

Converting Colors

RGB(154, 217, 208)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(154, 217, 208) contains.

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Color

RGB(154, 217, 208)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9AD9D0
RGB	154, 217, 208
RGB Percent	60%, 85%, 82%
CMY	0.3961, 0.1490, 0.1843
CMYK	0.29, 0.00, 0.04, 0.15
HSL	171°, 45%, 73%
HSV	171°, 29%, 85%
XYZ	49.5244, 61.0498, 68.8481
YIQ	197.1370, -34.6590, -16.1550

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

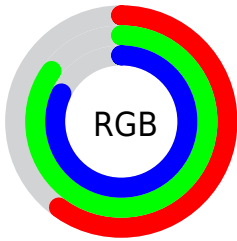
Format	Color
RYB	154, 188, 217
Decimal	10148304
CIELab	82.41, -21.82, -2.00
CIElCh	82, 21.909, 185.230
Yxy	61.0498, 0.2760, 0.3403
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288338384 (0xFF9AD9D0)
YUV	197.1370, 5.3555, -37.8311
Hunter-Lab	78.1344, -23.5953, 2.4507

Details

The RGB color **154, 217, 208** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **217, 154, 163**, and the grayscale version is **197, 197, 197**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **210, 255, 255**, and **100, 162, 154** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **132, 217, 205**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **176, 217, 211**.

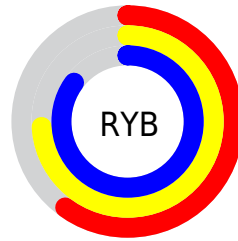
Distribution



Red (60%)

Green (85%)

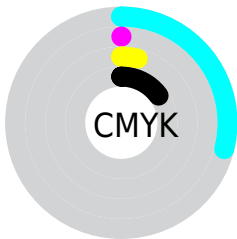
Blue (82%)



Red (60%)

Yellow (74%)

Blue (85%)

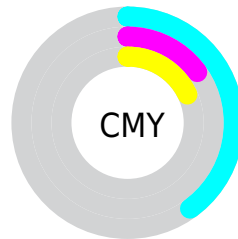


Cyan (29%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (4%)

Black (15%)



Cyan (40%)

Magenta (15%)

Yellow (18%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 154, 217, 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 154, 217, 208 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 154, 217, 208


255, 255, 255


 210, 255, 255


 239, 255, 255

 154, 217, 208

 127, 189, 180

 100, 162, 154


 74, 136, 128

 48, 110, 103

 19, 85, 79

 0, 62, 56

 0, 40, 35

 0, 16, 13

 0, 0, 0

 154, 217, 208

 154, 217, 208

 132, 217, 205

 176, 217, 211


 111, 217, 202

 197, 217, 214

 89, 217, 199

 219, 217, 217

 67, 217, 196

 241, 217, 220

 46, 217, 193

 255, 217, 224

 24, 217, 189

 255, 217, 227

 2, 217, 186

 255, 217, 230

 0, 217, 186

 255, 217, 233

 255, 217, 236

Harmonies

Analogous

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



171, 215, 187



154, 217, 208



149, 216, 228

Triad

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



154, 217, 208



213, 199, 239



236, 198, 168

Complementary

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



154, 217, 208



217, 154, 163

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.



247, 193, 182



154, 217, 208



235, 193, 223

Square

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



154, 217, 208



186, 206, 246



247, 191, 202



217, 205, 164

Rectangle

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



154, 217, 208



156, 213, 238



247, 191, 202



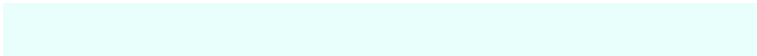
241, 196, 172

Sweetspot

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



154, 217, 208



232, 255, 252



163, 217, 154



113, 128, 125



0, 0, 0



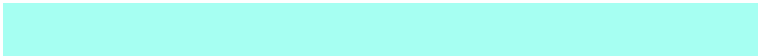
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



154, 217, 208



166, 255, 242



154, 195, 217



99, 110, 108



0, 173, 149



0, 46, 39

Inverse Universe

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



217, 154, 163



255, 166, 178



217, 176, 154



110, 99, 100



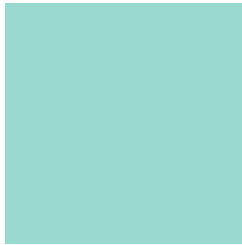
173, 0, 25



46, 0, 7

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 154, 217, 208 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

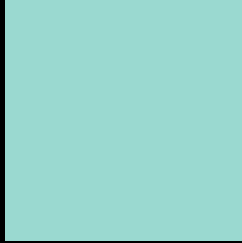
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 154, 217, 208 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

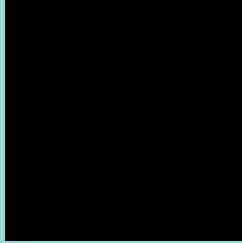
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

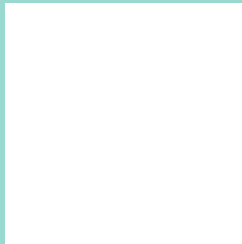
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 154, 217, 208 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 154, 217, 208.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 154, 217, 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





Tritanopia
159, 214, 231

Trichromacy



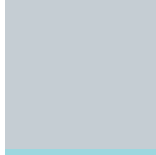
Original Color

154, 217, 208



Protanomaly

189, 208, 203



Deuteranomaly

197, 205, 211



Tritanomaly

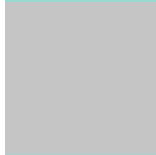
157, 215, 223

Monochromacy



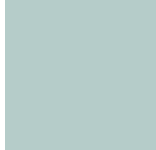
Original Color

154, 217, 208



Achromatopsia

197, 197, 197



Achromatomaly

181, 204, 201

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 154, 217, 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(154, 217, 208)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(154, 217, 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(154, 217, 208) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(154, 217, 208) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 154, 217, 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(154, 217, 208) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(154, 217, 208) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(154, 217, 208)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(154, 217, 208); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(154, 217, 208);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(154, 217,  
208) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 154, 217, 208 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(154, 217, 208) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(154,  
217, 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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