

Converting Colors

RGB(159, 200, 170)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(159, 200, 170) contains.

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Color

RGB(159, 200, 170)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9FC8AA
RGB	159, 200, 170
RGB Percent	62%, 78%, 67%
CMY	0.3765, 0.2157, 0.3333
CMYK	0.20, 0.00, 0.15, 0.22
HSL	136°, 27%, 70%
HSV	136°, 20%, 78%
XYZ	42.2081, 51.5818, 45.7619
YIQ	184.3210, -14.8060, -18.0220

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

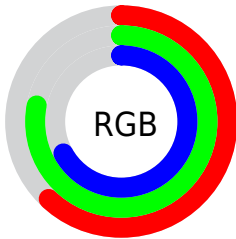
Format	Color
RYB	159, 191, 200
Decimal	10471594
CIELab	77.03, -19.53, 10.59
CIELCh	77, 22.211, 151.537
Yxy	51.5818, 0.3025, 0.3696
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288661674 (0xFF9FC8AA)
YUV	184.3210, -7.0603, -22.2065
Hunter-Lab	71.8204, -20.7834, 12.4965

Details

The RGB color **159, 200, 170** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **200, 159, 189**, and the grayscale version is **184, 184, 184**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **214, 255, 225**, and **107, 146, 118** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **139, 200, 155**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **179, 200, 185**.

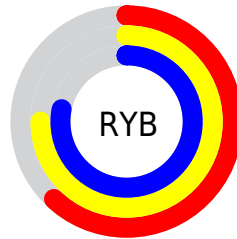
Distribution



Red (62%)

Green (78%)

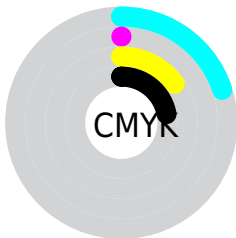
Blue (67%)



Red (62%)

Yellow (75%)

Blue (78%)

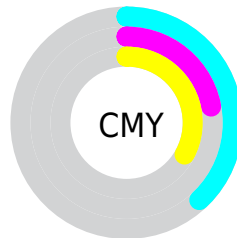


Cyan (20%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (15%)

Black (22%)



Cyan (38%)

Magenta (22%)

Yellow (33%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 159, 200, 170 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, 200, 170 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 159, 200, 170


255, 255, 255

 214, 255, 225

 243, 255, 254

 159, 200, 170


 133, 173, 143

 107, 146, 118

 82, 120, 93

 58, 95, 70

 35, 71, 47

 11, 49, 26

 0, 29, 0

 0, 0, 0

 159, 200, 170

 159, 200, 170

 139, 200, 155

 179, 200, 185

 119, 200, 141

 199, 200, 199

 99, 200, 126

 219, 200, 214

 79, 200, 111

 239, 200, 229

 59, 200, 97

 255, 200, 243

 39, 200, 82

 255, 200, 255

 19, 200, 68

 0, 200, 54

Harmonies

Analogous

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



182, 195, 155



159, 200, 170



140, 202, 191

Triad

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



159, 200, 170



168, 192, 231



232, 177, 170

Complementary

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



159, 200, 170



200, 159, 189

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.



231, 176, 190



159, 200, 170



195, 185, 225

Square

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



159, 200, 170



144, 198, 226



218, 178, 210



223, 182, 155

Rectangle

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



159, 200, 170



134, 202, 204



218, 178, 210



233, 176, 176

Sweetspot

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



159, 200, 170



240, 255, 244



189, 200, 159



119, 128, 121



0, 0, 0



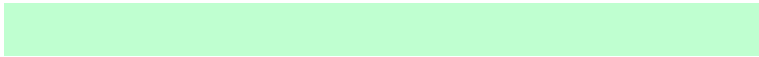
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



159, 200, 170



191, 255, 208



159, 200, 190



90, 99, 92



0, 163, 44



0, 36, 10

Inverse Universe

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



200, 159, 189



255, 191, 238



200, 159, 169



99, 90, 97



163, 0, 119



36, 0, 26

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 159, 200, 170 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

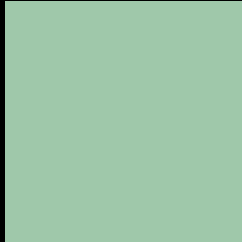
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 200, 170 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

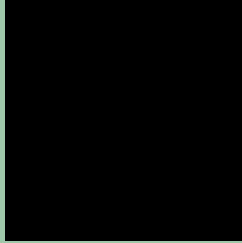
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 200, 170 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 159, 200, 170.

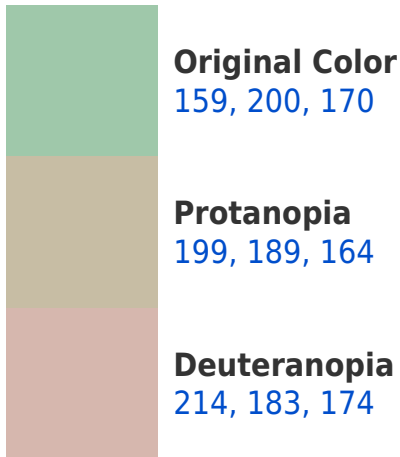


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 159, 200, 170.

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](#).

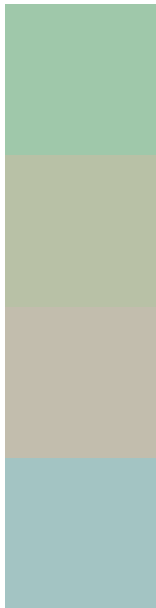
Dichromacy





Tritanopia
166, 194, 210

Trichromacy



Original Color
159, 200, 170

Protanomaly
184, 193, 166

Deuteranomaly
194, 189, 173

Tritanomaly
163, 196, 195

Monochromacy



Original Color
159, 200, 170

Achromatopsia
184, 184, 184

Achromatomaly
175, 190, 179

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 159, 200, 170 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, 200, 170)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(159, 200, 170)  
}
```

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, 200, 170) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(159, 200, 170) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 159, 200, 170 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, 200, 170) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(159, 200, 170) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(159, 200, 170)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(159, 200, 170); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(159, 200, 170);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(159, 200,  
170) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 159, 200, 170 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(159, 200, 170) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(159,  
200, 170) }
```

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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