

Converting Colors

RGB(158, 214, 117)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(158, 214, 117) contains.

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Color

RGB(158, 214, 117)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9ED675
RGB	158, 214, 117
RGB Percent	62%, 84%, 46%
CMY	0.3804, 0.1608, 0.5412
CMYK	0.26, 0.00, 0.45, 0.16
HSL	95°, 54%, 65%
HSV	95°, 45%, 84%
XYZ	41.3580, 56.6466, 25.5837
YIQ	186.1980, -2.2390, -42.0390

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

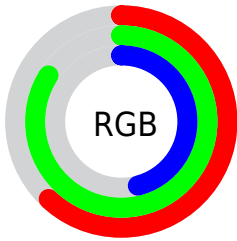
Format	Color
RYB	117, 214, 173
Decimal	10409589
CIELab	79.98, -34.82, 42.07
CIELCh	80, 54.611, 129.615
Yxy	56.6466, 0.3346, 0.4583
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288599669 (0xFF9ED675)
YUV	186.1980, -34.1146, -24.7296
Hunter-Lab	75.2639, -33.6250, 32.5309

Details

The RGB color **158, 214, 117** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC66**. A complement of this color would be **173, 117, 214**, and the grayscale version is **187, 187, 187**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **214, 255, 171**, and **104, 159, 66** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **146, 214, 96**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **170, 214, 138**.

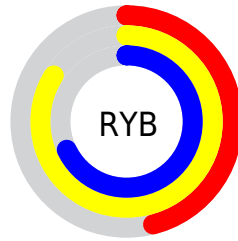
Distribution



Red (62%)

Green (84%)

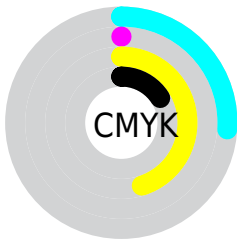
Blue (46%)



Red (46%)

Yellow (84%)

Blue (68%)

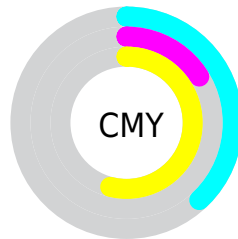


Cyan (26%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (45%)

Black (16%)



Cyan (38%)

Magenta (16%)

Yellow (54%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 158, 214, 117 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, 214, 117 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 158, 214, 117


255, 255, 255

 214, 255, 171


 243, 255, 198


 255, 255, 227

 158, 214, 117

 131, 186, 91

 104, 159, 66

 77, 133, 41

 51, 107, 13

 23, 82, 0

 0, 59, 0

 0, 38, 0


 0, 0, 0

 158, 214, 117


 158, 214, 117

 146, 214, 96

 170, 214, 138

 133, 214, 74

 183, 214, 160

 121, 214, 53


 195, 214, 181

 109, 214, 31

 207, 214, 203

 96, 214, 10

 220, 214, 224

 90, 214, 0

 232, 214, 245

 244, 214, 255

 255, 214, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



213, 201, 94



158, 214, 117



85, 222, 161

Triad

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



158, 214, 117



0, 213, 255



255, 156, 184

Complementary

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



158, 214, 117



173, 117, 214

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, 161, 235



158, 214, 117



143, 198, 255

Square

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



158, 214, 117



0, 222, 255



224, 179, 255



255, 165, 136

Rectangle

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



158, 214, 117



0, 224, 196



224, 179, 255



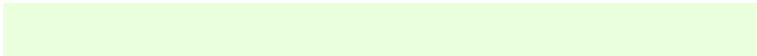
255, 156, 201

Sweetspot

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



158, 214, 117



234, 255, 219



214, 172, 117



115, 128, 106



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



158, 214, 117



176, 255, 117



117, 214, 123



101, 107, 96



72, 171, 0



18, 43, 0

Inverse Universe

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



173, 117, 214



197, 117, 255



214, 117, 208



103, 96, 107



99, 0, 171



25, 0, 43

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 158, 214, 117 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, 214, 117 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, 214, 117 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 158, 214, 117.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 158, 214, 117.

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
158, 214, 117

Protanopia
217, 198, 111

Deuteranopia
239, 189, 123



Tritanopia
173, 202, 219

Trichromacy



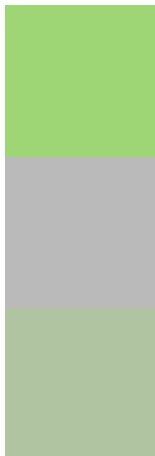
Original Color
158, 214, 117

Protanomaly
196, 204, 113

Deuteranomaly
210, 198, 121

Tritanomaly
168, 206, 182

Monochromacy



Original Color
158, 214, 117

Achromatopsia
186, 186, 186

Achromatomaly
176, 196, 161

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 158, 214, 117 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, 214, 117)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(158, 214, 117)  
}
```

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, 214, 117) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(158, 214, 117) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 158, 214, 117 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, 214, 117) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(158, 214, 117) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(158, 214, 117)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(158, 214, 117); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(158, 214, 117);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(158, 214,  
117) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 158, 214, 117 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(158, 214, 117) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(158,  
214, 117) }
```

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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