

Converting Colors

RGB(158, 217, 147)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(158, 217, 147) contains.

RGB(158, 217, 147)	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(158, 217, 147)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9ED993
RGB	158, 217, 147
RGB Percent	62%, 85%, 58%
CMY	0.3804, 0.1490, 0.4235
CMYK	0.27, 0.00, 0.32, 0.15
HSL	111°, 48%, 71%
HSV	111°, 32%, 85%
XYZ	44.1799, 59.0014, 36.6636
YIQ	191.3790, -12.6940, -34.2780

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

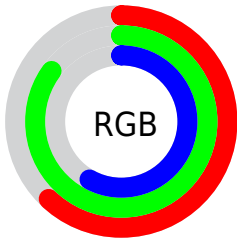
Format	Color
RYB	147, 217, 206
Decimal	10410387
CIELab	81.29, -32.05, 28.60
CIELCh	81, 42.957, 138.249
Yxy	59.0014, 0.3159, 0.4219
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288600467 (0xFF9ED993)
YUV	191.3790, -21.8788, -29.2734
Hunter-Lab	76.8124, -31.7545, 25.4687

Details

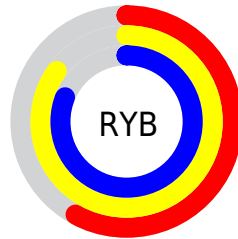
The RGB color **158, 217, 147** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **206, 147, 217**, and the grayscale version is **192, 192, 192**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **214, 255, 201**, and **105, 162, 96** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **140, 217, 125**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **176, 217, 169**.

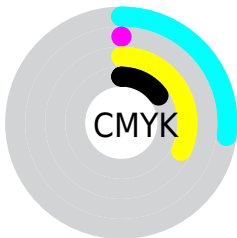
Distribution



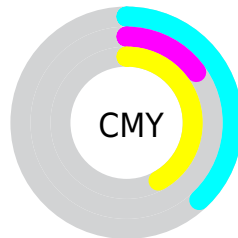
- Red (62%)
- Green (85%)
- Blue (58%)



- Red (58%)
- Yellow (85%)
- Blue (81%)



- Cyan (27%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (32%)
- Black (15%)



- Cyan (38%)
- Magenta (15%)
- Yellow (42%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 158, 217, 147 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, 217, 147 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 158, 217, 147


255, 255, 255

 214, 255, 201


 243, 255, 230

 158, 217, 147

 131, 189, 121

 105, 162, 96

 79, 135, 71

 53, 110, 48

 27, 85, 25

 0, 61, 0

 0, 39, 0

 0, 9, 0


 0, 0, 0

 158, 217, 147


 158, 217, 147

 140, 217, 125

 176, 217, 169


 121, 217, 104

 195, 217, 190

 103, 217, 82

 213, 217, 212

 85, 217, 60


 231, 217, 234

 67, 217, 38

 249, 217, 255

 48, 217, 17

 255, 217, 255

 34, 217, 0

Harmonies

Analogous

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



204, 207, 124



158, 217, 147



106, 222, 184

Triad

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



158, 217, 147



115, 211, 255



255, 171, 179

Complementary

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



158, 217, 147



206, 147, 217

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, 172, 220



158, 217, 147



183, 197, 255

Square

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



158, 217, 147



41, 220, 255



237, 183, 255



255, 180, 144

Rectangle

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



158, 217, 147



66, 224, 212



237, 183, 255



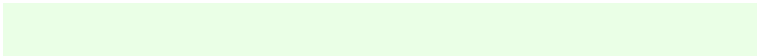
255, 171, 192

Sweetspot

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



158, 217, 147



234, 255, 230



217, 205, 147



115, 128, 112



0, 0, 0



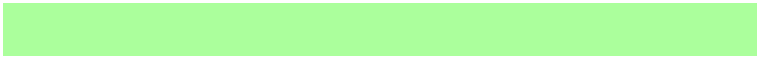
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



158, 217, 147



171, 255, 156



147, 217, 170



100, 110, 99



27, 173, 0



7, 46, 0

Inverse Universe

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



206, 147, 217



239, 156, 255



217, 147, 194



108, 99, 110



146, 0, 173



39, 0, 46

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 158, 217, 147 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, 217, 147 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

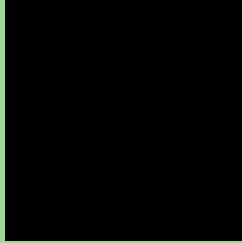
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 217, 147 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 158, 217, 147.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 158, 217, 147.

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, 217, 147

Protanopia
217, 201, 140

Deuteranopia
237, 193, 152



Tritanopia
171, 207, 224

Trichromacy



Original Color

158, 217, 147



Protanomaly

196, 207, 143



Deuteranomaly

208, 202, 150



Tritanomaly

166, 211, 196

Monochromacy



Original Color

158, 217, 147



Achromatopsia

191, 191, 191



Achromatomaly

179, 200, 175

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 158, 217, 147 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, 217, 147)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(158, 217, 147)  
}
```

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, 217, 147) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(158, 217, 147) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 158, 217, 147 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, 217, 147) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(158, 217, 147) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(158, 217, 147) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(158, 217, 147); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(158, 217, 147);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(158, 217,  
147) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 158, 217, 147 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(158, 217, 147) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(158,  
217, 147) }
```

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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