

Converting Colors

RGB(157, 235, 167)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(157, 235, 167) contains.

RGB(157, 235, 167)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	11
<i>Previews</i>	23
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	26
<i>CSS Examples</i>	29

Color

RGB(157, 235, 167)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9DEBA7
RGB	157, 235, 167
RGB Percent	62%, 92%, 65%
CMY	0.3843, 0.0784, 0.3451
CMYK	0.33, 0.00, 0.29, 0.08
HSL	128°, 66%, 77%
HSV	128°, 33%, 92%
XYZ	50.5880, 69.3748, 47.2836
YIQ	203.9260, -24.6600, -37.6840

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

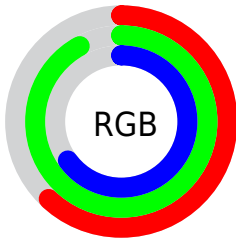
Format	Color
RYB	157, 226, 235
Decimal	10349479
CIELab	86.69, -37.42, 25.60
CIELCh	87, 45.339, 145.628
Yxy	69.3748, 0.3025, 0.4148
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288539559 (0xFF9DEBA7)
YUV	203.9260, -18.2045, -41.1541
Hunter-Lab	83.2915, -37.3463, 24.6458

Details

The RGB color **157, 235, 167** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99FFCC**. A complement of this color would be **235, 157, 225**, and the grayscale version is **204, 204, 204**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **214, 255, 222**, and **103, 179, 115** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **134, 235, 147**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **181, 235, 187**.

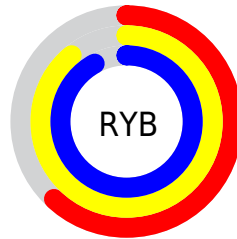
Distribution



Red (62%)

Green (92%)

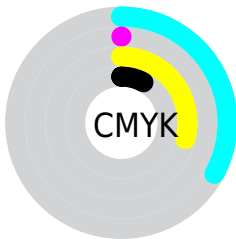
Blue (65%)



Red (62%)

Yellow (89%)

Blue (92%)

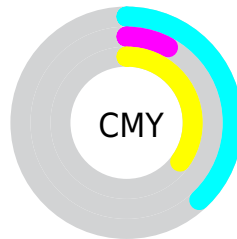


Cyan (33%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (29%)

Black (8%)



Cyan (38%)

Magenta (8%)

Yellow (35%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 157, 235, 167 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, 235, 167 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 157, 235, 167

255, 255, 255

 214, 255, 222

 243, 255, 251

 157, 235, 167

 130, 207, 140

 103, 179, 115

 76, 152, 90

 48, 125, 66

 16, 100, 43

 0, 75, 20

 0, 52, 0

 0, 31, 0

 0, 0, 0

■ 157, 235, 167

■ 157, 235, 167

■ 134, 235, 147

■ 181, 235, 187

■ 110, 235, 126

■ 204, 235, 208

■ 87, 235, 106

■ 228, 235, 228

■ 63, 235, 85

■ 251, 235, 249

■ 40, 235, 65

■ 255, 235, 255

■ 16, 235, 44

■ 0, 235, 30

Harmonies

Analogous

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



208, 226, 138



157, 235, 167



99, 240, 209

Triad

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



157, 235, 167



143, 223, 255



255, 186, 182

Complementary

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



157, 235, 167



235, 157, 225

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, 225



157, 235, 167



213, 208, 255

Square

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



157, 235, 167



64, 234, 255



255, 193, 255



255, 197, 147

Rectangle

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



157, 235, 167



55, 240, 239



255, 193, 255



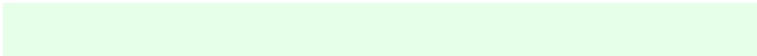
255, 184, 196

Sweetspot

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



157, 235, 167



230, 255, 233



226, 235, 157



112, 128, 114



0, 0, 0



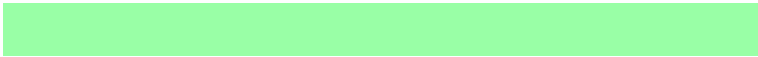
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



157, 235, 167



153, 255, 166



157, 235, 205



106, 117, 107



0, 181, 23



0, 54, 7

Inverse Universe

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



235, 157, 225



255, 153, 242



235, 157, 187



117, 106, 116



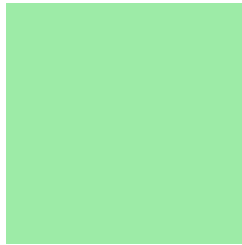
181, 0, 158



54, 0, 47

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 157, 235, 167 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

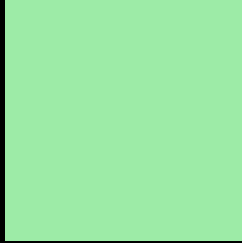
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 235, 167 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, 235, 167 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 157, 235, 167.

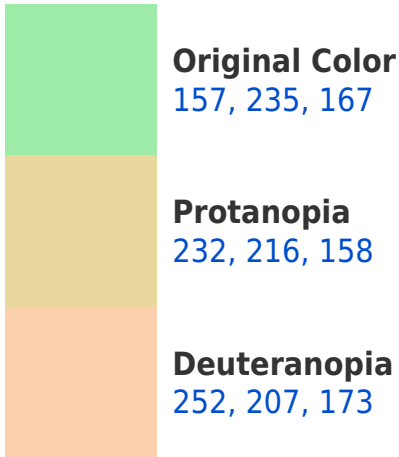


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 157, 235, 167.

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
172, 225, 243

Trichromacy



Original Color

157, 235, 167



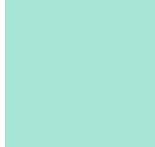
Protanomaly

205, 223, 161



Deuteranomaly

217, 217, 171



Tritanomaly

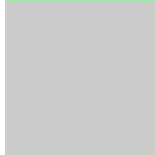
167, 229, 215

Monochromacy



Original Color

157, 235, 167



Achromatopsia

204, 204, 204



Achromatomaly

187, 215, 191

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 157, 235, 167 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, 235, 167)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(157, 235, 167)  
}
```

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, 235, 167) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(157, 235, 167) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 157, 235, 167 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, 235, 167) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(157, 235, 167) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(157, 235, 167)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(157, 235, 167); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(157, 235, 167); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(157, 235, 167) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 157, 235, 167 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(157, 235, 167) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(157,  
235, 167) }
```

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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