

Converting Colors

RGB(153, 255, 220)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(153, 255, 220) contains.

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Color

RGB(153, 255, 220)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	99FFDC
RGB	153, 255, 220
RGB Percent	60%, 100%, 86%
CMY	0.4000, 0.0000, 0.1373
CMYK	0.40, 0.00, 0.14, 0.00
HSL	159°, 100%, 80%
HSV	159°, 40%, 100%
XYZ	61.8151, 83.4596, 80.5615
YIQ	220.5120, -49.5570, -32.5090

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

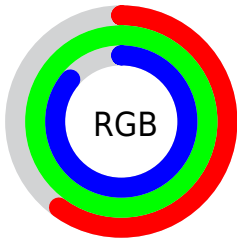
Format	Color
R _{YB}	153, 215, 255
Decimal	10092508
CIE _{Lab}	93.22, -37.56, 7.41
CIE _{LCh}	93, 38.279, 168.838
Yxy	83.4596, 0.2737, 0.3696
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288282588 (0xFF99FFDC)
YUV	220.5120, -0.2524, -59.2080
Hunter-Lab	91.3562, -39.0934, 11.6651

Details

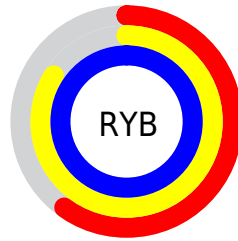
The RGB color **153, 255, 220** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99FFCC**. A complement of this color would be **255, 153, 188**, and the grayscale version is **221, 221, 221**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **211, 255, 255**, and **96, 198, 165** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **128, 255, 211**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **179, 255, 229**.

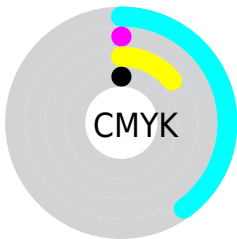
Distribution



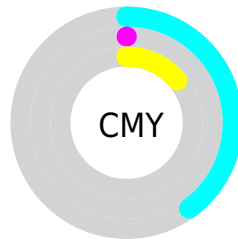
- Red (60%)
- Green (100%)
- Blue (86%)



- Red (60%)
- Yellow (84%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (40%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (14%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (40%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (14%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 153, 255, 220 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, 255, 220 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 153, 255, 220

