

Converting Colors

RGB(154, 228, 200)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(154, 228, 200) contains.

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Color

RGB(154, 228, 200)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9AE4C8
RGB	154, 228, 200
RGB Percent	60%, 89%, 78%
CMY	0.3961, 0.1059, 0.2157
CMYK	0.32, 0.00, 0.12, 0.11
HSL	157°, 58%, 75%
HSV	157°, 32%, 89%
XYZ	51.4952, 66.5270, 64.7705
YIQ	202.6820, -35.1160, -24.3960

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

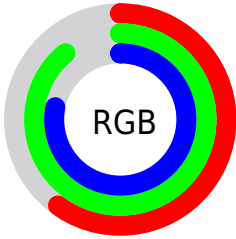
Format	Color
RYB	154, 200, 228
Decimal	10151112
CIELab	85.26, -28.87, 6.39
CIELCh	85, 29.572, 167.521
Yxy	66.5270, 0.2817, 0.3639
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288341192 (0xFF9AE4C8)
YUV	202.6820, -1.3222, -42.6941
Hunter-Lab	81.5641, -30.0418, 10.0123

Details

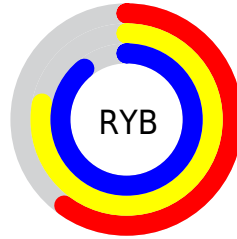
The RGB color **154, 228, 200** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **228, 154, 182**, and the grayscale version is **203, 203, 203**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **210, 255, 255**, and **100, 172, 146** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **131, 228, 191**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **177, 228, 209**.

Distribution



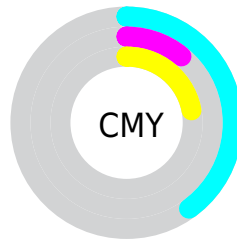
- Red (60%)
- Green (89%)
- Blue (78%)



- Red (60%)
- Yellow (78%)
- Blue (89%)



- Cyan (32%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (12%)
- Black (11%)



- Cyan (40%)
- Magenta (11%)
- Yellow (22%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 154, 228, 200 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, 228, 200 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 154, 228, 200

 154, 228, 200


255, 255, 255

 127, 200, 173

 210, 255, 255

 100, 172, 146

 239, 255, 255

 73, 145, 120

 46, 119, 96

 14, 94, 72

 0, 70, 49


 0, 47, 28

 0, 27, 3

 0, 0, 0

 154, 228, 200

 154, 228, 200

 131, 228, 191

 177, 228, 209

 108, 228, 183

 200, 228, 217

 86, 228, 174

 222, 228, 226

 63, 228, 165

 245, 228, 235

 40, 228, 157

 255, 228, 243

 17, 228, 148

 255, 228, 252

 0, 228, 142

 255, 228, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



185, 224, 175



154, 228, 200



133, 229, 229

Triad

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



154, 228, 200



202, 210, 255



255, 198, 173

Complementary

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



154, 228, 200



228, 154, 182

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, 193, 197



154, 228, 200



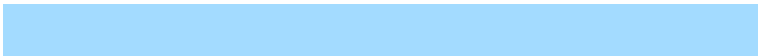
237, 200, 251

Square

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



154, 228, 200



163, 219, 255



255, 194, 226



244, 207, 159

Rectangle

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



154, 228, 200



131, 227, 246



255, 194, 226



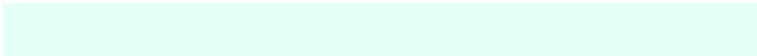
255, 196, 180

Sweetspot

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



154, 228, 200



230, 255, 245



182, 228, 154



112, 128, 122



0, 0, 0



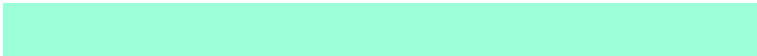
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



154, 228, 200



156, 255, 217



154, 219, 228



103, 115, 110



0, 179, 111



0, 51, 32

Inverse Universe

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



228, 154, 182



255, 156, 193



228, 163, 154



115, 103, 108



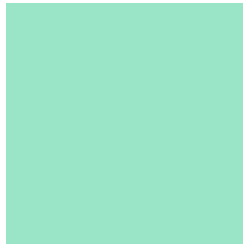
179, 0, 68



51, 0, 19

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 154, 228, 200 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

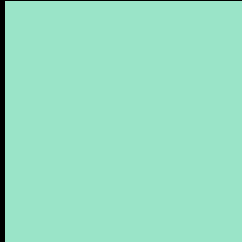
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 228, 200 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

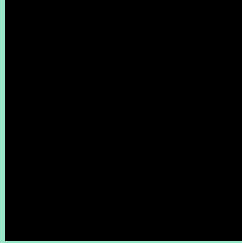
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

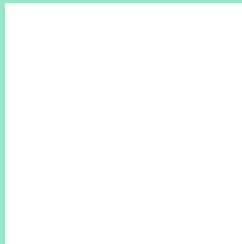
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 154, 228, 200 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 154, 228, 200.

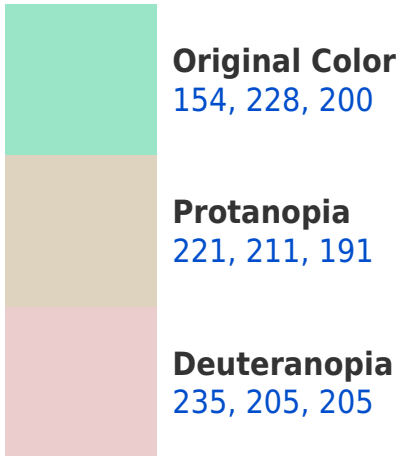


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 154, 228, 200.

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
163, 222, 240

Trichromacy



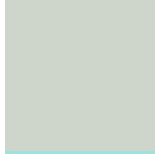
Original Color

154, 228, 200



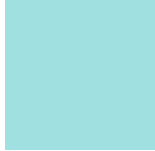
Protanomaly

197, 217, 194



Deuteranomaly

206, 213, 203



Tritanomaly

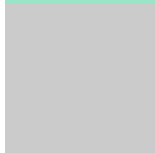
160, 224, 225

Monochromacy



Original Color

154, 228, 200



Achromatopsia

203, 203, 203



Achromatomaly

185, 212, 202

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 154, 228, 200 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, 228, 200)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(154, 228, 200)  
}
```

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, 228, 200) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(154, 228, 200) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 154, 228, 200 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, 228, 200) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(154, 228, 200) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(154, 228, 200)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(154, 228, 200); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(154, 228, 200);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(154, 228,  
200) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 154, 228, 200 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(154, 228, 200) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(154,  
228, 200) }
```

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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