

Converting Colors

RGB(152, 228, 228)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(152, 228, 228) contains.

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Color

RGB(152, 228, 228)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	98E4E4
RGB	152, 228, 228
RGB Percent	60%, 89%, 89%
CMY	0.4039, 0.1059, 0.1059
CMYK	0.33, 0.00, 0.00, 0.11
HSL	180°, 58%, 75%
HSV	180°, 33%, 89%
XYZ	54.6959, 67.7636, 83.5957
YIQ	205.2760, -45.2960, -16.1120

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

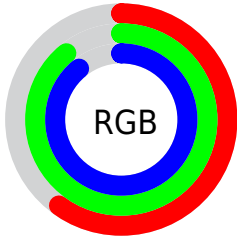
Format	Color
RYB	152, 190, 228
Decimal	10020068
CIELab	85.89, -23.29, -7.47
CIELCh	86, 24.453, 197.777
Yxy	67.7636, 0.2654, 0.3289
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288210148 (0xFF98E4E4)
YUV	205.2760, 11.2029, -46.7231
Hunter-Lab	82.3187, -25.4550, -2.5867

Details

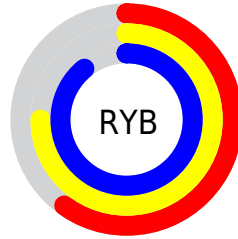
The RGB color **152, 228, 228** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **228, 152, 152**, and the grayscale version is **205, 205, 205**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **209, 255, 255**, and **97, 172, 173** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **129, 228, 228**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **175, 228, 228**.

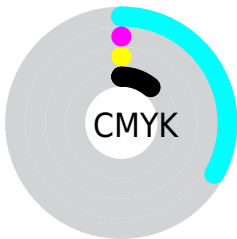
Distribution



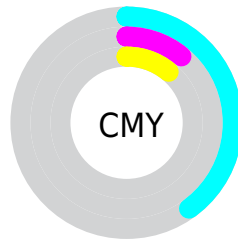
- Red (60%)
- Green (89%)
- Blue (89%)



- Red (60%)
- Yellow (75%)
- Blue (89%)



- Cyan (33%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (11%)



- Cyan (40%)
- Magenta (11%)
- Yellow (11%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 152, 228, 228 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, 228, 228 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 152, 228, 228


255, 255, 255


 209, 255, 255


 238, 255, 255

 152, 228, 228

 124, 200, 200

 97, 172, 173

 69, 146, 146

 40, 120, 120

 0, 95, 96

 0, 71, 72

 0, 48, 50

 0, 29, 29

 0, 0, 1

 152, 228, 228

 152, 228, 228

 129, 228, 228

 175, 228, 228

 106, 228, 228

 198, 228, 228

 84, 228, 228

 220, 228, 228

 61, 228, 228

 243, 228, 228

 38, 228, 228

 255, 228, 228

 15, 228, 228

 0, 228, 228

Harmonies

Analogous

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



167, 227, 204



152, 228, 228



155, 225, 248

Triad

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



152, 228, 228



235, 204, 246



241, 210, 170

Complementary

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



152, 228, 228



228, 152, 152

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, 203, 181



152, 228, 228



255, 199, 225

Square

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



152, 228, 228



206, 212, 255



255, 199, 202



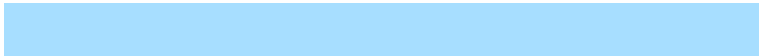
218, 218, 171

Rectangle

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



152, 228, 228



167, 222, 255



255, 199, 202



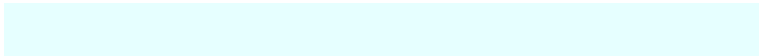
248, 207, 173

Sweetspot

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



152, 228, 228



230, 255, 255



152, 228, 152



112, 128, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



152, 228, 228



153, 255, 255



152, 190, 228



103, 115, 115



0, 179, 179



0, 51, 51

Inverse Universe

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



228, 152, 228



255, 153, 255



228, 190, 152



115, 103, 115



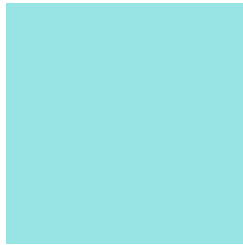
179, 0, 179



51, 0, 51

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 152, 228, 228 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

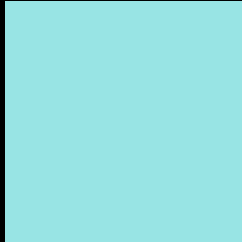
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 228, 228 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, 228, 228 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 152, 228, 228.

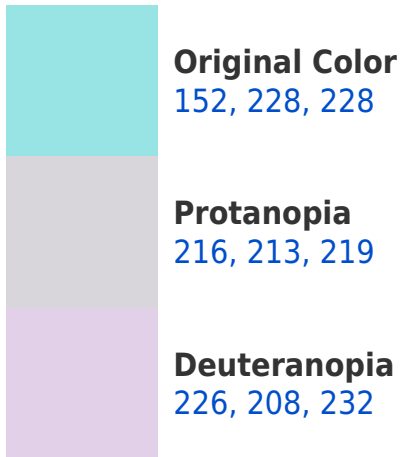


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 152, 228, 228.

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



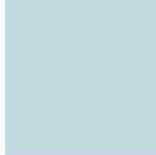


Tritanopia
156, 226, 244

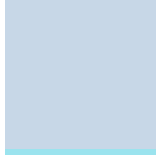
Trichromacy



Original Color
152, 228, 228



Protanomaly
193, 218, 222



Deuteranomaly
199, 215, 231

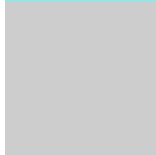


Tritanomaly
155, 227, 238

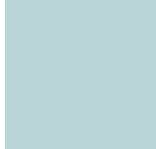
Monochromacy



Original Color
152, 228, 228



Achromatopsia
205, 205, 205



Achromatomaly
186, 213, 213

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 152, 228, 228 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, 228, 228)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(152, 228, 228)  
}
```

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, 228, 228) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(152, 228, 228) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 152, 228, 228 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, 228, 228) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(152, 228, 228) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(152, 228, 228)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(152, 228, 228); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(152, 228, 228); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(152, 228, 228) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 152, 228, 228 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(152, 228, 228) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(152,  
228, 228) }
```

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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