

Converting Colors

RGB(157, 222, 181)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(157, 222, 181) contains.

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Color

RGB(157, 222, 181)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9DDEB5
RGB	157, 222, 181
RGB Percent	62%, 87%, 71%
CMY	0.3843, 0.1294, 0.2902
CMYK	0.29, 0.00, 0.18, 0.13
HSL	142°, 50%, 74%
HSV	142°, 29%, 87%
XYZ	48.3664, 62.7468, 53.2782
YIQ	197.8910, -25.5790, -26.5310

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

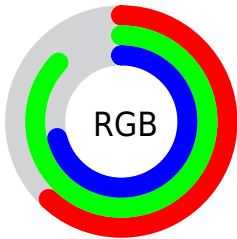
Format	Color
RYB	157, 204, 222
Decimal	10346165
CIELab	83.31, -28.87, 13.62
CIELCh	83, 31.925, 154.744
Yxy	62.7468, 0.2942, 0.3817
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288536245 (0xFF9DDEB5)
YUV	197.8910, -8.3273, -35.8614
Hunter-Lab	79.2129, -29.6328, 15.5709

Details

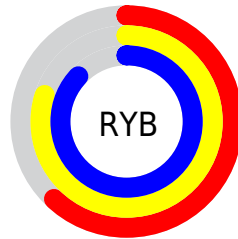
The RGB color **157, 222, 181** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **222, 157, 198**, and the grayscale version is **198, 198, 198**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **213, 255, 237**, and **104, 167, 128** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **135, 222, 167**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **179, 222, 195**.

Distribution



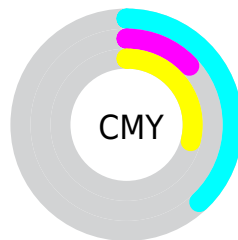
- Red (62%)
- Green (87%)
- Blue (71%)



- Red (62%)
- Yellow (80%)
- Blue (87%)



- Cyan (29%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (18%)
- Black (13%)



- Cyan (38%)
- Magenta (13%)
- Yellow (29%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 157, 222, 181 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, 222, 181 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 157, 222, 181

255, 255, 255


 213, 255, 237


 242, 255, 255

 157, 222, 181

 130, 194, 154

 104, 167, 128

 78, 140, 103

 52, 114, 79

 25, 89, 56

 0, 65, 34

 0, 43, 13

 0, 20, 0

 0, 0, 0

 157, 222, 181

 157, 222, 181

 135, 222, 167

 179, 222, 195

 113, 222, 153

 201, 222, 209

 90, 222, 139

 224, 222, 223

 68, 222, 125

 246, 222, 237

 46, 222, 111

 255, 222, 251

 24, 222, 97

 255, 222, 255

 2, 222, 83

 0, 222, 82

Harmonies

Analogous

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



192, 216, 158



157, 222, 181



127, 224, 211

Triad

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



157, 222, 181



176, 209, 255



255, 189, 175

Complementary

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



157, 222, 181



222, 157, 198

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, 185, 204



157, 222, 181



218, 198, 255

Square

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



157, 222, 181



136, 218, 255



250, 189, 234



251, 197, 154

Rectangle

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



157, 222, 181



116, 224, 232



250, 189, 234



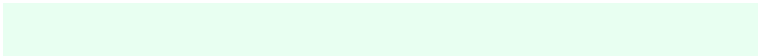
255, 187, 184

Sweetspot

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



157, 222, 181



232, 255, 241



198, 222, 157



113, 128, 119



0, 0, 0



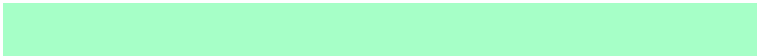
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



157, 222, 181



166, 255, 199



157, 222, 213



101, 112, 105



0, 176, 65



0, 48, 18

Inverse Universe

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



222, 157, 198



255, 166, 222



222, 157, 166



112, 101, 108



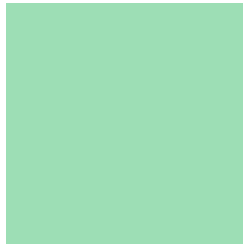
176, 0, 111



48, 0, 31

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 157, 222, 181 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

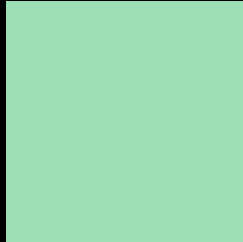
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 222, 181 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

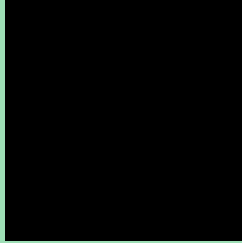
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

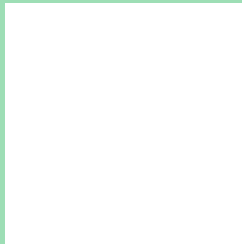
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 157, 222, 181 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 157, 222, 181.

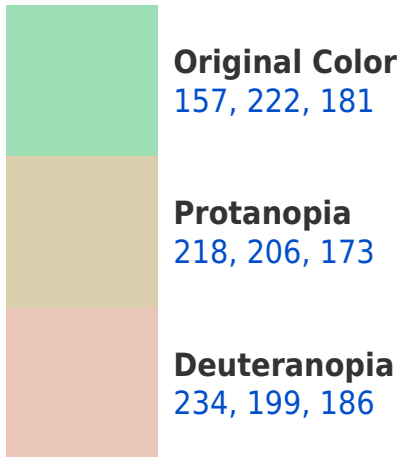


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 157, 222, 181.

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
167, 215, 232

Trichromacy



Original Color

157, 222, 181



Protanomaly

196, 212, 176



Deuteranomaly

206, 207, 184



Tritanomaly

163, 218, 213

Monochromacy



Original Color

157, 222, 181



Achromatopsia

198, 198, 198



Achromatomaly

183, 207, 192

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 157, 222, 181 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, 222, 181)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(157, 222, 181)  
}
```

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, 222, 181) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(157, 222, 181) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 157, 222, 181 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, 222, 181) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(157, 222, 181) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(157, 222, 181)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(157, 222, 181); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(157, 222, 181);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(157, 222,  
181) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 157, 222, 181 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(157, 222, 181) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(157,  
222, 181) }
```

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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