

Converting Colors

RGB(150, 250, 222)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(150, 250, 222) contains.

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Color

RGB(150, 250, 222)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	96FADE
RGB	150, 250, 222
RGB Percent	59%, 98%, 87%
CMY	0.4118, 0.0196, 0.1294
CMYK	0.40, 0.00, 0.11, 0.02
HSL	163°, 91%, 78%
HSV	163°, 40%, 98%
XYZ	59.9481, 80.1292, 81.4141
YIQ	216.9080, -50.6120, -29.9080

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

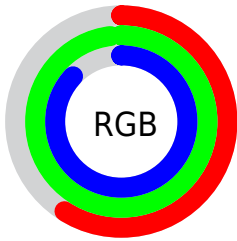
Format	Color
RYB	150, 208, 250
Decimal	9894622
CIELab	91.74, -35.61, 4.24
CIELCh	92, 35.865, 173.218
Yxy	80.1292, 0.2707, 0.3618
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288084702 (0xFF96FADE)
YUV	216.9080, 2.5104, -58.6783
Hunter-Lab	89.5149, -37.1097, 8.7360

Details

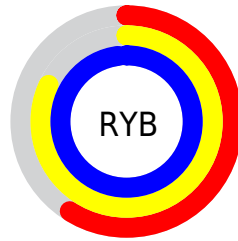
The RGB color **150, 250, 222** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99FFCC**. A complement of this color would be **250, 150, 178**, and the grayscale version is **217, 217, 217**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **208, 255, 255**, and **93, 193, 167** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **125, 250, 215**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **175, 250, 229**.

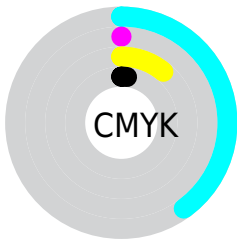
Distribution



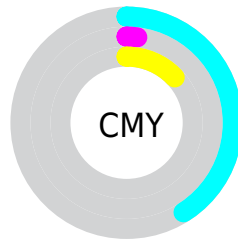
- Red (59%)
- Green (98%)
- Blue (87%)



- Red (59%)
- Yellow (82%)
- Blue (98%)



- Cyan (40%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (11%)
- Black (2%)



- Cyan (41%)
- Magenta (2%)
- Yellow (13%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 150, 250, 222 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, 250, 222 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 150, 250, 222


255, 255, 255


 208, 255, 255


 237, 255, 255


 150, 250, 222


 122, 221, 194

 93, 193, 167

 64, 166, 141

 29, 139, 115

 0, 113, 91

 0, 88, 67

 0, 64, 45

 0, 41, 24

 0, 12, 0

 150, 250, 222

 150, 250, 222

 125, 250, 215

 175, 250, 229

 100, 250, 208

 200, 250, 236

 75, 250, 201

 225, 250, 243

 50, 250, 194

 250, 250, 250

 25, 250, 187

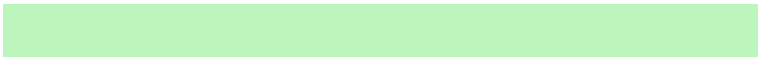
 255, 250, 255

 0, 250, 180

Harmonies

Analogous

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



188, 246, 189



150, 250, 222



125, 250, 255

Triad

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



150, 250, 222



226, 225, 255



255, 215, 177

Complementary

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



150, 250, 222



250, 150, 178

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, 207, 206



150, 250, 222



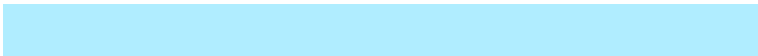
255, 214, 255

Square

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



150, 250, 222



176, 237, 255



255, 207, 241



255, 226, 163

Rectangle

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



150, 250, 222



127, 248, 255



255, 207, 241



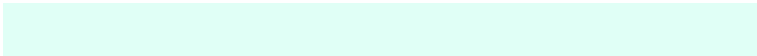
255, 212, 186

Sweetspot

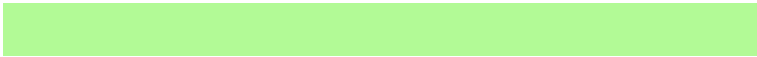
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



150, 250, 222



224, 255, 246



178, 250, 150



110, 128, 123



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



150, 250, 222



133, 255, 221



150, 228, 250



112, 125, 121



0, 189, 136



0, 61, 44

Inverse Universe

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



250, 150, 178



255, 133, 167



250, 172, 150



125, 112, 116



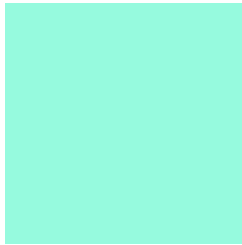
189, 0, 53



61, 0, 17

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 150, 250, 222 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

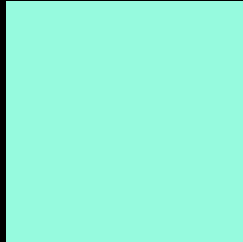
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 250, 222 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

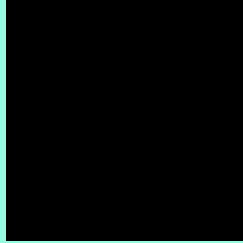
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 250, 222 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 150, 250, 222.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 150, 250, 222.

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





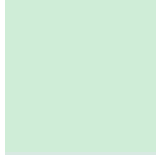
Tritanopia
183, 240, 255

Trichromacy



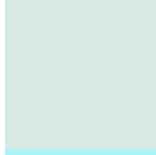
Original Color

150, 250, 222



Protanomaly

207, 237, 215



Deuteranomaly

216, 233, 226



Tritanomaly

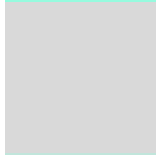
171, 244, 243

Monochromacy



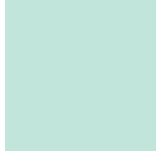
Original Color

150, 250, 222



Achromatopsia

217, 217, 217



Achromatomaly

193, 229, 219

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 150, 250, 222 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, 250, 222)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(150, 250, 222)  
}
```

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, 250, 222) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(150, 250, 222) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 150, 250, 222 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

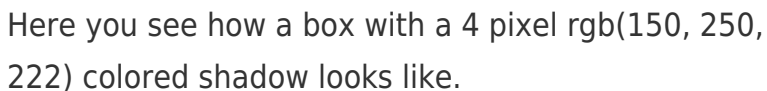
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(150, 250, 222) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(150, 250, 222) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(150, 250, 222)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(150, 250, 222); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(150, 250, 222);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(150, 250,  
222) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 150, 250, 222 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(150, 250, 222) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(150,  
250, 222) }
```

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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