

Converting Colors

RGB(159, 192, 116)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(159, 192, 116) contains.

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Color

RGB(159, 192, 116)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9FC074
RGB	159, 192, 116
RGB Percent	62%, 75%, 45%
CMY	0.3765, 0.2471, 0.5451
CMYK	0.17, 0.00, 0.40, 0.25
HSL	86°, 38%, 60%
HSV	86°, 40%, 75%
XYZ	36.3001, 46.3312, 23.5526
YIQ	173.4690, 4.7280, -30.6320

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

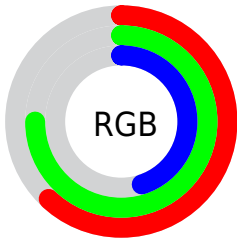
Format	Color
RYB	116, 192, 149
Decimal	10469492
CIELab	73.76, -24.13, 34.70
CIELCh	74, 42.266, 124.814
Yxy	46.3312, 0.3419, 0.4363
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288659572 (0xFF9FC074)
YUV	173.4690, -28.3322, -12.6893
Hunter-Lab	68.0670, -23.9233, 27.1313

Details

The RGB color **159, 192, 116** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC66**. A complement of this color would be **149, 116, 192**, and the grayscale version is **174, 174, 174**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **215, 249, 169**, and **106, 138, 66** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **151, 192, 97**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **167, 192, 135**.

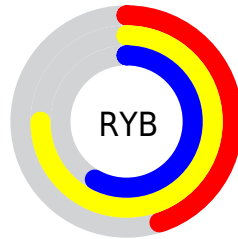
Distribution



Red (62%)

Green (75%)

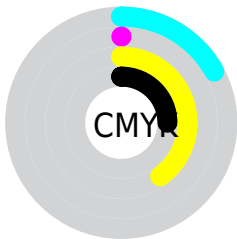
Blue (45%)



Red (45%)

Yellow (75%)

Blue (58%)

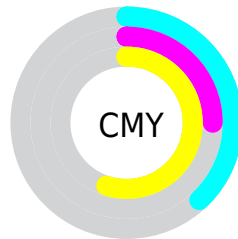


Cyan (17%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (40%)

Black (25%)



Cyan (38%)

Magenta (25%)

Yellow (55%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 159, 192, 116 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 159, 192, 116 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 159, 192, 116

255, 255, 255

 215, 249, 169

 243, 255, 197


 255, 255, 225


255, 255, 254

 159, 192, 116

 159, 192, 116

 132, 165, 91

 106, 138, 66

 81, 113, 42

 56, 88, 18

 32, 65, 0

 6, 42, 0

 0, 22, 0

 0, 0, 0

 159, 192, 116

■ 151, 192, 97

■ 167, 192, 135

■ 142, 192, 78

■ 176, 192, 154

■ 134, 192, 58

■ 184, 192, 174

■ 126, 192, 39

■ 192, 192, 193

■ 117, 192, 20

■ 201, 192, 212

■ 109, 192, 1

■ 209, 192, 231

■ 109, 192, 0

■ 217, 192, 250

■ 226, 192, 255

■ 234, 192, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



200, 181, 103



159, 192, 116



111, 199, 147

Triad

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



159, 192, 116



54, 194, 251



255, 150, 176

Complementary

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



159, 192, 116



149, 116, 192

Split Complementary

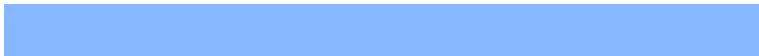
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



235, 156, 215



159, 192, 116



134, 183, 255

Square

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



159, 192, 116



0, 200, 224



194, 169, 245



253, 155, 139

Rectangle

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



159, 192, 116



72, 201, 173



194, 169, 245



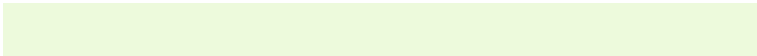
251, 151, 190

Sweetspot

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



159, 192, 116



237, 250, 220



192, 149, 116



117, 125, 107



252, 252, 252



125, 125, 125

Same Dimension

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



159, 192, 116



198, 250, 130



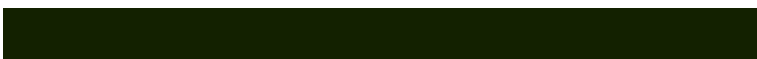
121, 192, 116



93, 97, 87



91, 161, 0



19, 33, 0

Inverse Universe

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



149, 116, 192



182, 130, 250



187, 116, 192



91, 87, 97



70, 0, 161



14, 0, 33

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 159, 192, 116 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 159, 192, 116 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

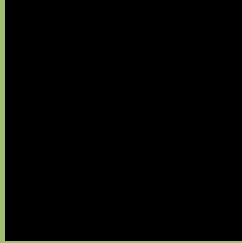
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 159, 192, 116 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 159, 192, 116.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 159, 192, 116.

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](#).

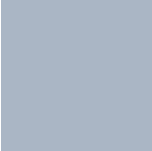
Dichromacy



Original Color
159, 192, 116

Protanopia
197, 181, 112

Deuteranopia
217, 173, 120



Tritanopia
170, 182, 197

Trichromacy



Original Color
159, 192, 116

Protanomaly
183, 185, 113

Deuteranomaly
196, 180, 119

Tritanomaly
166, 186, 168

Monochromacy



Original Color
159, 192, 116

Achromatopsia
173, 173, 173

Achromatomaly
168, 180, 152

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 159, 192, 116 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(159, 192, 116)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(159, 192, 116)  
}
```

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(159, 192, 116) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(159, 192, 116) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 159, 192, 116 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(159, 192, 116) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(159, 192, 116) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(159, 192, 116)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(159, 192, 116); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(159, 192, 116);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(159, 192,  
116) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 159, 192, 116 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(159, 192, 116) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(159,  
192, 116) }
```

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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