

Converting Colors

RGB(158, 252, 158)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(158, 252, 158) contains.

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Color

RGB(158, 252, 158)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9EFC9E
RGB	158, 252, 158
RGB Percent	62%, 99%, 62%
CMY	0.3804, 0.0118, 0.3804
CMYK	0.37, 0.00, 0.37, 0.01
HSL	120°, 94%, 80%
HSV	120°, 37%, 99%
XYZ	55.0825, 79.3585, 44.7623
YIQ	213.1780, -25.8500, -49.1620

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

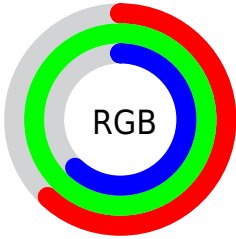
Format	Color
RYB	158, 252, 252
Decimal	10419358
CIELab	91.40, -46.05, 36.45
CIELCh	91, 58.732, 141.635
Yxy	79.3585, 0.3074, 0.4428
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288609438 (0xFF9EFC9E)
YUV	213.1780, -27.2028, -48.3911
Hunter-Lab	89.0834, -45.5249, 32.5665

Details

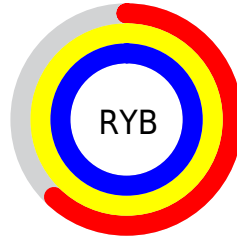
The RGB color **158, 252, 158** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99FF99**. A complement of this color would be **252, 158, 252**, and the grayscale version is **213, 213, 213**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **216, 255, 213**, and **102, 195, 105** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **133, 252, 133**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **183, 252, 183**.

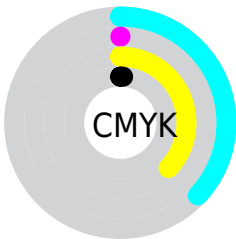
Distribution



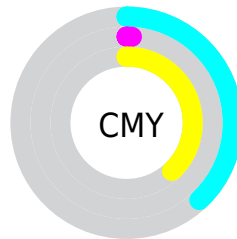
- Red (62%)
- Green (99%)
- Blue (62%)



- Red (62%)
- Yellow (99%)
- Blue (99%)



- Cyan (37%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (37%)
- Black (1%)



- Cyan (38%)
- Magenta (1%)
- Yellow (38%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 158, 252, 158 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, 252, 158 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 158, 252, 158

255, 255, 255

 216, 255, 213

 245, 255, 242


 158, 252, 158

 130, 223, 131

 102, 195, 105

 73, 167, 80

 43, 140, 56

 0, 114, 31

 0, 89, 4

 0, 64, 0

 0, 43, 0

 0, 10, 0

 158, 252, 158

 158, 252, 158

 133, 252, 133

 183, 252, 183

 108, 252, 108

 208, 252, 208

 82, 252, 82

 234, 252, 234

 57, 252, 57

 255, 252, 255

 32, 252, 32

 7, 252, 7

 0, 252, 0

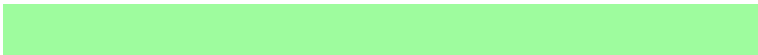
Harmonies

Analogous

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



224, 240, 122



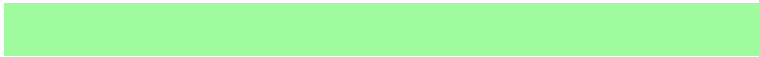
158, 252, 158



57, 255, 212

Triad

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



158, 252, 158



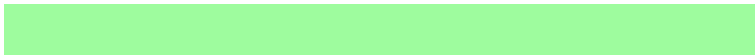
95, 241, 255



255, 186, 192

Complementary

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



158, 252, 158



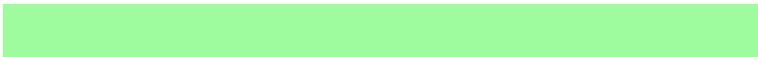
252, 158, 252

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, 185, 249



158, 252, 158



211, 222, 255

Square

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



158, 252, 158



0, 254, 255



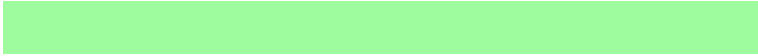
255, 200, 255



255, 201, 144

Rectangle

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



158, 252, 158



0, 255, 251



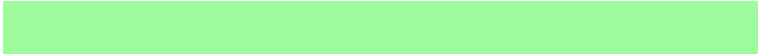
255, 200, 255



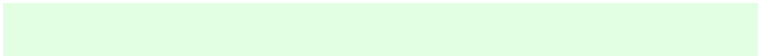
255, 184, 210

Sweetspot

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



158, 252, 158



227, 255, 227



252, 252, 158



111, 128, 111



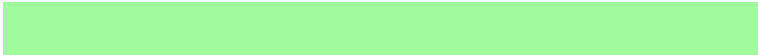
0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



158, 252, 158



140, 255, 140



158, 252, 205



112, 125, 112



0, 189, 0



0, 61, 0

Inverse Universe

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



252, 158, 252



255, 140, 255



252, 158, 205



125, 112, 125



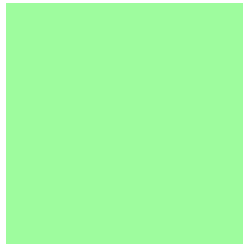
189, 0, 189



61, 0, 61

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 158, 252, 158 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

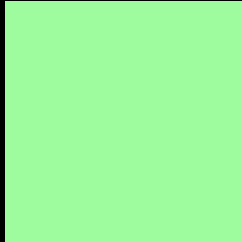
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 252, 158 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

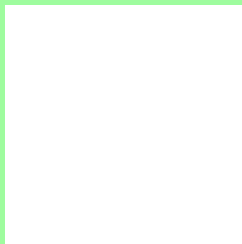
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

RGB 158, 252, 158 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 158, 252, 158.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 158, 252, 158.

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





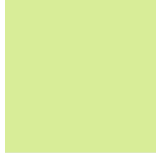
Tritanopia
186, 238, 255

Trichromacy



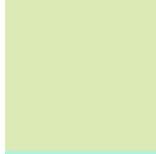
Original Color

158, 252, 158



Protanomaly

216, 237, 152



Deuteranomaly

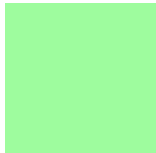
220, 234, 182



Tritanomaly

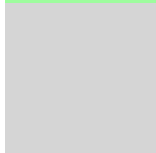
176, 243, 220

Monochromacy



Original Color

158, 252, 158



Achromatopsia

213, 213, 213



Achromatomaly

193, 227, 193

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 158, 252, 158 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, 252, 158)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(158, 252, 158)  
}
```

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, 252, 158) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(158, 252, 158) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 158, 252, 158 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, 252, 158) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(158, 252, 158) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(158, 252, 158)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(158, 252, 158); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(158, 252, 158); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(158, 252, 158) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 158, 252, 158 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(158, 252, 158) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(158,  
252, 158) }
```

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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