

Converting Colors

RGB(150, 209, 214)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(150, 209, 214) contains.

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Color

RGB(150, 209, 214)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	96D1D6
RGB	150, 209, 214
RGB Percent	59%, 82%, 84%
CMY	0.4118, 0.1804, 0.1608
CMYK	0.30, 0.02, 0.00, 0.16
HSL	185°, 44%, 71%
HSV	185°, 30%, 84%
XYZ	47.5157, 56.9400, 72.1045
YIQ	191.9290, -36.7690, -10.9530

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

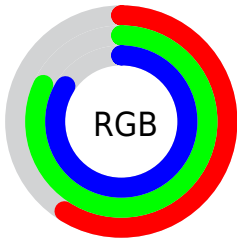
Format	Color
RYB	150, 181, 214
Decimal	9884118
CIELab	80.15, -17.59, -8.56
CIELCh	80, 19.564, 205.941
Yxy	56.9400, 0.2691, 0.3225
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288074198 (0xFF96D1D6)
YUV	191.9290, 10.8810, -36.7717
Hunter-Lab	75.4586, -19.6524, -3.8336

Details

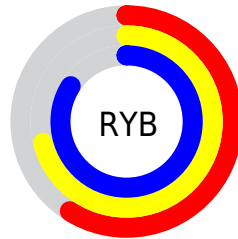
The RGB color **150, 209, 214** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **214, 155, 150**, and the grayscale version is **192, 192, 192**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **206, 255, 255**, and **96, 154, 159** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **129, 207, 214**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **171, 211, 214**.

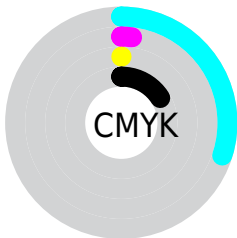
Distribution



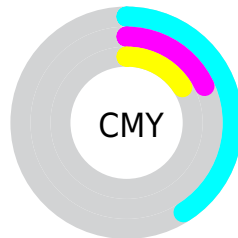
- Red (59%)
- Green (82%)
- Blue (84%)



- Red (59%)
- Yellow (71%)
- Blue (84%)



- Cyan (30%)
- Magenta (2%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (16%)



- Cyan (41%)
- Magenta (18%)
- Yellow (16%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 150, 209, 214 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, 209, 214 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 150, 209, 214


255, 255, 255


 206, 255, 255


 235, 255, 255

 150, 209, 214

 123, 181, 186

 96, 154, 159

 70, 128, 133

 44, 103, 108

 12, 79, 84

 0, 56, 61

 0, 34, 39


 0, 2, 19

 0, 0, 0

 150, 209, 214

 150, 209, 214

 129, 207, 214

 171, 211, 214

 107, 206, 214

 193, 212, 214

 86, 204, 214


 214, 214, 214

 64, 202, 214

 236, 216, 214

 43, 201, 214

 255, 217, 214

 22, 199, 214

 255, 219, 214

 0, 197, 214

 255, 221, 214

 0, 197, 214

 255, 222, 214

 255, 224, 214

Harmonies

Analogous

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



158, 209, 196



150, 209, 214



156, 206, 228

Triad

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



150, 209, 214



220, 189, 219



216, 197, 163

Complementary

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



150, 209, 214



214, 155, 150

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.



230, 191, 169



150, 209, 214



234, 186, 202

Square

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



150, 209, 214



199, 195, 231



237, 187, 184



196, 203, 166

Rectangle

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



150, 209, 214



168, 203, 234



237, 187, 184



221, 195, 164

Sweetspot

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



150, 209, 214



232, 253, 255



150, 214, 154



113, 126, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



150, 209, 214



163, 248, 255



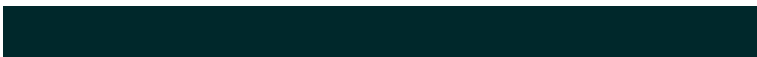
150, 178, 214



96, 106, 107



0, 158, 171



0, 40, 43

Inverse Universe

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



214, 150, 209



255, 163, 248



214, 186, 150



107, 96, 106



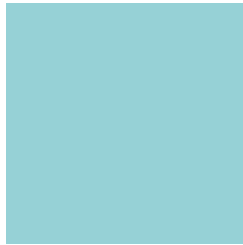
171, 0, 158



43, 0, 40

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 150, 209, 214 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

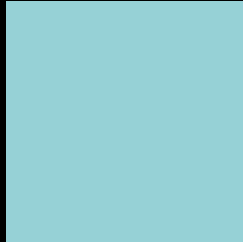
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 209, 214 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

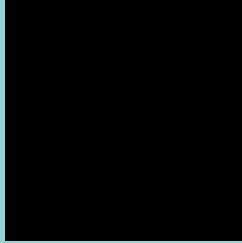
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

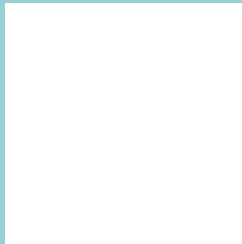
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 150, 209, 214 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 150, 209, 214.

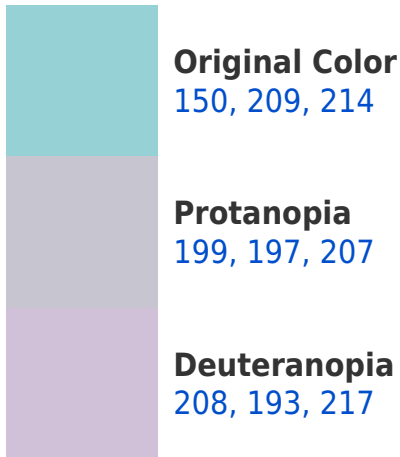


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 150, 209, 214.

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
152, 207, 224

Trichromacy



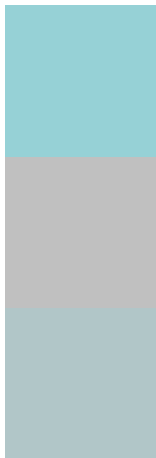
Original Color
150, 209, 214

Protanomaly
181, 201, 210

Deuteranomaly
187, 199, 216

Tritanomaly
151, 208, 220

Monochromacy



Original Color
150, 209, 214

Achromatopsia
192, 192, 192

Achromatomaly
177, 198, 200

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 150, 209, 214 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, 209, 214)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(150, 209, 214)  
}
```

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, 209, 214) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(150, 209, 214) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 150, 209, 214 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, 209, 214) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(150, 209, 214) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(150, 209, 214) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(150, 209, 214); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(150, 209, 214);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(150, 209,  
214) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 150, 209, 214 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(150, 209, 214) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(150,  
209, 214) }
```

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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