

Converting Colors

RGB(152, 221, 212)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(152, 221, 212) contains.

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Color

RGB(152, 221, 212)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	98DDD4
RGB	152, 221, 212
RGB Percent	60%, 87%, 83%
CMY	0.4039, 0.1333, 0.1686
CMYK	0.31, 0.00, 0.04, 0.13
HSL	172°, 50%, 73%
HSV	172°, 31%, 87%
XYZ	50.6890, 63.1418, 71.8033
YIQ	199.3430, -38.2350, -17.4270

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

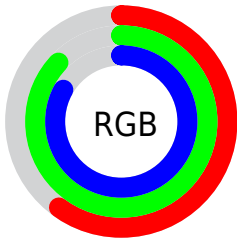
Format	Color
RYB	152, 189, 221
Decimal	10018260
CIELab	83.52, -23.48, -2.50
CIELCh	84, 23.612, 186.085
Yxy	63.1418, 0.2731, 0.3401
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288208340 (0xFF98DDD4)
YUV	199.3430, 6.2399, -41.5198
Hunter-Lab	79.4618, -25.1922, 2.0476

Details

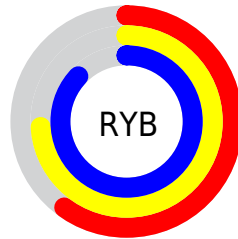
The RGB color **152, 221, 212** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **221, 152, 161**, and the grayscale version is **199, 199, 199**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **208, 255, 255**, and **98, 166, 157** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **130, 221, 209**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **174, 221, 215**.

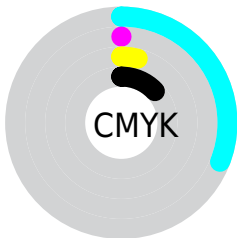
Distribution



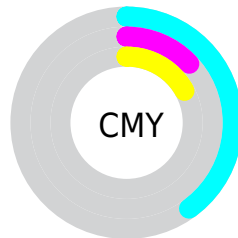
- Red (60%)
- Green (87%)
- Blue (83%)



- Red (60%)
- Yellow (74%)
- Blue (87%)



- Cyan (31%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (4%)
- Black (13%)



- Cyan (40%)
- Magenta (13%)
- Yellow (17%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 152, 221, 212 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 152, 221, 212 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 152, 221, 212

255, 255, 255


 208, 255, 255


 237, 255, 255


 152, 221, 212

 125, 193, 184

 98, 166, 157

 71, 139, 131

 44, 113, 106

 11, 89, 82

 0, 65, 59

 0, 42, 38

 0, 21, 17

 0, 0, 0

 152, 221, 212

 152, 221, 212

 130, 221, 209

 174, 221, 215

 108, 221, 206

 196, 221, 218

 86, 221, 203

 218, 221, 221

 64, 221, 200

 240, 221, 224

 42, 221, 198

 255, 221, 226

 19, 221, 195

 255, 221, 229

 0, 221, 192

 255, 221, 232

 255, 221, 235

 255, 221, 238

Harmonies

Analogous

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



171, 219, 189



152, 221, 212



147, 220, 233

Triad

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



152, 221, 212



218, 201, 244



241, 201, 168

Complementary

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



152, 221, 212



221, 152, 161

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.



253, 195, 183



152, 221, 212



241, 195, 227

Square

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



152, 221, 212



188, 209, 252



253, 192, 204



221, 208, 164

Rectangle

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



152, 221, 212



155, 217, 244



253, 192, 204



246, 198, 172

Sweetspot

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



152, 221, 212



232, 255, 252



161, 221, 152



113, 128, 126



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



152, 221, 212



161, 255, 243



152, 196, 221



99, 110, 108



0, 173, 151



0, 46, 40

Inverse Universe

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



221, 152, 161



255, 161, 173



221, 177, 152



110, 99, 100



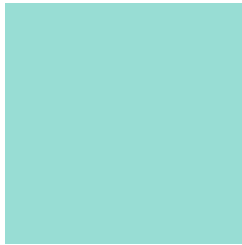
173, 0, 23



46, 0, 6

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 152, 221, 212 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

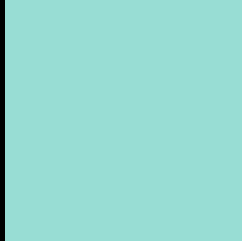
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 152, 221, 212 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

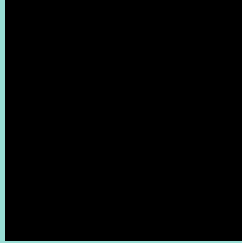
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

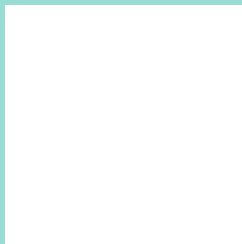
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 152, 221, 212 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 152, 221, 212.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 152, 221, 212.

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





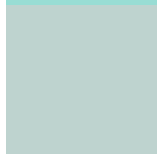
Tritanopia
157, 218, 235

Trichromacy



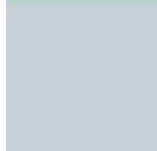
Original Color

152, 221, 212



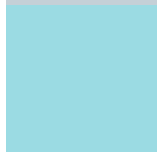
Protanomaly

190, 211, 207



Deuteranomaly

197, 208, 215



Tritanomaly

155, 219, 227

Monochromacy



Original Color

152, 221, 212



Achromatopsia

199, 199, 199



Achromatomaly

182, 207, 204

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 152, 221, 212 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(152, 221, 212)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(152, 221, 212)  
}
```

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(152, 221, 212) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(152, 221, 212) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 152, 221, 212 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(152, 221, 212) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(152, 221, 212) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(152, 221, 212)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(152, 221, 212); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(152, 221, 212); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(152, 221, 212) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 152, 221, 212 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(152, 221, 212) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(152,  
221, 212) }
```

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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