

Converting Colors

RGB(151, 207, 213)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(151, 207, 213) contains.

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Color

RGB(151, 207, 213)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	97CFD5
RGB	151, 207, 213
RGB Percent	59%, 81%, 84%
CMY	0.4078, 0.1882, 0.1647
CMYK	0.29, 0.03, 0.00, 0.16
HSL	186°, 42%, 71%
HSV	186°, 29%, 84%
XYZ	47.0856, 56.0091, 71.2799
YIQ	190.9400, -35.3020, -10.0060

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

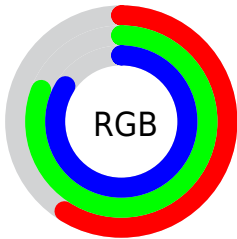
Format	Color
RYB	151, 180, 213
Decimal	9949141
CIELab	79.62, -16.52, -8.80
CIELCh	80, 18.720, 208.037
Yxy	56.0091, 0.2700, 0.3212
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288139221 (0xFF97CFD5)
YUV	190.9400, 10.8756, -35.0274
Hunter-Lab	74.8392, -18.6642, -4.0828

Details

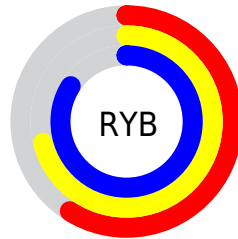
The RGB color **151, 207, 213** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **213, 157, 151**, and the grayscale version is **191, 191, 191**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **207, 255, 255**, and **98, 153, 158** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **130, 205, 213**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **172, 209, 213**.

Distribution



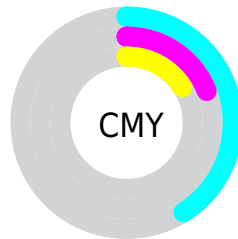
- Red (59%)
- Green (81%)
- Blue (84%)



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



- Cyan (29%)
- Magenta (3%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (16%)



- Cyan (41%)
- Magenta (19%)
- Yellow (16%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 151, 207, 213 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, 207, 213 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 151, 207, 213


255, 255, 255


 207, 255, 255


 236, 255, 255

 151, 207, 213

 124, 179, 185

 98, 153, 158

 72, 127, 132

 45, 101, 107

 16, 77, 83

 0, 54, 60

 0, 33, 38

 0, 1, 18

 0, 0, 0

 151, 207, 213

 151, 207, 213

 130, 205, 213


 172, 209, 213

 108, 203, 213


 194, 211, 213

 87, 201, 213


 215, 213, 213

 66, 199, 213

 236, 215, 213

 45, 197, 213

 255, 217, 213

 23, 195, 213

 255, 219, 213

 2, 193, 213

 255, 221, 213

 0, 192, 213

 255, 223, 213

 255, 226, 213

Harmonies

Analogous

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



157, 207, 195



151, 207, 213



158, 204, 226

Triad

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



151, 207, 213



219, 188, 216



212, 196, 163

Complementary

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



151, 207, 213



213, 157, 151

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.



227, 190, 168



151, 207, 213



231, 185, 199

Square

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



151, 207, 213



199, 193, 228



234, 186, 182



193, 201, 166

Rectangle

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



151, 207, 213



169, 201, 231



234, 186, 182



218, 194, 164

Sweetspot

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



151, 207, 213



232, 253, 255



151, 213, 156



113, 126, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



151, 207, 213



166, 246, 255



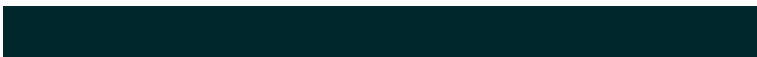
151, 177, 213



96, 106, 107



0, 154, 171



0, 39, 43

Inverse Universe

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



213, 151, 207



255, 166, 246



213, 187, 151



107, 96, 106



171, 0, 154



43, 0, 39

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 151, 207, 213 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

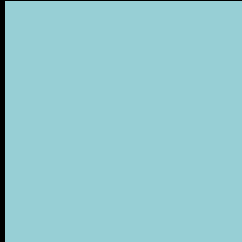
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 207, 213 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

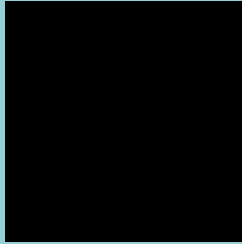
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 207, 213 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 151, 207, 213.

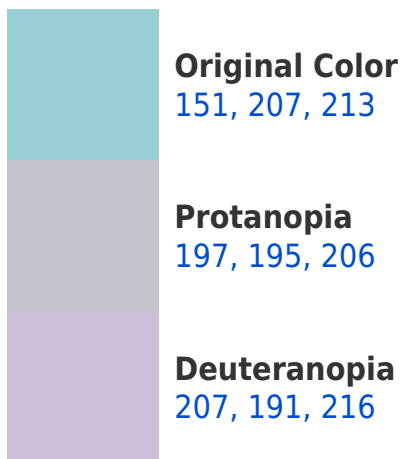


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 151, 207, 213.

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, 206, 222

Trichromacy



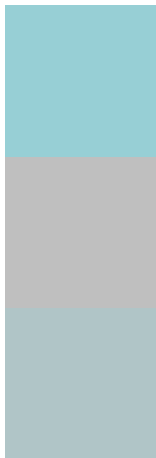
Original Color
151, 207, 213

Protanomaly
180, 199, 209

Deuteranomaly
187, 197, 215

Tritanomaly
152, 206, 219

Monochromacy



Original Color
151, 207, 213

Achromatopsia
191, 191, 191

Achromatomaly
176, 197, 199

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 151, 207, 213 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, 207, 213)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(151, 207, 213)  
}
```

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, 207, 213) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(151, 207, 213) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 151, 207, 213 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, 207, 213) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(151, 207, 213) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(151, 207, 213)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(151, 207, 213); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(151, 207, 213);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(151, 207,  
213) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 151, 207, 213 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(151, 207, 213) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(151,  
207, 213) }
```

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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