

Converting Colors

RGB(153, 202, 183)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(153, 202, 183) contains.

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Color

RGB(153, 202, 183)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	99CAB7
RGB	153, 202, 183
RGB Percent	60%, 79%, 72%
CMY	0.4000, 0.2078, 0.2824
CMYK	0.24, 0.00, 0.09, 0.21
HSL	157°, 32%, 70%
HSV	157°, 24%, 79%
XYZ	42.8046, 52.4323, 52.6641
YIQ	185.1830, -23.1050, -16.2970

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

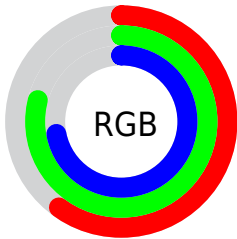
Format	Color
R _{YB}	153, 183, 202
Decimal	10078903
CIE Lab	77.54, -19.93, 4.28
CIE LCh	78, 20.383, 167.879
Yxy	52.4323, 0.2894, 0.3545
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288268983 (0xFF99CAB7)
YUV	185.1830, -1.0762, -28.2245
Hunter-Lab	72.4101, -21.1989, 7.5653

Details

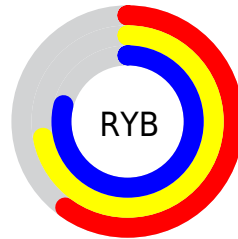
The RGB color **153, 202, 183** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **202, 153, 172**, and the grayscale version is **185, 185, 185**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **208, 255, 239**, and **101, 148, 130** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **133, 202, 175**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **173, 202, 191**.

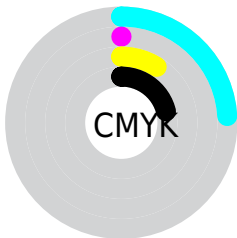
Distribution



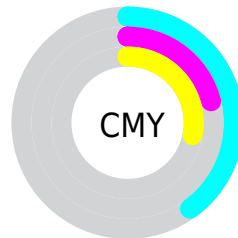
- Red (60%)
- Green (79%)
- Blue (72%)



- Red (60%)
- Yellow (72%)
- Blue (79%)



- Cyan (24%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (9%)
- Black (21%)



- Cyan (40%)
- Magenta (21%)
- Yellow (28%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 153, 202, 183 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 153, 202, 183 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 153, 202, 183

255, 255, 255


 208, 255, 239


 237, 255, 255

 153, 202, 183

 126, 175, 156

 101, 148, 130

 76, 122, 105

 51, 97, 81

 27, 73, 58

 0, 50, 36

 0, 30, 15

 0, 0, 0

 153, 202, 183

 153, 202, 183

 133, 202, 175

 173, 202, 191

 113, 202, 167

 193, 202, 199

 92, 202, 160

 214, 202, 206

 72, 202, 152

 234, 202, 214

 52, 202, 144

 254, 202, 222

 32, 202, 136

 255, 202, 230

 12, 202, 128

 255, 202, 238

 0, 202, 124

 255, 202, 246

 255, 202, 253

Harmonies

Analogous

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



173, 199, 166



153, 202, 183



141, 202, 202

Triad

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



153, 202, 183



185, 189, 227



227, 182, 164

Complementary

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



153, 202, 183



202, 153, 172

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.



231, 179, 181



153, 202, 183



209, 183, 217

Square

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



153, 202, 183



161, 196, 228



225, 179, 200



214, 188, 155

Rectangle

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



153, 202, 183



141, 201, 214



225, 179, 200



229, 180, 169

Sweetspot

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



153, 202, 183



237, 255, 248



173, 202, 153



117, 128, 124



0, 0, 0



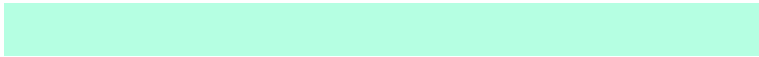
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



153, 202, 183



181, 255, 226



153, 197, 202



92, 102, 98



0, 166, 101



0, 38, 23

Inverse Universe

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



202, 153, 172



255, 181, 210



202, 158, 153



102, 92, 96



166, 0, 64



38, 0, 15

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 153, 202, 183 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

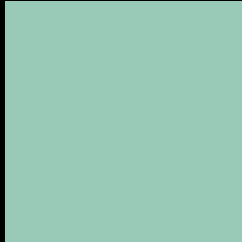
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 153, 202, 183 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

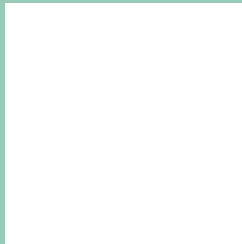
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 153, 202, 183 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 153, 202, 183.

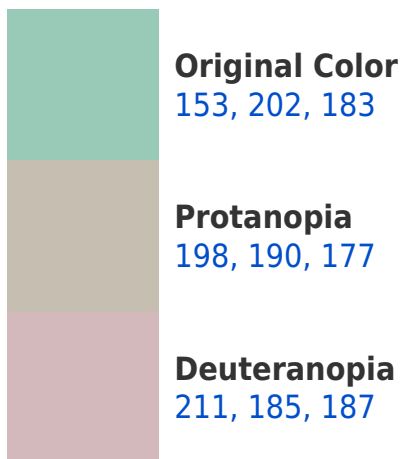


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 153, 202, 183.

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](#).

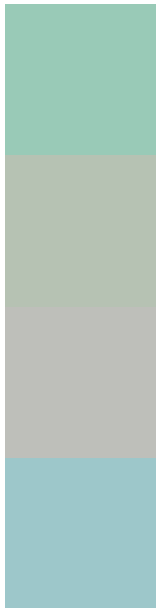
Dichromacy





Tritanopia
159, 198, 213

Trichromacy



Original Color
153, 202, 183

Protanomaly
182, 194, 179

Deuteranomaly
190, 191, 186

Tritanomaly
157, 199, 202

Monochromacy



Original Color
153, 202, 183

Achromatopsia
185, 185, 185

Achromatomaly
173, 191, 184

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 153, 202, 183 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(153, 202, 183)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(153, 202, 183)  
}
```

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(153, 202, 183) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(153, 202, 183) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 153, 202, 183 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(153, 202, 183) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(153, 202, 183) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(153, 202, 183)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(153, 202, 183); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(153, 202, 183);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(153, 202,  
183) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 153, 202, 183 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(153, 202, 183) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(153,  
202, 183) }
```

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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