

Converting Colors

RGB(159, 198, 133)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(159, 198, 133) contains.

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Color

RGB(159, 198, 133)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9FC685
RGB	159, 198, 133
RGB Percent	62%, 78%, 52%
CMY	0.3765, 0.2235, 0.4784
CMYK	0.20, 0.00, 0.33, 0.22
HSL	96°, 36%, 65%
HSV	96°, 33%, 78%
XYZ	38.7258, 49.4526, 29.6945
YIQ	178.9290, -2.3790, -28.4830

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

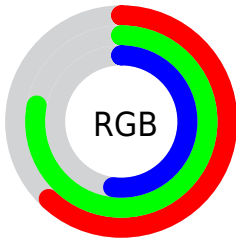
Format	Color
RYB	133, 198, 172
Decimal	10471045
CIELab	75.73, -24.72, 28.46
CIELCh	76, 37.699, 130.982
Yxy	49.4526, 0.3285, 0.4195
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288661125 (0xFF9FC685)
YUV	178.9290, -22.6430, -17.4777
Hunter-Lab	70.3225, -24.7665, 24.1898

Details

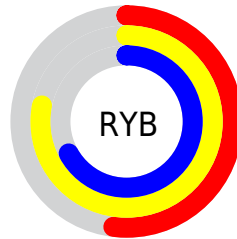
The RGB color **159, 198, 133** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **172, 133, 198**, and the grayscale version is **179, 179, 179**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **214, 255, 187**, and **106, 144, 83** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **147, 198, 113**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **171, 198, 153**.

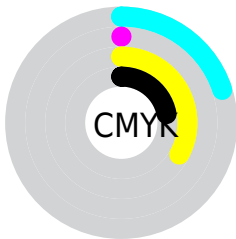
Distribution



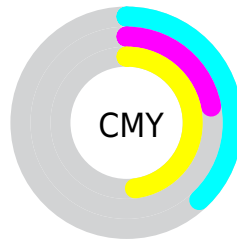
- Red (62%)
- Green (78%)
- Blue (52%)



- Red (52%)
- Yellow (78%)
- Blue (67%)



- Cyan (20%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (33%)
- Black (22%)



- Cyan (38%)
- Magenta (22%)
- Yellow (48%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 159, 198, 133 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, 198, 133 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 159, 198, 133


255, 255, 255

 214, 255, 187


 243, 255, 215

 255, 255, 243

 159, 198, 133


 132, 171, 107

 106, 144, 83

 81, 118, 59

 57, 93, 36

 33, 69, 13


 11, 47, 0


 0, 28, 0

 0, 0, 0

 159, 198, 133


 159, 198, 133

 147, 198, 113


 171, 198, 153

 135, 198, 93


 183, 198, 173

 123, 198, 74

 195, 198, 192


 111, 198, 54


 207, 198, 212

 100, 198, 34

 218, 198, 232

 88, 198, 14

 230, 198, 252

 79, 198, 0

 242, 198, 255

 254, 198, 255

 255, 198, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



197, 189, 118



159, 198, 133



117, 204, 163

Triad

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



159, 198, 133



101, 196, 252



255, 160, 175

Complementary

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



159, 198, 133



172, 133, 198

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.



241, 163, 210



159, 198, 133



158, 186, 255

Square

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



159, 198, 133



58, 203, 231



207, 173, 239



250, 166, 143

Rectangle

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



159, 198, 133



87, 205, 187



207, 173, 239



252, 160, 187

Sweetspot

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



159, 198, 133



240, 255, 230



198, 172, 133



118, 128, 112



0, 0, 0



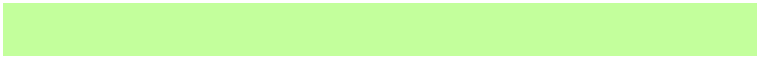
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



159, 198, 133



195, 255, 156



133, 198, 140



93, 99, 90



65, 163, 0



14, 36, 0

Inverse Universe

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



172, 133, 198



215, 156, 255



198, 133, 192



95, 90, 99



98, 0, 163



21, 0, 36

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 159, 198, 133 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, 198, 133 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

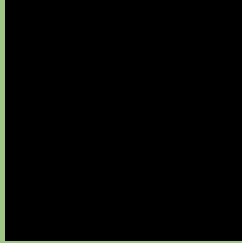
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 198, 133 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 159, 198, 133.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 159, 198, 133.

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](#).

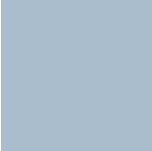
Dichromacy



Original Color
159, 198, 133

Protanopia
201, 186, 128

Deuteranopia
220, 178, 137



Tritanopia
170, 189, 204

Trichromacy



Original Color
159, 198, 133

Protanomaly
186, 190, 130

Deuteranomaly
198, 185, 136

Tritanomaly
166, 192, 178

Monochromacy



Original Color
159, 198, 133

Achromatopsia
179, 179, 179

Achromatomaly
172, 186, 162

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 159, 198, 133 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, 198, 133)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(159, 198, 133)  
}
```

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, 198, 133) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(159, 198, 133) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 159, 198, 133 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, 198, 133) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(159, 198, 133) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(159, 198, 133)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(159, 198, 133); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(159, 198, 133);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(159, 198,  
133) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 159, 198, 133 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(159, 198, 133) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(159,  
198, 133) }
```

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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