

Converting Colors

RGB(153, 202, 189)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(153, 202, 189) contains.

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Color

RGB(153, 202, 189)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1	
Format	Color
Hex	99CABD
RGB	153, 202, 189
RGB Percent	60%, 79%, 74%
CMY	0.4000, 0.2078, 0.2588
CMYK	0.24, 0.00, 0.06, 0.21
HSL	164°, 32%, 70%
HSV	164°, 24%, 79%
XYZ	43.4427, 52.6875, 56.0241
YIQ	185.8670, -25.0310, -14.4310

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

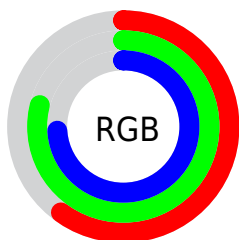
Format	Color
RYB	153, 181, 202
Decimal	10078909
CIELab	77.69, -18.69, 1.27
CIELCh	78, 18.730, 176.109
Yxy	52.6875, 0.2855, 0.3463
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288268989 (0xFF99CABD)
YUV	185.8670, 1.5446, -28.8244
Hunter-Lab	72.5861, -20.1938, 5.0485

Details

The RGB color **153, 202, 189** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **202, 153, 166**, and the grayscale version is **186, 186, 186**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **208, 255, 245**, and **101, 148, 136** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **133, 202, 184**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **173, 202, 194**.

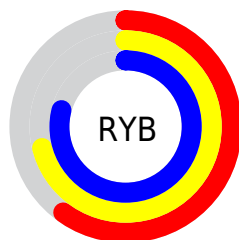
Distribution



Red (60%)

Green (79%)

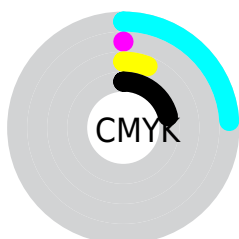
Blue (74%)



Red (60%)

Yellow (71%)

Blue (79%)

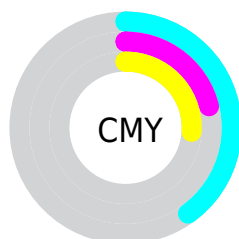


Cyan (24%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (6%)

Black (21%)



Cyan (40%)

Magenta (21%)

Yellow (26%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 153, 202, 189 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, 189 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 153, 202, 189


255, 255, 255


 208, 255, 245


 237, 255, 255

 153, 202, 189

 126, 175, 162

 101, 148, 136

 76, 122, 110

 51, 97, 86

 26, 73, 63

 0, 50, 41

 0, 30, 21

 0, 0, 0

 153, 202, 189

 153, 202, 189

 133, 202, 184

 173, 202, 194

 113, 202, 178

 193, 202, 200

 92, 202, 173

 214, 202, 205

 72, 202, 168

 234, 202, 210

 52, 202, 162

 254, 202, 216

 32, 202, 157

 255, 202, 221

 12, 202, 151

 255, 202, 227

 0, 202, 148

 255, 202, 232

 255, 202, 237

Harmonies

Analogous

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



169, 200, 172



153, 202, 189



146, 202, 207

Triad

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



153, 202, 189



192, 188, 223



222, 184, 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, 189



202, 153, 166

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.



229, 181, 177



153, 202, 189



213, 183, 212

Square

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



153, 202, 189



170, 194, 226



225, 180, 195



208, 190, 158

Rectangle

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



153, 202, 189



148, 200, 216



225, 180, 195



225, 183, 168

Sweetspot

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



153, 202, 189



237, 255, 250



166, 202, 153



117, 128, 125



0, 0, 0



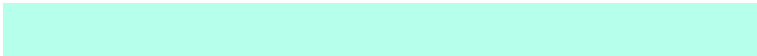
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



153, 202, 189



181, 255, 235



153, 191, 202



92, 102, 99



0, 166, 122



0, 38, 28

Inverse Universe

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



202, 153, 166



255, 181, 201



202, 164, 153



102, 92, 95



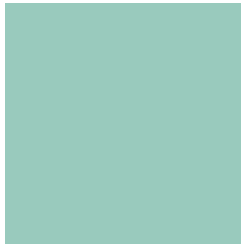
166, 0, 44



38, 0, 10

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 153, 202, 189 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

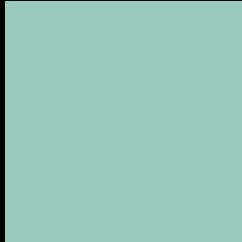
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 189 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

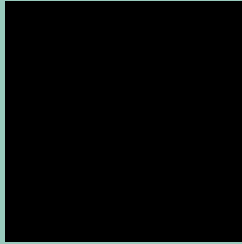
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

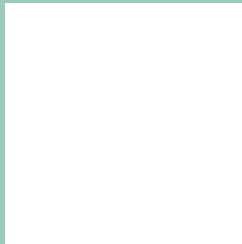
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 153, 202, 189 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 153, 202, 189.

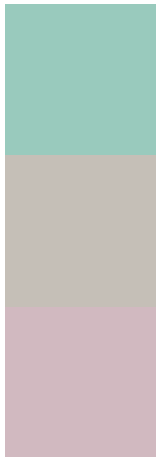


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 153, 202, 189.

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

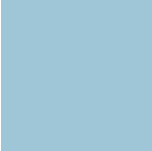
153, 202, 189

Protanopia

197, 191, 183

Deuteranopia

209, 185, 192



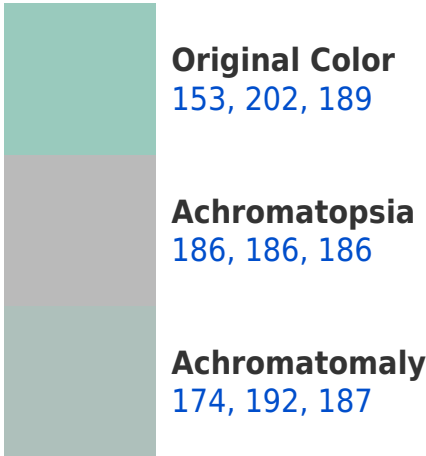
Tritanopia

158, 198, 214

Trichromacy



Monochromacy



CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 153, 202, 189 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, 189)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(153, 202, 189)  
}
```

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, 189) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(153, 202, 189) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 153, 202, 189 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, 189) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(153, 202, 189) }
```

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, 189)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(153, 202, 189); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(153, 202, 189);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(153, 202,  
189) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 153, 202, 189 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, 189) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(153,  
202, 189) }
```

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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