

Converting Colors

RGB(158, 201, 156)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(158, 201, 156) contains.

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Color

RGB(158, 201, 156)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9EC99C
RGB	158, 201, 156
RGB Percent	62%, 79%, 61%
CMY	0.3804, 0.2118, 0.3882
CMYK	0.21, 0.00, 0.22, 0.21
HSL	117°, 29%, 70%
HSV	117°, 22%, 79%
XYZ	40.9879, 51.4427, 39.2216
YIQ	183.0130, -11.1830, -23.1110

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

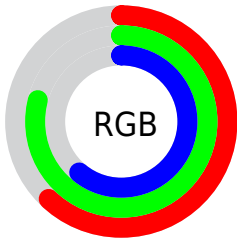
Format	Color
RYB	156, 201, 199
Decimal	10406300
CIELab	76.95, -22.88, 17.95
CIELCh	77, 29.077, 141.884
Yxy	51.4427, 0.3113, 0.3907
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288596380 (0xFF9EC99C)
YUV	183.0130, -13.3174, -21.9364
Hunter-Lab	71.7236, -23.5086, 17.7841

Details

The RGB color **158, 201, 156** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **199, 156, 201**, and the grayscale version is **183, 183, 183**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **213, 255, 211**, and **106, 147, 105** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **139, 201, 136**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **177, 201, 176**.

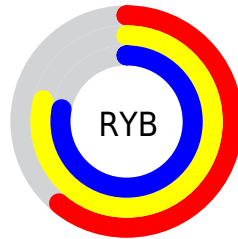
Distribution



Red (62%)

Green (79%)

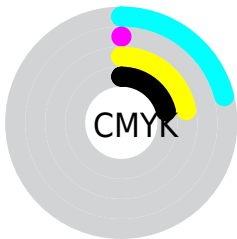
Blue (61%)



Red (61%)

Yellow (79%)

Blue (78%)

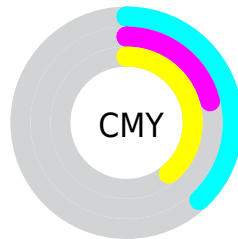


Cyan (21%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (22%)

Black (21%)



Cyan (38%)

Magenta (21%)

Yellow (39%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 158, 201, 156 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 158, 201, 156 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 158, 201, 156


255, 255, 255

 213, 255, 211

 242, 255, 239

 158, 201, 156

 131, 174, 130

 106, 147, 105

 81, 121, 80

 57, 96, 57

 33, 72, 35

 8, 49, 14

 0, 30, 0

 0, 0, 0

 158, 201, 156


 158, 201, 156

 139, 201, 136


 177, 201, 176

 120, 201, 116

 196, 201, 196

 100, 201, 96

 216, 201, 216

 81, 201, 76

 235, 201, 236

 62, 201, 56

 254, 201, 255

 43, 201, 35

 255, 201, 255

 24, 201, 15

 9, 201, 0

Harmonies

Analogous

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



189, 194, 140



158, 201, 156



129, 205, 181

Triad

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



158, 201, 156



146, 195, 243



245, 171, 171

Complementary

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



158, 201, 156



199, 156, 201

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.



239, 171, 198



158, 201, 156



184, 186, 240

Square

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



158, 201, 156



116, 201, 231



217, 177, 223



236, 177, 149

Rectangle

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



158, 201, 156



114, 205, 200



217, 177, 223



244, 170, 180

Sweetspot

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



158, 201, 156



238, 255, 237



201, 199, 156



118, 128, 117



0, 0, 0



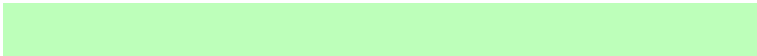
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



158, 201, 156



189, 255, 186



156, 201, 176



90, 99, 90



7, 163, 0



2, 36, 0

Inverse Universe

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



199, 156, 201



252, 186, 255



201, 156, 181



99, 90, 99



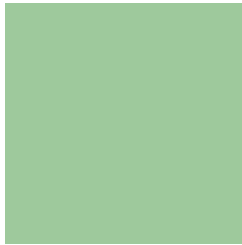
156, 0, 163



34, 0, 36

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 158, 201, 156 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 158, 201, 156 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

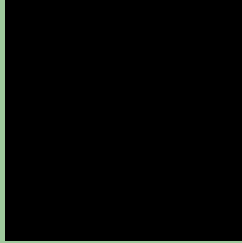
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 158, 201, 156 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 158, 201, 156.

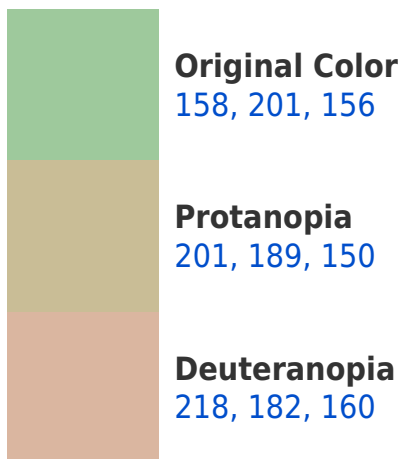


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 158, 201, 156.

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, 194, 209

Trichromacy



Original Color
158, 201, 156

Protanomaly
185, 193, 152

Deuteranomaly
196, 189, 159

Tritanomaly
164, 197, 190

Monochromacy



Original Color
158, 201, 156

Achromatopsia
183, 183, 183

Achromatomaly
174, 190, 173

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 158, 201, 156 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(158, 201, 156)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(158, 201, 156)  
}
```

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(158, 201, 156) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(158, 201, 156) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 158, 201, 156 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

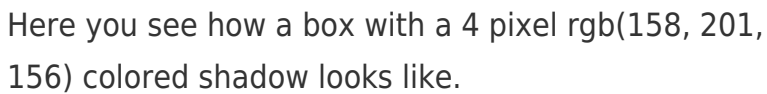
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(158, 201, 156) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(158, 201, 156) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(158, 201, 156)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(158, 201, 156); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(158, 201, 156);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(158, 201,  
156) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 158, 201, 156 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(158, 201, 156) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(158,  
201, 156) }
```

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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