

Converting Colors

RGB(151, 188, 163)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(151, 188, 163) contains.

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Color

RGB(151, 188, 163)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	97BCA3
RGB	151, 188, 163
RGB Percent	59%, 74%, 64%
CMY	0.4078, 0.2627, 0.3608
CMYK	0.20, 0.00, 0.13, 0.26
HSL	139°, 22%, 66%
HSV	139°, 20%, 74%
XYZ	37.3566, 45.1901, 41.4040
YIQ	174.0870, -14.0270, -15.6190

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

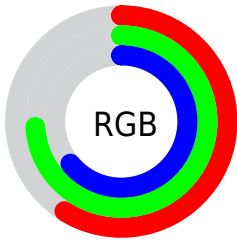
Format	Color
RYB	151, 179, 188
Decimal	9944227
CIELab	73.02, -17.44, 8.58
CIELCh	73, 19.438, 153.804
Yxy	45.1901, 0.3014, 0.3646
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288134307 (0xFF97BCA3)
YUV	174.0870, -5.4659, -20.2473
Hunter-Lab	67.2236, -18.4477, 10.5389

Details

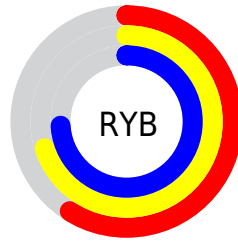
The RGB color **151, 188, 163** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **188, 151, 176**, and the grayscale version is **174, 174, 174**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **206, 244, 218**, and **99, 135, 111** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **132, 188, 150**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **170, 188, 176**.

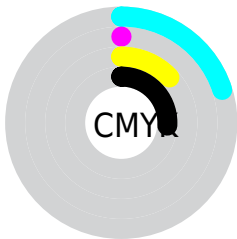
Distribution



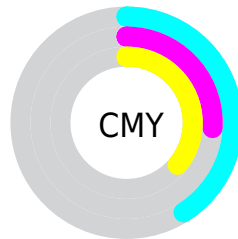
- Red (59%)
- Green (74%)
- Blue (64%)



- Red (59%)
- Yellow (70%)
- Blue (74%)



- Cyan (20%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (13%)
- Black (26%)



- Cyan (41%)
- Magenta (26%)
- Yellow (36%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 151, 188, 163 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 151, 188, 163 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 151, 188, 163


255, 255, 255

 206, 244, 218

 234, 255, 246

 151, 188, 163

 125, 161, 137


 99, 135, 111

 75, 109, 87

 52, 85, 64

 29, 61, 42

 6, 39, 21

 0, 18, 0

 0, 0, 0

 151, 188, 163

 151, 188, 163

■ 132, 188, 150

■ 170, 188, 176

■ 113, 188, 138

■ 189, 188, 188

■ 95, 188, 125

■ 207, 188, 201

■ 76, 188, 112

■ 226, 188, 214

■ 57, 188, 99

■ 245, 188, 227

■ 38, 188, 87

■ 255, 188, 239

■ 19, 188, 74

■ 255, 188, 252

■ 1, 188, 61

■ 255, 188, 255

■ 0, 188, 61

Harmonies

Analogous

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



171, 184, 149



151, 188, 163



136, 190, 181

Triad

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



151, 188, 163



162, 180, 214



216, 168, 160

Complementary

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



151, 188, 163



188, 151, 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.



215, 167, 178



151, 188, 163



185, 174, 209

Square

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



151, 188, 163



141, 185, 211



204, 169, 195



207, 173, 148

Rectangle

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



151, 188, 163



131, 189, 193



204, 169, 195



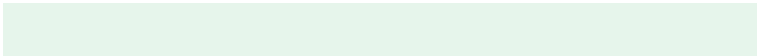
217, 167, 166

Sweetspot

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



151, 188, 163



230, 245, 235



176, 188, 151



114, 122, 117



250, 250, 250



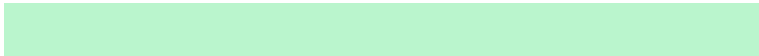
122, 122, 122

Same Dimension

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



151, 188, 163



186, 245, 205



151, 188, 181



85, 94, 88



0, 158, 51



0, 31, 10

Inverse Universe

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



188, 151, 176



245, 186, 226



188, 151, 158



94, 85, 91



158, 0, 107



31, 0, 21

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 151, 188, 163 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 151, 188, 163 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

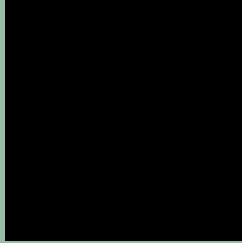
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 151, 188, 163 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 151, 188, 163.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 151, 188, 163.

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](#).

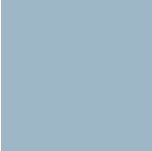
Dichromacy



Original Color
151, 188, 163

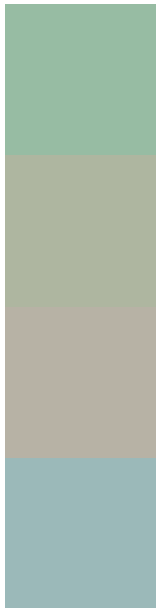
Protanopia
187, 178, 158

Deuteranopia
201, 173, 166



Tritanopia
157, 183, 198

Trichromacy



Original Color
151, 188, 163

Protanomaly
174, 182, 160

Deuteranomaly
183, 178, 165

Tritanomaly
155, 185, 185

Monochromacy



Original Color
151, 188, 163

Achromatopsia
174, 174, 174

Achromatomaly
166, 179, 170

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 151, 188, 163 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(151, 188, 163)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(151, 188, 163)  
}
```

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(151, 188, 163) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(151, 188, 163) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 151, 188, 163 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(151, 188, 163) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(151, 188, 163) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(151, 188, 163)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(151, 188, 163); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(151, 188, 163);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(151, 188,  
163) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 151, 188, 163 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(151, 188, 163) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(151,  
188, 163) }
```

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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