

Converting Colors

RGB(157, 224, 175)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(157, 224, 175) contains.

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Color

RGB(157, 224, 175)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9DE0AF
RGB	157, 224, 175
RGB Percent	62%, 88%, 69%
CMY	0.3843, 0.1216, 0.3137
CMYK	0.30, 0.00, 0.22, 0.12
HSL	136°, 52%, 75%
HSV	136°, 30%, 88%
XYZ	48.2981, 63.5746, 50.2830
YIQ	198.3810, -24.2030, -29.4430

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

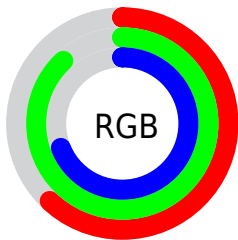
Format	Color
RYB	157, 210, 224
Decimal	10346671
CIELab	83.74, -30.94, 17.38
CIElCh	84, 35.484, 150.670
Yxy	63.5746, 0.2979, 0.3921
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288536751 (0xFF9DE0AF)
YUV	198.3810, -11.5268, -36.2911
Hunter-Lab	79.7337, -31.4087, 18.4231

Details

The RGB color **157, 224, 175** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **224, 157, 206**, and the grayscale version is **199, 199, 199**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **213, 255, 231**, and **104, 168, 122** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **135, 224, 159**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **179, 224, 191**.

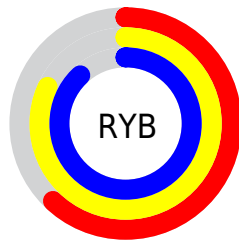
Distribution



Red (62%)

Green (88%)

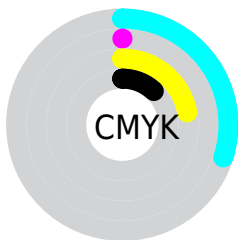
Blue (69%)



Red (62%)

Yellow (82%)

Blue (88%)

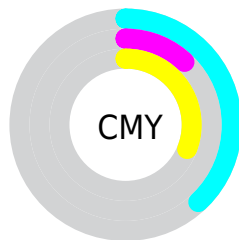


Cyan (30%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (22%)

Black (12%)



Cyan (38%)

Magenta (12%)

Yellow (31%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 157, 224, 175 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, 224, 175 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 157, 224, 175

255, 255, 255


 213, 255, 231


 242, 255, 255

 157, 224, 175

 130, 196, 148

 104, 168, 122

 78, 142, 97

 52, 116, 73

 24, 91, 51

 0, 67, 29

 0, 44, 5

 0, 22, 0

 0, 0, 0

 157, 224, 175

 157, 224, 175

 135, 224, 159

 179, 224, 191

 112, 224, 142

 202, 224, 208

 90, 224, 126

 224, 224, 224

 67, 224, 109

 247, 224, 241

 45, 224, 93

 255, 224, 255

 23, 224, 77

 0, 224, 60

 0, 224, 60

Harmonies

Analogous

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



196, 217, 150



157, 224, 175



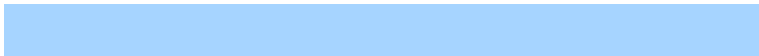
120, 227, 208

Triad

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



157, 224, 175



166, 212, 255



255, 186, 176

Complementary

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



157, 224, 175



224, 157, 206

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, 184, 209



157, 224, 175



214, 200, 255

Square

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



157, 224, 175



119, 221, 255



252, 189, 242



255, 196, 152

Rectangle

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



157, 224, 175



103, 227, 231



252, 189, 242



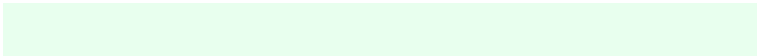
255, 185, 187

Sweetspot

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



157, 224, 175



232, 255, 238



206, 224, 157



113, 128, 117



0, 0, 0



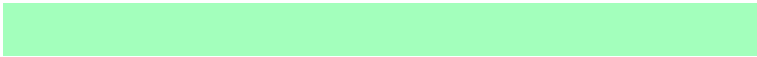
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



157, 224, 175



163, 255, 188



157, 224, 208



101, 112, 104



0, 176, 47



0, 48, 13

Inverse Universe

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



224, 157, 206



255, 163, 230



224, 157, 173



112, 101, 109



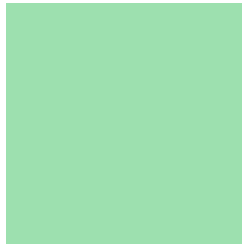
176, 0, 129



48, 0, 35

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 157, 224, 175 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

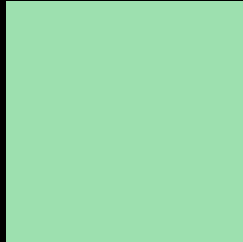
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 224, 175 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, 224, 175 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 157, 224, 175.

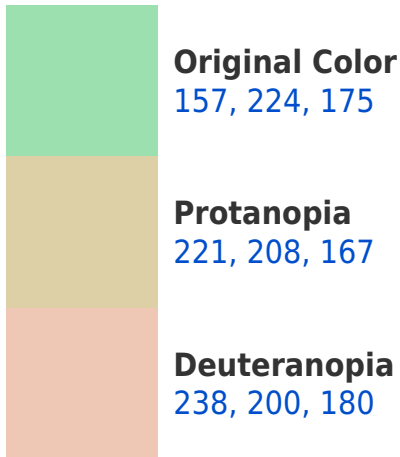


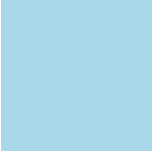
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 157, 224, 175.

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
168, 216, 233

Trichromacy



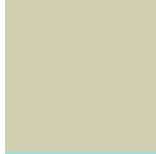
Original Color

157, 224, 175



Protanomaly

198, 214, 170



Deuteranomaly

209, 209, 178



Tritanomaly

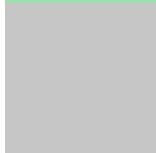
164, 219, 212

Monochromacy



Original Color

157, 224, 175



Achromatopsia

198, 198, 198



Achromatomaly

183, 207, 190

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 157, 224, 175 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, 224, 175)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(157, 224, 175)  
}
```

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, 224, 175) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(157, 224, 175) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 157, 224, 175 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, 224, 175) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(157, 224, 175) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(157, 224, 175)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(157, 224, 175); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(157, 224, 175);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(157, 224,  
175) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 157, 224, 175 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(157, 224, 175) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(157,  
224, 175) }
```

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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