

Converting Colors

RGB(150, 208, 195)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(150, 208, 195) contains.

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Color

RGB(150, 208, 195)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	96D0C3
RGB	150, 208, 195
RGB Percent	59%, 82%, 76%
CMY	0.4118, 0.1843, 0.2353
CMYK	0.28, 0.00, 0.06, 0.18
HSL	167°, 38%, 70%
HSV	167°, 28%, 82%
XYZ	44.9839, 55.5359, 59.9784
YIQ	189.1760, -30.3950, -16.3390

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

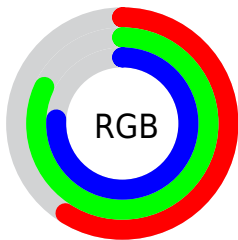
Format	Color
RYB	150, 183, 208
Decimal	9883843
CIELab	79.35, -21.34, 0.45
CIELCh	79, 21.340, 178.802
Yxy	55.5359, 0.2803, 0.3460
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288073923 (0xFF96D0C3)
YUV	189.1760, 2.8712, -34.3574
Hunter-Lab	74.5224, -22.6665, 4.4469

Details

The RGB color **150, 208, 195** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **208, 150, 163**, and the grayscale version is **189, 189, 189**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **205, 255, 252**, and **97, 153, 141** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **129, 208, 190**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **171, 208, 200**.

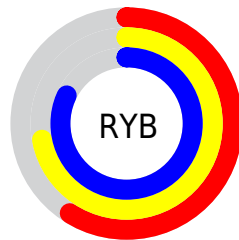
Distribution



Red (59%)

Green (82%)

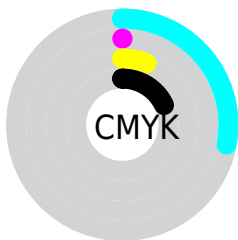
Blue (76%)



Red (59%)

Yellow (72%)

Blue (82%)

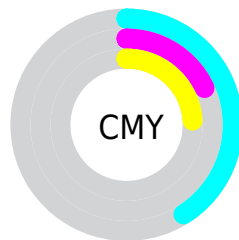


Cyan (28%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (6%)

Black (18%)



Cyan (41%)

Magenta (18%)

Yellow (24%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 150, 208, 195 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 150, 208, 195 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 150, 208, 195


255, 255, 255


 205, 255, 252

 234, 255, 255

 150, 208, 195

 123, 180, 168


 97, 153, 141

 72, 127, 116

 46, 102, 91

 19, 78, 68

 0, 55, 46

 0, 33, 25

 0, 0, 0

 150, 208, 195

 150, 208, 195

 129, 208, 190

 171, 208, 200

 108, 208, 186

 192, 208, 204

 88, 208, 181

 212, 208, 209

 67, 208, 176

 233, 208, 214

 46, 208, 172

 254, 208, 218

 25, 208, 167

 255, 208, 223

 4, 208, 162

 255, 208, 228

 0, 208, 161

 255, 208, 232

 255, 208, 237

Harmonies

Analogous

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



169, 206, 175



150, 208, 195



142, 207, 215

Triad

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



150, 208, 195



199, 192, 231



229, 188, 163

Complementary

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



150, 208, 195



208, 150, 163

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.



238, 184, 178



150, 208, 195



222, 186, 217

Square

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



150, 208, 195



173, 199, 236



235, 183, 198



213, 195, 157

Rectangle

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



150, 208, 195



146, 206, 226



235, 183, 198



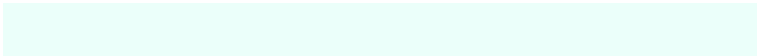
233, 187, 167

Sweetspot

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



150, 208, 195



235, 255, 250



164, 208, 150



115, 128, 125



0, 0, 0



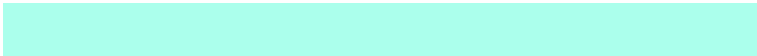
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



150, 208, 195



171, 255, 236



150, 193, 208



94, 105, 102



0, 168, 131



0, 41, 32

Inverse Universe

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



208, 150, 163



255, 171, 190



208, 165, 150



105, 94, 96



168, 0, 38



41, 0, 9

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 150, 208, 195 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

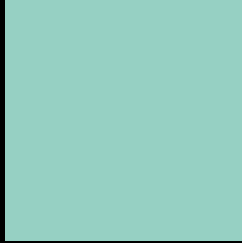
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 150, 208, 195 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

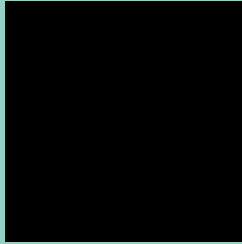
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 150, 208, 195 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 150, 208, 195.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 150, 208, 195.

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
155, 204, 221

Trichromacy



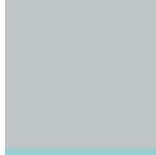
Original Color

150, 208, 195



Protanomaly

182, 200, 191



Deuteranomaly

190, 197, 198



Tritanomaly

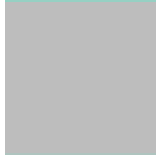
153, 205, 212

Monochromacy



Original Color

150, 208, 195



Achromatopsia

189, 189, 189



Achromatomaly

175, 196, 191

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 150, 208, 195 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(150, 208, 195)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(150, 208, 195)  
}
```

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(150, 208, 195) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(150, 208, 195) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 150, 208, 195 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(150, 208, 195) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(150, 208, 195) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(150, 208, 195)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(150, 208, 195); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(150, 208, 195); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(150, 208, 195) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 150, 208, 195 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(150, 208, 195) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(150,  
208, 195) }
```

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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