

Converting Colors

RGB(159, 208, 157)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(159, 208, 157) contains.

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Color

RGB(159, 208, 157)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9FD09D
RGB	159, 208, 157
RGB Percent	62%, 82%, 62%
CMY	0.3765, 0.1843, 0.3843
CMYK	0.24, 0.00, 0.25, 0.18
HSL	118°, 35%, 72%
HSV	118°, 25%, 82%
XYZ	42.9398, 54.9170, 40.2352
YIQ	187.5350, -12.8330, -26.2490

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

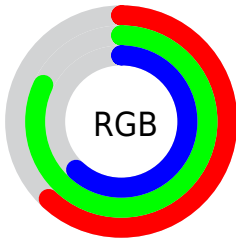
Format	Color
RYB	157, 208, 206
Decimal	10473629
CIELab	78.99, -25.80, 20.26
CIELCh	79, 32.803, 141.852
Yxy	54.9170, 0.3110, 0.3977
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288663709 (0xFF9FD09D)
YUV	187.5350, -15.0538, -25.0252
Hunter-Lab	74.1060, -26.2560, 19.6833

Details

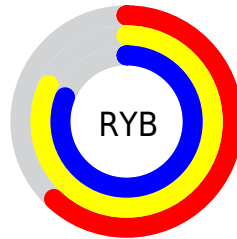
The RGB color **159, 208, 157** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **206, 157, 208**, and the grayscale version is **188, 188, 188**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **214, 255, 212**, and **106, 153, 105** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **139, 208, 136**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **179, 208, 178**.

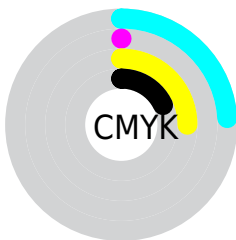
Distribution



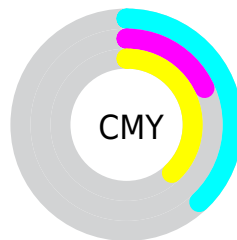
- Red (62%)
- Green (82%)
- Blue (62%)



- Red (62%)
- Yellow (82%)
- Blue (81%)



- Cyan (24%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (25%)
- Black (18%)



- Cyan (38%)
- Magenta (18%)
- Yellow (38%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 159, 208, 157 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, 208, 157 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 159, 208, 157


255, 255, 255


 214, 255, 212

 243, 255, 240

 159, 208, 157

 132, 180, 131

 106, 153, 105

 81, 127, 81

 57, 102, 58

 32, 78, 35

 5, 54, 14

 0, 34, 0

 0, 0, 0

 159, 208, 157

 159, 208, 157

 139, 208, 136

 179, 208, 178

 119, 208, 115

 199, 208, 199

 99, 208, 95

 219, 208, 219

 79, 208, 74

 239, 208, 240

 59, 208, 53

 255, 208, 255

 39, 208, 32

 19, 208, 11

 8, 208, 0

Harmonies

Analogous

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



194, 201, 138



159, 208, 157



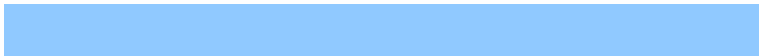
124, 212, 186

Triad

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



159, 208, 157



144, 201, 255



255, 174, 174

Complementary

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



159, 208, 157



206, 157, 208

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.



250, 174, 205



159, 208, 157



189, 191, 252

Square

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



159, 208, 157



107, 209, 243



227, 180, 234



247, 181, 149

Rectangle

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



159, 208, 157



106, 213, 207



227, 180, 234



255, 173, 184

Sweetspot

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



159, 208, 157



238, 255, 237



208, 205, 157



118, 128, 117



0, 0, 0



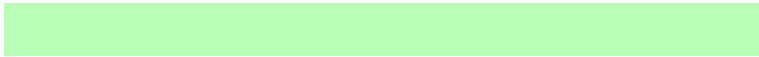
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



159, 208, 157



184, 255, 181



157, 208, 180



95, 105, 94



7, 168, 0



2, 41, 0

Inverse Universe

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



206, 157, 208



252, 181, 255



208, 157, 185



104, 94, 105



162, 0, 168



39, 0, 41

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 159, 208, 157 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

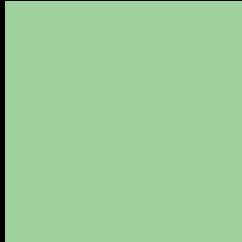
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 208, 157 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

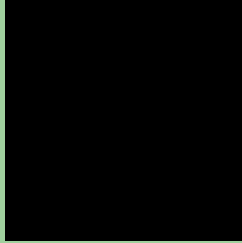
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

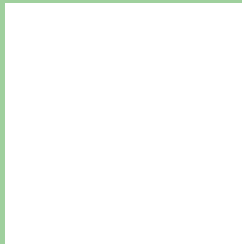
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 159, 208, 157 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 159, 208, 157.

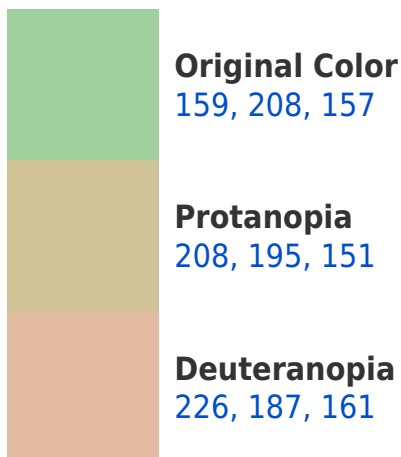


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 159, 208, 157.

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
169, 200, 216

Trichromacy



Original Color
159, 208, 157

Protanomaly
190, 200, 153

Deuteranomaly
202, 195, 160

Tritanomaly
165, 203, 195

Monochromacy



Original Color
159, 208, 157

Achromatopsia
188, 188, 188

Achromatomaly
177, 195, 177

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 159, 208, 157 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, 208, 157)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(159, 208, 157)  
}
```

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, 208, 157) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(159, 208, 157) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 159, 208, 157 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, 208, 157) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(159, 208, 157) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(159, 208, 157)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(159, 208, 157); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(159, 208, 157);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(159, 208,  
157) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 159, 208, 157 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(159, 208, 157) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(159,  
208, 157) }
```

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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