, 219, 188 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 157, 219, 188

 157, 219, 188


255, 255, 255


 130, 191, 161

 213, 255, 244

 104, 164, 135

 242, 255, 255

 78, 137, 109

 53, 112, 85

 26, 87, 62

 0, 63, 40

 0, 41, 20

 0, 17, 0

 0, 0, 0

 157, 219, 188

 157, 219, 188

 135, 219, 177

 179, 219, 199

 113, 219, 166

 201, 219, 210

 91, 219, 155

 223, 219, 221

 69, 219, 144

 245, 219, 232

 48, 219, 133

 255, 219, 243

 26, 219, 122

 255, 219, 254

 4, 219, 111

 255, 219, 255

 0, 219, 110

Harmonies

Analogous

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



186, 214, 166



157, 219, 188



135, 220, 215

Triad

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



157, 219, 188



188, 205, 255



255, 191, 173

Complementary

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



157, 219, 188



219, 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.



255, 187, 197



157, 219, 188



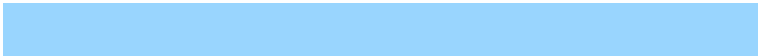
222, 196, 245

Square

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



157, 219, 188



153, 213, 254



247, 189, 223



240, 198, 157

Rectangle

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



157, 219, 188



131, 219, 231



247, 189, 223



255, 189, 180

Sweetspot

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



157, 219, 188



235, 255, 245



188, 219, 157



115, 128, 121



0, 0, 0



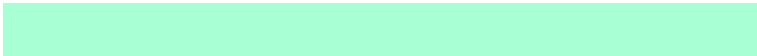
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



157, 219, 188



168, 255, 212



157, 219, 219



99, 110, 104



0, 173, 87



0, 46, 23

Inverse Universe

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



219, 157, 188



255, 168, 212



219, 157, 157



110, 99, 104



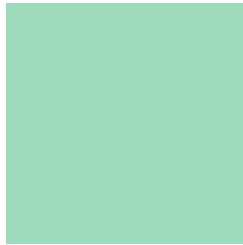
173, 0, 87



46, 0, 23

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 157, 219, 188 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

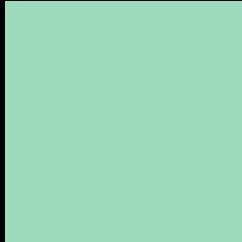
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 219, 188 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

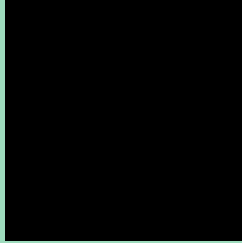
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

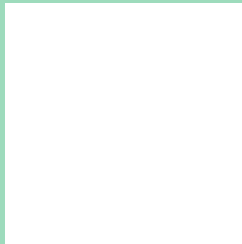
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

RGB 157, 219, 188 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 157, 219, 188.

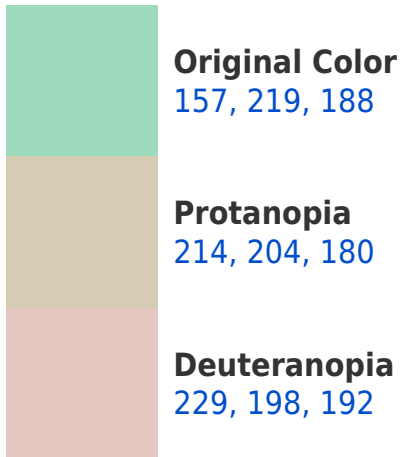


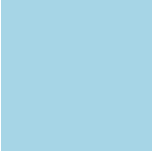
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 157, 219, 188.

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





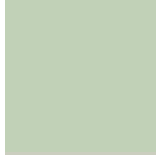
Tritanopia
166, 213, 230

Trichromacy



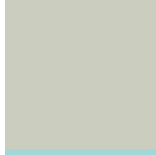
Original Color

157, 219, 188



Protanomaly

193, 209, 183



Deuteranomaly

203, 206, 191



Tritanomaly

163, 215, 215

Monochromacy



Original Color

157, 219, 188



Achromatopsia

197, 197, 197



Achromatomaly

182, 205, 194

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 157, 219, 188 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, 219, 188)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(157, 219, 188)  
}
```

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, 219, 188) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(157, 219, 188) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 157, 219, 188 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, 219, 188) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(157, 219, 188) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(157, 219, 188)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(157, 219, 188); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(157, 219, 188); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(157, 219, 188) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 157, 219, 188 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(157, 219, 188) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(157,  
219, 188) }
```

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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