

Converting Colors

RGB(150, 220, 194)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(150, 220, 194) contains.

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Color

RGB(150, 220, 194)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	96DCC2
RGB	150, 220, 194
RGB Percent	59%, 86%, 76%
CMY	0.4118, 0.1373, 0.2392
CMYK	0.32, 0.00, 0.12, 0.14
HSL	158°, 50%, 73%
HSV	158°, 32%, 86%
XYZ	47.9085, 61.5655, 60.3972
YIQ	196.1060, -33.3740, -22.9260

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

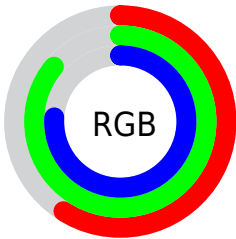
Format	Color
RYB	150, 193, 220
Decimal	9886914
CIELab	82.68, -27.43, 5.81
CIELCh	83, 28.042, 168.039
Yxy	61.5655, 0.2820, 0.3624
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288076994 (0xFF96DCC2)
YUV	196.1060, -1.0383, -40.4350
Hunter-Lab	78.4637, -28.3226, 9.2862

Details

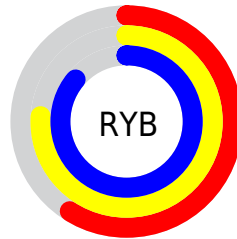
The RGB color **150, 220, 194** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **220, 150, 176**, and the grayscale version is **196, 196, 196**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **206, 255, 250**, and **96, 165, 140** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **128, 220, 186**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **172, 220, 202**.

Distribution



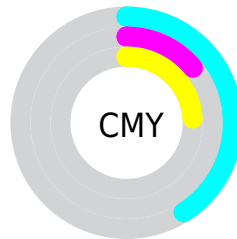
- Red (59%)
- Green (86%)
- Blue (76%)



- Red (59%)
- Yellow (76%)
- Blue (86%)



- Cyan (32%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (12%)
- Black (14%)



- Cyan (41%)
- Magenta (14%)
- Yellow (24%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 150, 220, 194 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, 220, 194 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 150, 220, 194


255, 255, 255


 206, 255, 250


 235, 255, 255

 150, 220, 194

 123, 192, 167

 96, 165, 140

 70, 138, 115

 44, 112, 90

 12, 88, 67

 0, 64, 45

 0, 41, 24

 0, 17, 0

 0, 0, 0

 150, 220, 194

 150, 220, 194

 128, 220, 186

 172, 220, 202

 106, 220, 178

 194, 220, 210

 84, 220, 169

 216, 220, 219

 62, 220, 161

 238, 220, 227

 40, 220, 153

 255, 220, 235

 18, 220, 145

 255, 220, 243

 0, 220, 138

 255, 220, 251

 255, 220, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



179, 216, 170



150, 220, 194



131, 221, 221

Triad

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



150, 220, 194



196, 203, 255



253, 192, 168

Complementary

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



150, 220, 194



220, 150, 176

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.



255, 187, 191



150, 220, 194



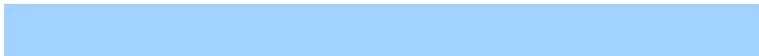
229, 194, 241

Square

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



150, 220, 194



160, 211, 255



252, 188, 217



235, 200, 155

Rectangle

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



150, 220, 194



130, 219, 237



252, 188, 217



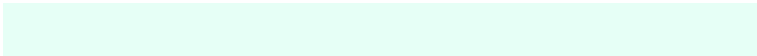
255, 190, 175

Sweetspot

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



150, 220, 194



230, 255, 246



177, 220, 150



112, 128, 122



0, 0, 0



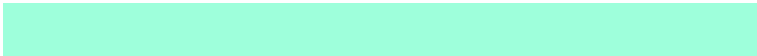
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



150, 220, 194



158, 255, 219



150, 212, 220



99, 110, 106



0, 173, 109



0, 46, 29

Inverse Universe

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



220, 150, 176



255, 158, 194



220, 158, 150



110, 99, 103



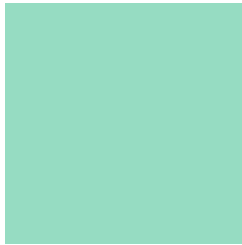
173, 0, 64



46, 0, 17

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 150, 220, 194 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

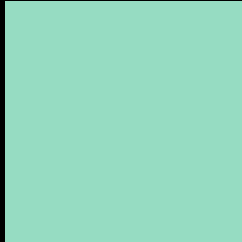
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 220, 194 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

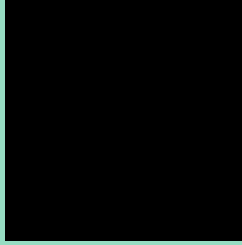
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

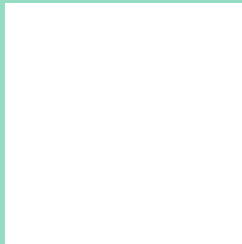
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 150, 220, 194 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 150, 220, 194.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 150, 220, 194.

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
158, 215, 232

Trichromacy



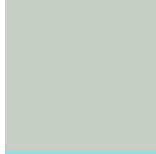
Original Color

150, 220, 194



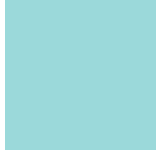
Protanomaly

190, 210, 189



Deuteranomaly

199, 206, 197



Tritanomaly

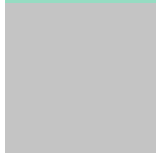
155, 217, 218

Monochromacy



Original Color

150, 220, 194



Achromatopsia

196, 196, 196



Achromatomaly

179, 205, 195

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 150, 220, 194 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, 220, 194)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(150, 220, 194)  
}
```

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, 220, 194) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(150, 220, 194) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 150, 220, 194 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, 220, 194) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(150, 220, 194) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(150, 220, 194)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(150, 220, 194); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(150, 220, 194);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(150, 220,  
194) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 150, 220, 194 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(150, 220, 194) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(150,  
220, 194) }
```

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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