 153, 255, 220


255, 255, 255


 125, 226, 192


 211, 255, 255

 96, 198, 165

 240, 255, 255

 67, 170, 139

 33, 143, 113

 0, 117, 89

 0, 92, 65

 0, 67, 43

 0, 45, 23

 0, 19, 0

■ 153, 255, 220

■ 153, 255, 220

■ 128, 255, 211

■ 179, 255, 229

■ 102, 255, 203

■ 204, 255, 238

■ 77, 255, 194

■ 230, 255, 246

■ 51, 255, 185

255, 255, 255

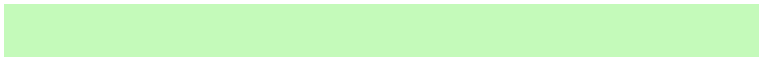
■ 25, 255, 176

■ 0, 255, 168

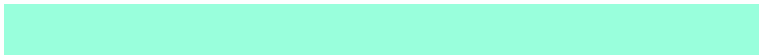
Harmonies

Analogous

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



196, 250, 186



153, 255, 220



121, 255, 255

Triad

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



153, 255, 220



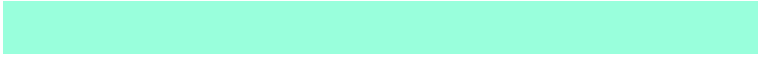
222, 231, 255



255, 216, 182

Complementary

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



153, 255, 220



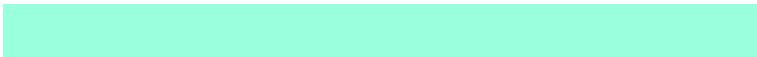
255, 153, 188

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, 209, 213



153, 255, 220



255, 218, 255

Square

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



153, 255, 220



167, 243, 255



255, 209, 251



255, 228, 164

Rectangle

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



153, 255, 220



118, 254, 255



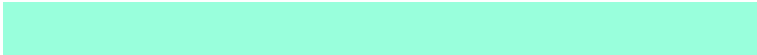
255, 209, 251



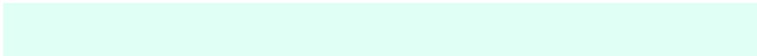
255, 213, 191

Sweetspot

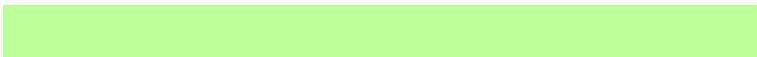
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



153, 255, 220



224, 255, 245



189, 255, 153



110, 128, 121



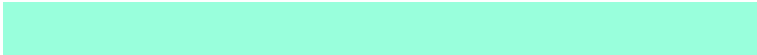
0, 0, 0



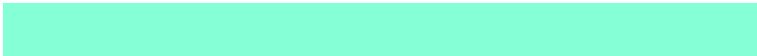
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



153, 255, 220



133, 255, 213



153, 240, 255



115, 128, 123



0, 191, 126



0, 64, 42

Inverse Universe

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



255, 153, 188



255, 133, 175



255, 168, 153



128, 115, 119



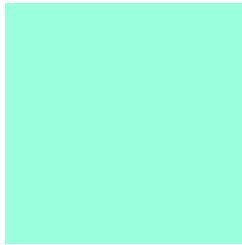
191, 0, 66



64, 0, 22

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 153, 255, 220 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

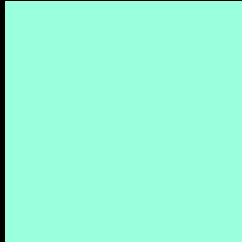
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 255, 220 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

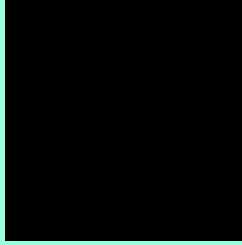
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

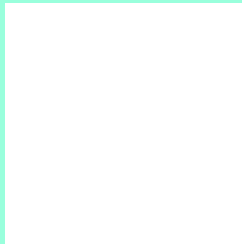
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 153, 255, 220 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 153, 255, 220.

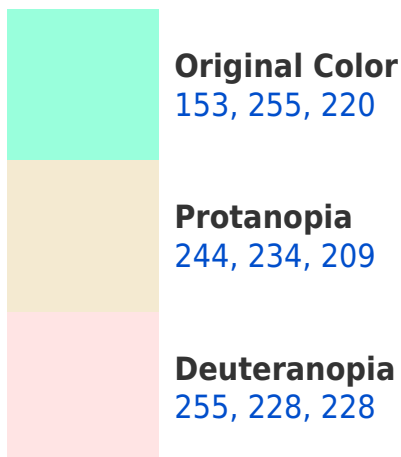


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 153, 255, 220.

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



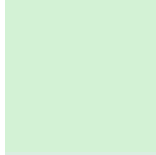


Tritanopia
197, 243, 255

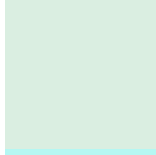
Trichromacy



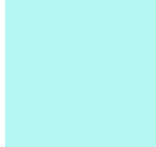
Original Color
153, 255, 220



Protanomaly
211, 242, 213



Deuteranomaly
218, 238, 225

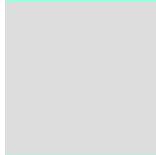


Tritanomaly
181, 247, 242

Monochromacy



Original Color
153, 255, 220



Achromatopsia
221, 221, 221



Achromatomaly
196, 233, 221

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 153, 255, 220 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, 255, 220)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(153, 255, 220)  
}
```

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, 255, 220) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(153, 255, 220) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 153, 255, 220 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, 255, 220) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(153, 255, 220) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(153, 255, 220)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(153, 255, 220); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(153, 255, 220);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(153, 255,  
220) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 153, 255, 220 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(153, 255, 220) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(153,  
255, 220) }
```

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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