

Converting Colors

RGB(153, 214, 208)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(153, 214, 208) contains.

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Color

RGB(153, 214, 208)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	99D6D0
RGB	153, 214, 208
RGB Percent	60%, 84%, 82%
CMY	0.4000, 0.1608, 0.1843
CMYK	0.29, 0.00, 0.03, 0.16
HSL	174°, 43%, 72%
HSV	174°, 29%, 84%
XYZ	48.5686, 59.4195, 68.5838
YIQ	195.0770, -34.4300, -14.7980

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

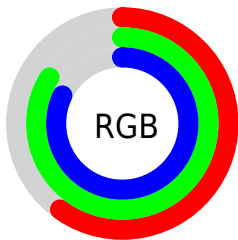
Format	Color
RYB	153, 185, 214
Decimal	10082000
CIELab	81.52, -20.61, -3.30
CIELCh	82, 20.876, 189.098
Yxy	59.4195, 0.2751, 0.3365
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288272080 (0xFF99D6D0)
YUV	195.0770, 6.3710, -36.9015
Hunter-Lab	77.0840, -22.4290, 1.2069

Details

The RGB color **153, 214, 208** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **214, 153, 159**, and the grayscale version is **195, 195, 195**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **209, 255, 255**, and **100, 159, 154** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **132, 214, 206**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **174, 214, 210**.

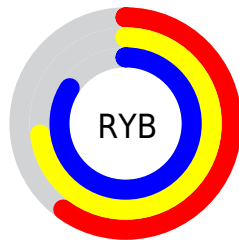
Distribution



Red (60%)

Green (84%)

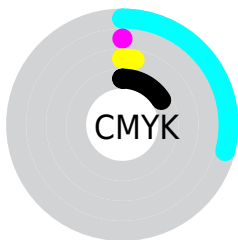
Blue (82%)



Red (60%)

Yellow (73%)

Blue (84%)

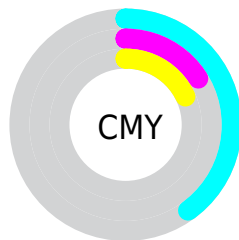


Cyan (29%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (3%)

Black (16%)



Cyan (40%)

Magenta (16%)

Yellow (18%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 153, 214, 208 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, 214, 208 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 153, 214, 208


255, 255, 255


 209, 255, 255

 238, 255, 255

 153, 214, 208

 126, 186, 180

 100, 159, 154


 74, 133, 128

 48, 107, 103

 19, 83, 79

 0, 60, 56

 0, 37, 35

 0, 11, 13

 0, 0, 0

■ 153, 214, 208

■ 153, 214, 208

■ 132, 214, 206

■ 174, 214, 210

■ 110, 214, 204

■ 196, 214, 212

■ 89, 214, 202

■ 217, 214, 214

■ 67, 214, 200

■ 239, 214, 216

■ 46, 214, 197

■ 255, 214, 219

■ 25, 214, 195

■ 255, 214, 221

■ 3, 214, 193

■ 255, 214, 223

■ 0, 214, 193

■ 255, 214, 225

■ 255, 214, 227

Harmonies

Analogous

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



168, 213, 188



153, 214, 208



151, 213, 226

Triad

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



153, 214, 208



214, 196, 233



230, 197, 167

Complementary

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



153, 214, 208



214, 153, 159

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.



242, 191, 179



153, 214, 208



233, 191, 217

Square

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



153, 214, 208



188, 202, 241



243, 189, 197



212, 203, 164

Rectangle

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



153, 214, 208



158, 210, 235



243, 189, 197



235, 195, 170

Sweetspot

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



153, 214, 208



232, 255, 253



159, 214, 153



113, 128, 126



0, 0, 0



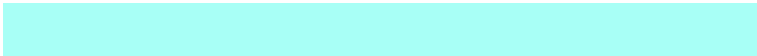
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



153, 214, 208



168, 255, 246



153, 190, 214



96, 107, 106



0, 171, 154



0, 43, 39

Inverse Universe

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



214, 153, 159



255, 168, 177



214, 177, 153



107, 96, 97



171, 0, 17



43, 0, 4

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 153, 214, 208 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

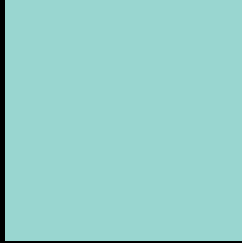
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 214, 208 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

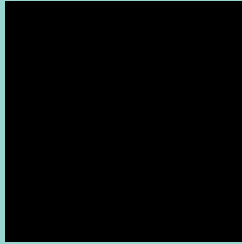
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 214, 208 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 153, 214, 208.

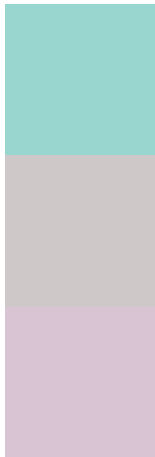


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 153, 214, 208.

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, 214, 208

Protanopia
206, 201, 200

Deuteranopia
217, 196, 212



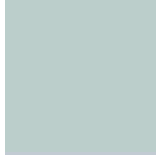
Tritanopia
157, 211, 228

Trichromacy



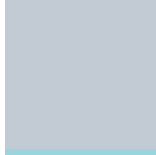
Original Color

153, 214, 208



Protanomaly

187, 206, 203



Deuteranomaly

194, 203, 211



Tritanomaly

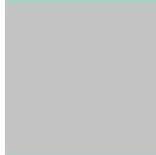
156, 212, 221

Monochromacy



Original Color

153, 214, 208



Achromatopsia

195, 195, 195



Achromatomaly

180, 202, 200

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 153, 214, 208 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, 214, 208)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(153, 214, 208)  
}
```

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, 214, 208) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(153, 214, 208) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 153, 214, 208 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, 214, 208) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(153, 214, 208) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(153, 214, 208)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(153, 214, 208); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(153, 214, 208);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(153, 214,  
208) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 153, 214, 208 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(153, 214, 208) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(153,  
214, 208) }
```

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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