

# Converting Colors

RGB(153, 218, 224)

Have a look what the booklet for  
RGB(153, 218, 224) contains.

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# **Color**

**RGB(153, 218, 224)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	99DAE0
RGB	153, 218, 224
RGB Percent	60%, 85%, 88%
CMY	0.4000, 0.1451, 0.1216
CMYK	0.32, 0.03, 0.00, 0.12
HSL	185°, 53%, 74%
HSV	185°, 32%, 88%
XYZ	51.6628, 62.2969, 79.8226
YIQ	199.2490, -40.6660, -11.9140

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

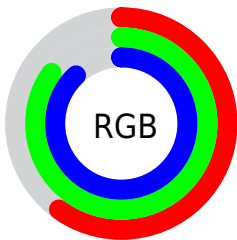
Format	Color
<b>RYB</b>	153, 187, 224
Decimal	10083040
CIELab	83.07, -18.98, -9.52
CIELCh	83, 21.234, 206.652
Yxy	62.2969, 0.2666, 0.3215
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288273120 (0xFF99DAE0)
YUV	199.2490, 12.2022, -40.5604
Hunter-Lab	78.9284, -21.2870, -4.7118

# Details

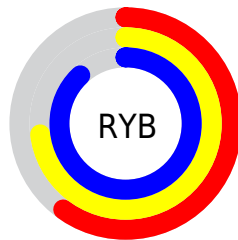
The RGB color **153, 218, 224** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **224, 159, 153**, and the grayscale version is **199, 199, 199**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **209, 255, 255**, and **99, 163, 169** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **131, 216, 224**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **175, 220, 224**.

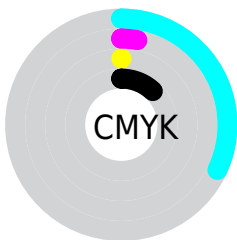
# Distribution



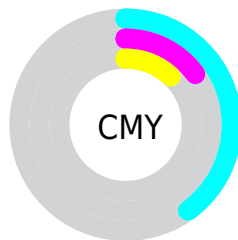
- Red (60%)
- Green (85%)
- Blue (88%)



- Red (60%)
- Yellow (73%)
- Blue (88%)



- Cyan (32%)
- Magenta (3%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (12%)



- Cyan (40%)
- Magenta (15%)
- Yellow (12%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 153, 218, 224 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, 218, 224 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 153, 218, 224


255, 255, 255


 209, 255, 255


 238, 255, 255

 153, 218, 224

 126, 190, 196

 99, 163, 169

 72, 137, 142

 44, 111, 117

 10, 86, 92

 0, 63, 69


 0, 41, 46

 0, 20, 26

 0, 0, 0

 153, 218, 224

 153, 218, 224

 131, 216, 224

 175, 220, 224

 108, 214, 224

 198, 222, 224

 86, 212, 224

 220, 224, 224

 63, 210, 224

 243, 226, 224

 41, 209, 224

 255, 227, 224

 19, 207, 224

 255, 229, 224

 0, 205, 224

 255, 231, 224

 255, 233, 224

 255, 235, 224

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



161, 218, 204



153, 218, 224



160, 215, 240

# Triad

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



153, 218, 224



231, 196, 229



225, 205, 167

# Complementary

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



153, 218, 224



224, 159, 153

# 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.



241, 198, 174



153, 218, 224



245, 193, 210

# Square

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



153, 218, 224



208, 203, 242



249, 194, 190



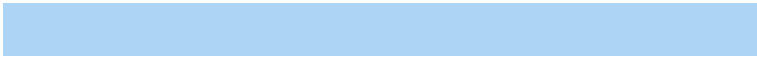
203, 211, 171

# Rectangle

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



153, 218, 224



173, 211, 245



249, 194, 190



231, 203, 168



# Sweetspot

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



153, 218, 224



230, 253, 255



153, 224, 159



112, 126, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128



# Same Dimension

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



153, 218, 224



158, 247, 255



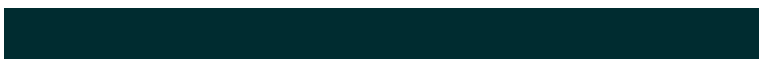
153, 183, 224



101, 111, 112



0, 161, 176



0, 44, 48



# Inverse Universe

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



224, 153, 218



255, 158, 247



224, 194, 153



112, 101, 111



176, 0, 161

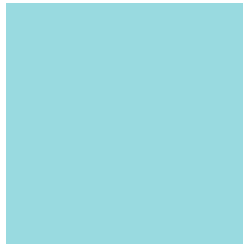


48, 0, 44



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 153, 218, 224 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

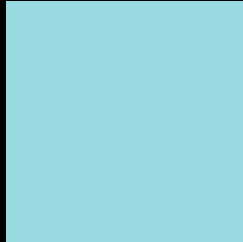
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 218, 224 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

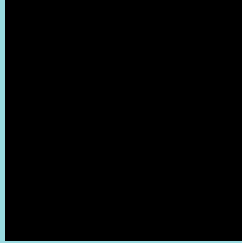
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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



## RGB 153, 218, 224 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 153, 218, 224.

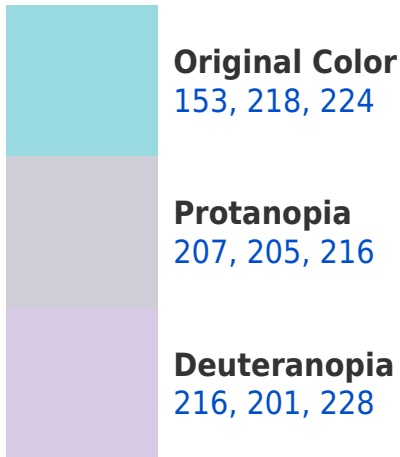


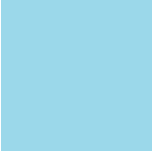
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 153, 218, 224.

# 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





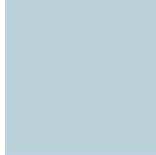
**Tritanopia**  
155, 216, 234

# Trichromacy



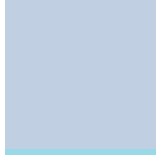
**Original Color**

153, 218, 224



**Protanomaly**

187, 210, 219



**Deuteranomaly**

193, 207, 227



**Tritanomaly**

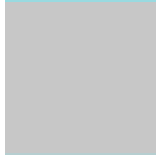
154, 217, 230

# Monochromacy



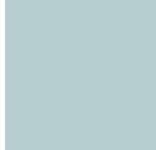
**Original Color**

153, 218, 224



**Achromatopsia**

199, 199, 199



**Achromatomaly**

182, 206, 208

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 153, 218, 224 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, 218, 224)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(153, 218, 224)  
}
```

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, 218, 224) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(153, 218, 224) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 153, 218, 224 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, 218, 224) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(153, 218, 224) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(153, 218, 224)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(153, 218, 224); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(153, 218, 224);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(153, 218,  
224) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 153, 218, 224 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(153, 218, 224) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(153,  
218, 224) }
```

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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