

Converting Colors

RGB(150, 211, 214)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(150, 211, 214) contains.

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Color

RGB(150, 211, 214)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	96D3D6
RGB	150, 211, 214
RGB Percent	59%, 83%, 84%
CMY	0.4118, 0.1725, 0.1608
CMYK	0.30, 0.01, 0.00, 0.16
HSL	183°, 44%, 71%
HSV	183°, 30%, 84%
XYZ	48.0095, 57.9276, 72.2691
YIQ	193.1030, -37.3190, -11.9990

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

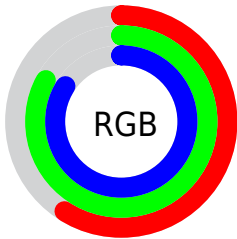
Format	Color
R _{YB}	150, 181, 214
Decimal	9884630
CIE Lab	80.70, -18.61, -7.74
CIE LCh	81, 20.150, 202.582
Yxy	57.9276, 0.2694, 0.3251
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288074710 (0xFF96D3D6)
YUV	193.1030, 10.3022, -37.8013
Hunter-Lab	76.1102, -20.5968, -3.0207

Details

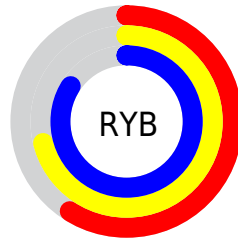
The RGB color **150, 211, 214** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **214, 153, 150**, and the grayscale version is **193, 193, 193**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **206, 255, 255**, and **96, 156, 159** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **129, 210, 214**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **171, 212, 214**.

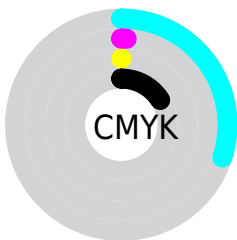
Distribution



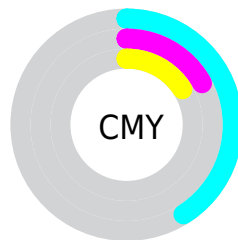
- Red (59%)
- Green (83%)
- Blue (84%)



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



- Cyan (30%)
- Magenta (1%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (16%)



- Cyan (41%)
- Magenta (17%)
- Yellow (16%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 150, 211, 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, 211, 214 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 150, 211, 214


255, 255, 255


 206, 255, 255

 235, 255, 255


 150, 211, 214

 123, 183, 186

 96, 156, 159

 70, 130, 133

 43, 105, 108

 11, 81, 84

 0, 57, 61

 0, 36, 39

 0, 6, 19

 0, 0, 0

150, 211, 214

150, 211, 214

129, 210, 214

171, 212, 214

107, 209, 214

193, 213, 214

86, 208, 214

214, 214, 214

64, 207, 214

236, 215, 214

43, 206, 214

255, 216, 214

22, 205, 214

255, 217, 214

0, 204, 214

255, 218, 214

0, 204, 214

255, 219, 214

255, 220, 214

Harmonies

Analogous

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



160, 211, 195



150, 211, 214



155, 208, 230

Triad

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



150, 211, 214



220, 191, 223



220, 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, 211, 214



214, 153, 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.



234, 192, 171



150, 211, 214



235, 188, 206

Square

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



150, 211, 214



198, 197, 235



240, 188, 187



200, 204, 165

Rectangle

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



150, 211, 214



166, 205, 236



240, 188, 187



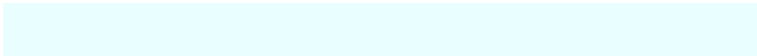
225, 195, 165

Sweetspot

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



150, 211, 214



232, 254, 255



150, 214, 152



113, 127, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



150, 211, 214



163, 251, 255



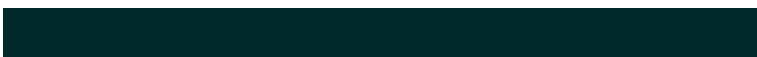
150, 180, 214



96, 107, 107



0, 163, 171



0, 41, 43

Inverse Universe

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



214, 150, 211



255, 163, 251



214, 184, 150



107, 96, 107



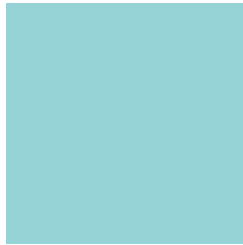
171, 0, 163



43, 0, 41

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 150, 211, 214 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

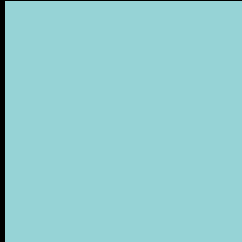
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 211, 214 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

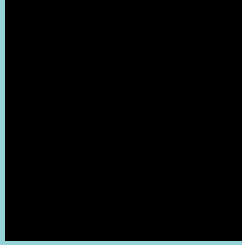
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

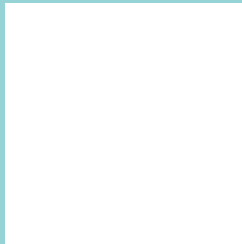
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 150, 211, 214 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 150, 211, 214.



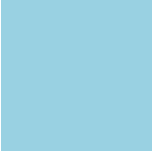
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 150, 211, 214.

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





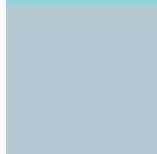
Tritanopia
153, 209, 226

Trichromacy



Original Color

150, 211, 214



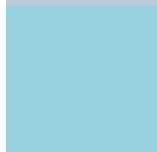
Protanomaly

182, 203, 209



Deuteranomaly

189, 200, 217



Tritanomaly

152, 210, 222

Monochromacy



Original Color

150, 211, 214



Achromatopsia

193, 193, 193



Achromatomaly

177, 200, 201

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 150, 211, 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, 211, 214)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(150, 211, 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, 211, 214) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(150, 211, 214) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 150, 211, 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, 211, 214) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(150, 211, 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, 211, 214)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(150, 211, 214); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(150, 211, 214);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(150, 211,  
214) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 150, 211, 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, 211, 214) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(150,  
211, 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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