

Converting Colors

RGB(157, 233, 139)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(157, 233, 139) contains.

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Color

RGB(157, 233, 139)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9DE98B
RGB	157, 233, 139
RGB Percent	62%, 91%, 55%
CMY	0.3843, 0.0863, 0.4549
CMYK	0.33, 0.00, 0.40, 0.09
HSL	109°, 68%, 73%
HSV	109°, 40%, 91%
XYZ	47.7037, 67.3100, 34.9040
YIQ	199.5600, -15.1220, -45.3460

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

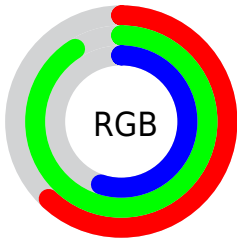
Format	Color
RYB	139, 233, 215
Decimal	10348939
CIELab	85.66, -40.84, 38.40
CIELCh	86, 56.056, 136.765
Yxy	67.3100, 0.3182, 0.4490
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288539019 (0xFF9DE98B)
YUV	199.5600, -29.8561, -37.3251
Hunter-Lab	82.0427, -39.7858, 32.2057

Details

The RGB color **157, 233, 139** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99FF99**. A complement of this color would be **215, 139, 233**, and the grayscale version is **200, 200, 200**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **214, 255, 194**, and **102, 177, 87** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **138, 233, 116**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **176, 233, 162**.

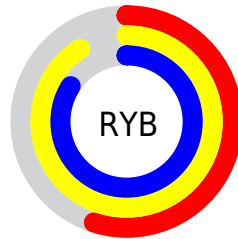
Distribution



Red (62%)

Green (91%)

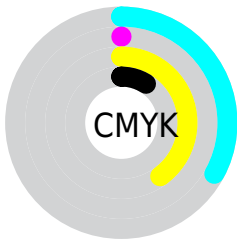
Blue (55%)



Red (55%)

Yellow (91%)

Blue (84%)

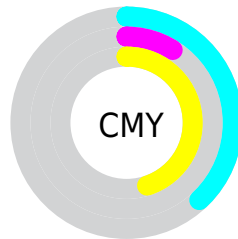


Cyan (33%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (40%)

Black (9%)



Cyan (38%)

Magenta (9%)

Yellow (45%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 157, 233, 139 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, 233, 139 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 157, 233, 139

255, 255, 255

 214, 255, 194

 243, 255, 222


 255, 255, 251

 157, 233, 139

 129, 205, 113

 102, 177, 87

 75, 150, 62

 47, 123, 38

 12, 98, 11

 0, 73, 0

 0, 50, 0

 0, 28, 0

 0, 0, 0

 157, 233, 139


 157, 233, 139

 138, 233, 116

 176, 233, 162

 119, 233, 92

 195, 233, 186


 100, 233, 69


 214, 233, 209

 82, 233, 46

 232, 233, 232

 63, 233, 22

 251, 233, 255

 45, 233, 0

 255, 233, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



217, 220, 109



157, 233, 139



72, 240, 188

Triad

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



157, 233, 139



55, 226, 255



255, 171, 186

Complementary

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



157, 233, 139



215, 139, 233

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, 173, 240



157, 233, 139



181, 209, 255

Square

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



157, 233, 139



0, 237, 255



255, 189, 255



255, 184, 139

Rectangle

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



157, 233, 139



0, 242, 225



255, 189, 255



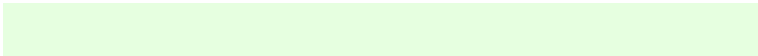
255, 170, 204

Sweetspot

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



157, 233, 139



230, 255, 224



233, 214, 139



113, 128, 110



0, 0, 0



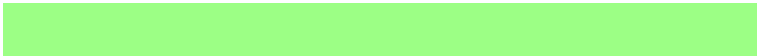
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



157, 233, 139



156, 255, 133



139, 233, 167



108, 117, 106



35, 181, 0



10, 54, 0

Inverse Universe

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



215, 139, 233



232, 133, 255



233, 139, 205



115, 106, 117



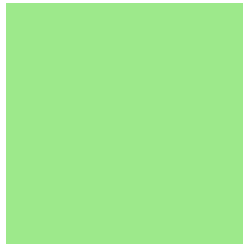
146, 0, 181



43, 0, 54

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 157, 233, 139 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, 233, 139 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

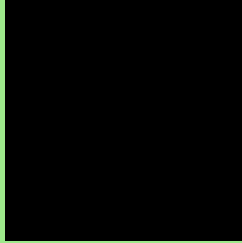
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 233, 139 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 157, 233, 139.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 157, 233, 139.

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, 233, 139

Protanopia
233, 213, 131

Deuteranopia
255, 204, 146



Tritanopia
174, 221, 239

Trichromacy



Original Color

157, 233, 139



Protanomaly

205, 220, 134



Deuteranomaly

219, 215, 143



Tritanomaly

168, 225, 203

Monochromacy



Original Color

157, 233, 139



Achromatopsia

200, 200, 200



Achromatomaly

184, 212, 178

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 157, 233, 139 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, 233, 139)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(157, 233, 139)  
}
```

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, 233, 139) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(157, 233, 139) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 157, 233, 139 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, 233, 139) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(157, 233, 139) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(157, 233, 139)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(157, 233, 139); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(157, 233, 139);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(157, 233,  
139) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 157, 233, 139 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(157, 233, 139) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(157,  
233, 139) }
```

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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