

Converting Colors

RGB(172, 202, 157)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(172, 202, 157) contains.

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Color

RGB(172, 202, 157)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	ACCA9D
RGB	172, 202, 157
RGB Percent	67%, 79%, 62%
CMY	0.3255, 0.2078, 0.3843
CMYK	0.15, 0.00, 0.22, 0.21
HSL	100°, 30%, 70%
HSV	100°, 22%, 79%
XYZ	44.2196, 53.4460, 39.8838
YIQ	187.9000, -3.4350, -20.3550

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

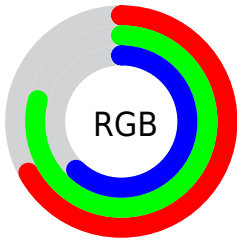
Format	Color
RYB	157, 202, 187
Decimal	11324061
CIELab	78.14, -18.33, 19.21
CIELCh	78, 26.551, 133.670
Yxy	53.4460, 0.3215, 0.3886
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289514141 (0xFFACCA9D)
YUV	187.9000, -15.2337, -13.9443
Hunter-Lab	73.1068, -19.9689, 18.8288

Details

The RGB color **172, 202, 157** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **187, 157, 202**, and the grayscale version is **188, 188, 188**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **228, 255, 212**, and **119, 148, 105** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **159, 202, 137**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **185, 202, 177**.

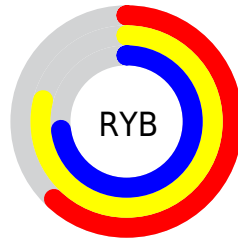
Distribution



Red (67%)

Green (79%)

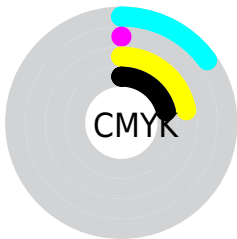
Blue (62%)



Red (62%)

Yellow (79%)

Blue (73%)

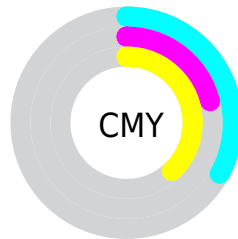


Cyan (15%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (22%)

Black (21%)



Cyan (33%)

Magenta (21%)

Yellow (38%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 172, 202, 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 172, 202, 157 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 172, 202, 157

255, 255, 255


 228, 255, 212

 255, 255, 240

 172, 202, 157


 145, 175, 131

 119, 148, 105

 94, 122, 81

 70, 97, 58

 47, 73, 36

 24, 50, 15

 0, 30, 0

 0, 0, 0

 172, 202, 157

 172, 202, 157

■ 159, 202, 137

■ 185, 202, 177

■ 145, 202, 117

■ 199, 202, 197

■ 132, 202, 96

■ 212, 202, 218

■ 118, 202, 76

■ 226, 202, 238

■ 105, 202, 56

■ 239, 202, 255

■ 91, 202, 36

■ 253, 202, 255

■ 78, 202, 16

■ 255, 202, 255

■ 67, 202, 0

Harmonies

Analogous

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



200, 195, 145



172, 202, 157



145, 206, 179

Triad

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



172, 202, 157



146, 200, 240



244, 176, 183

Complementary

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



172, 202, 157



187, 157, 202

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.



234, 177, 208



172, 202, 157



179, 192, 241

Square

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



172, 202, 157



124, 205, 226



211, 183, 229



239, 180, 160

Rectangle

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



172, 202, 157



130, 207, 195



211, 183, 229



242, 175, 191

Sweetspot

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



172, 202, 157



243, 255, 237



202, 187, 157



121, 128, 117



0, 0, 0



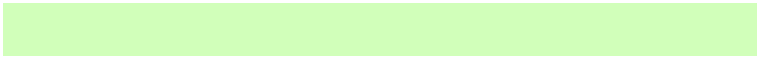
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



172, 202, 157



209, 255, 186



157, 202, 165



95, 102, 92



55, 166, 0



13, 38, 0

Inverse Universe

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



187, 157, 202



232, 186, 255



202, 157, 195



99, 92, 102



111, 0, 166



26, 0, 38

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 172, 202, 157 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

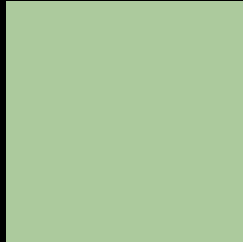
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 172, 202, 157 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

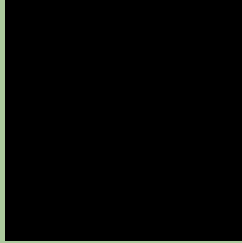
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 172, 202, 157 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 172, 202, 157.

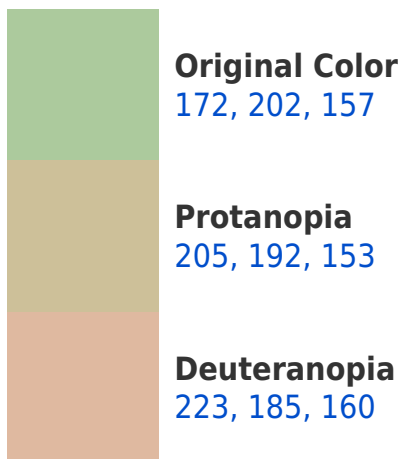



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 172, 202, 157.

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](#).

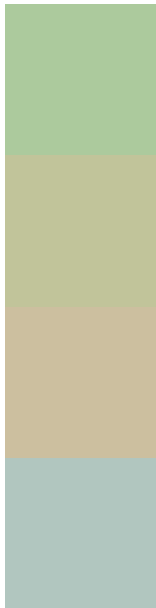
Dichromacy





Tritanopia
180, 195, 210

Trichromacy



Original Color
172, 202, 157

Protanomaly
193, 196, 154

Deuteranomaly
204, 191, 159

Tritanomaly
177, 198, 191

Monochromacy



Original Color
172, 202, 157

Achromatopsia
188, 188, 188

Achromatomaly
182, 193, 177

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 172, 202, 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(172, 202, 157)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(172, 202, 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(172, 202, 157) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(172, 202, 157) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 172, 202, 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(172, 202, 157) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(172, 202, 157) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(172, 202, 157)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(172, 202, 157); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(172, 202, 157); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(172, 202, 157) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 172, 202, 157 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(172, 202, 157) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(172,  
202, 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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