

Converting Colors

RGB(150, 210, 176)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(150, 210, 176) contains.

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Color

RGB(150, 210, 176)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	96D2B0
RGB	150, 210, 176
RGB Percent	59%, 82%, 69%
CMY	0.4118, 0.1765, 0.3098
CMYK	0.29, 0.00, 0.16, 0.18
HSL	146°, 40%, 71%
HSV	146°, 29%, 82%
XYZ	43.4607, 55.7118, 49.5371
YIQ	188.1840, -24.8460, -23.2940

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

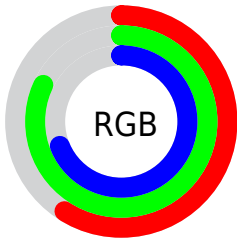
Format	Color
RYB	150, 192, 210
Decimal	9884336
CIELab	79.45, -26.22, 10.75
CIELCh	79, 28.334, 157.713
Yxy	55.7118, 0.2923, 0.3746
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288074416 (0xFF96D2B0)
YUV	188.1840, -6.0067, -33.4874
Hunter-Lab	74.6403, -26.6856, 12.8988

Details

The RGB color **150, 210, 176** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **210, 150, 184**, and the grayscale version is **188, 188, 188**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **205, 255, 232**, and **97, 155, 123** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **129, 210, 164**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **171, 210, 188**.

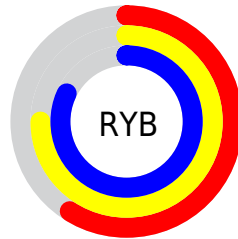
Distribution



Red (59%)

Green (82%)

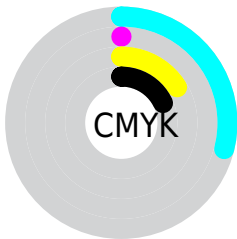
Blue (69%)



Red (59%)

Yellow (75%)

Blue (82%)

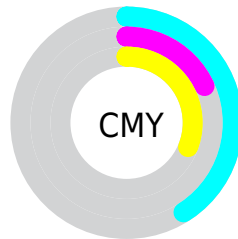


Cyan (29%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (16%)

Black (18%)



Cyan (41%)

Magenta (18%)

Yellow (31%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 150, 210, 176 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, 210, 176 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 150, 210, 176


255, 255, 255

 205, 255, 232

 234, 255, 255


 150, 210, 176

 123, 182, 149

 97, 155, 123

 72, 129, 99

 47, 104, 75

 20, 79, 52

 0, 56, 31

 0, 35, 7

 0, 0, 0

 150, 210, 176

 150, 210, 176

 129, 210, 164

 171, 210, 188

 108, 210, 152

 192, 210, 200

 87, 210, 140

 213, 210, 212

 66, 210, 128

 234, 210, 224

 45, 210, 117

 255, 210, 235

 24, 210, 105

 255, 210, 247

 3, 210, 93

 255, 210, 255

 0, 210, 91

Harmonies

Analogous

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



180, 205, 155



150, 210, 176



126, 212, 203

Triad

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



150, 210, 176



174, 197, 249



248, 181, 166

Complementary

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



150, 210, 176



210, 150, 184

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, 178, 191



150, 210, 176



210, 188, 239

Square

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



150, 210, 176



139, 205, 245



237, 180, 217



233, 188, 149

Rectangle

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



150, 210, 176



119, 211, 220



237, 180, 217



250, 179, 174

Sweetspot

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



150, 210, 176



232, 255, 242



184, 210, 150



113, 128, 120



0, 0, 0



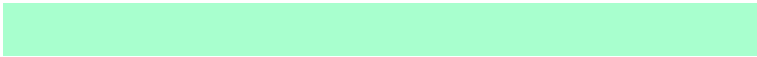
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



150, 210, 176



168, 255, 206



150, 210, 206



94, 105, 99



0, 168, 73



0, 41, 18

Inverse Universe

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



210, 150, 184



255, 168, 217



210, 150, 154



105, 94, 100



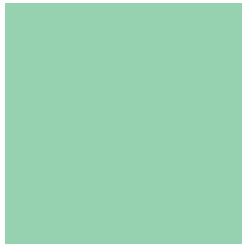
168, 0, 95



41, 0, 23

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 150, 210, 176 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

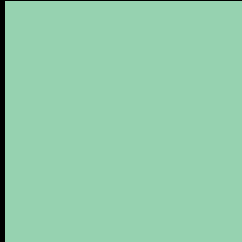
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 210, 176 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

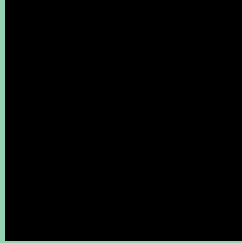
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

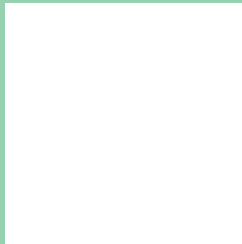
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 150, 210, 176 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 150, 210, 176.

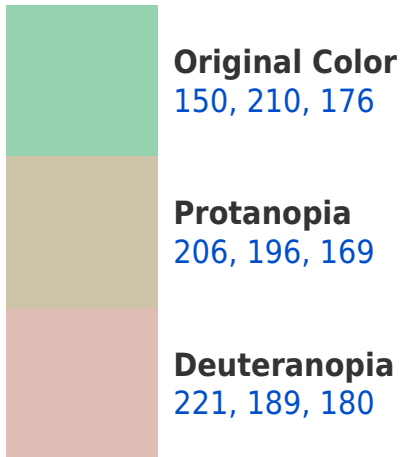


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 150, 210, 176.

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
159, 204, 220

Trichromacy



Original Color

150, 210, 176



Protanomaly

186, 201, 172



Deuteranomaly

195, 197, 179



Tritanomaly

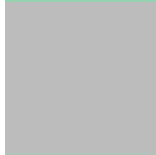
156, 206, 204

Monochromacy



Original Color

150, 210, 176



Achromatopsia

188, 188, 188



Achromatomaly

174, 196, 184

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 150, 210, 176 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, 210, 176)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(150, 210, 176)  
}
```

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, 210, 176) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(150, 210, 176) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 150, 210, 176 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, 210, 176) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(150, 210, 176) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(150, 210, 176)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(150, 210, 176); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(150, 210, 176); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(150, 210, 176) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 150, 210, 176 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(150, 210, 176) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(150,  
210, 176) }
```

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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