

Converting Colors

RGB(156, 199, 218)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(156, 199, 218) contains.

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Color

RGB(156, 199, 218)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9CC7DA
RGB	156, 199, 218
RGB Percent	61%, 78%, 85%
CMY	0.3882, 0.2196, 0.1451
CMYK	0.28, 0.09, 0.00, 0.15
HSL	198°, 46%, 73%
HSV	198°, 28%, 85%
XYZ	46.7886, 52.9767, 74.0892
YIQ	188.3090, -31.7270, -3.2070

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

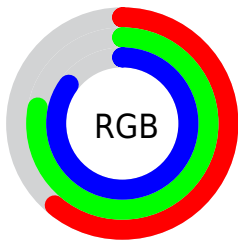
Format	Color
R _{YB}	156, 181, 218
Decimal	10274778
CIE Lab	77.86, -9.78, -14.08
CIE LCh	78, 17.145, 235.219
Yxy	52.9767, 0.2691, 0.3047
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288464858 (0xFF9CC7DA)
YUV	188.3090, 14.6377, -28.3350
Hunter-Lab	72.7851, -12.6284, -9.4027

Details

The RGB color **156, 199, 218** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **218, 175, 156**, and the grayscale version is **188, 188, 188**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **212, 255, 255**, and **103, 145, 163** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **134, 192, 218**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **178, 206, 218**.

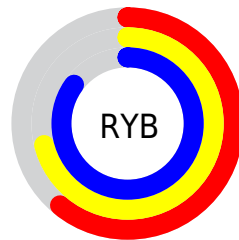
Distribution



Red (61%)

Green (78%)

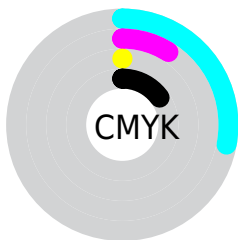
Blue (85%)



Red (61%)

Yellow (71%)

Blue (85%)

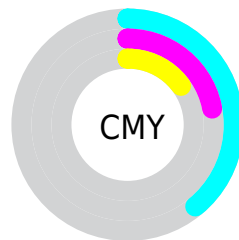


Cyan (28%)

Magenta (9%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (15%)



Cyan (39%)

Magenta (22%)

Yellow (15%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 156, 199, 218 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 156, 199, 218 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 156, 199, 218


255, 255, 255


 212, 255, 255

 241, 255, 255

 156, 199, 218

 129, 172, 190

 103, 145, 163

 77, 119, 137

 52, 95, 111

 25, 71, 87

 0, 49, 64

 0, 28, 42

 0, 1, 21

 0, 0, 0

■ 156, 199, 218

■ 156, 199, 218

■ 134, 192, 218

■ 178, 206, 218

■ 112, 186, 218

■ 200, 212, 218

■ 91, 179, 218

■ 221, 219, 218

■ 69, 172, 218

■ 243, 226, 218

■ 47, 166, 218

■ 255, 232, 218

■ 25, 159, 218

■ 255, 239, 218

■ 3, 152, 218

■ 255, 246, 218

■ 0, 151, 218

■ 255, 252, 218

■ 255, 255, 218

Harmonies

Analogous

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



151, 201, 205



156, 199, 218



172, 195, 224

Triad

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



156, 199, 218



223, 182, 196



191, 196, 164

Complementary

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



156, 199, 218



218, 175, 156

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.



208, 190, 161



156, 199, 218



226, 182, 180

Square

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



156, 199, 218



211, 184, 211



221, 185, 167



172, 200, 174

Rectangle

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



156, 199, 218



185, 191, 223



221, 185, 167



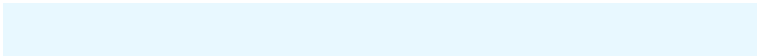
197, 194, 162

Sweetspot

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



156, 199, 218



232, 248, 255



156, 218, 175



113, 123, 128



0, 0, 0



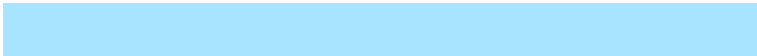
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



156, 199, 218



168, 228, 255



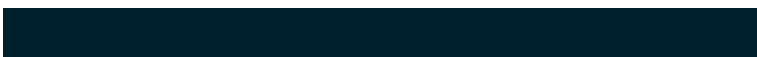
156, 168, 218



99, 106, 110



0, 120, 173



0, 32, 46

Inverse Universe

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



218, 156, 199



255, 168, 228



218, 206, 156



110, 99, 106



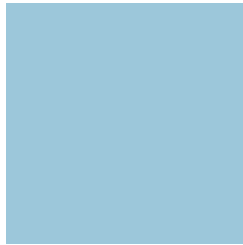
173, 0, 120



46, 0, 32

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 156, 199, 218 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

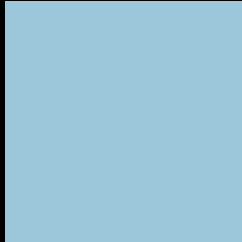
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 156, 199, 218 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

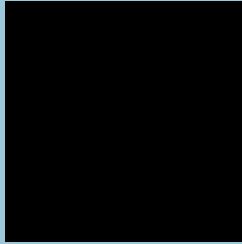
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 156, 199, 218 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 156, 199, 218.

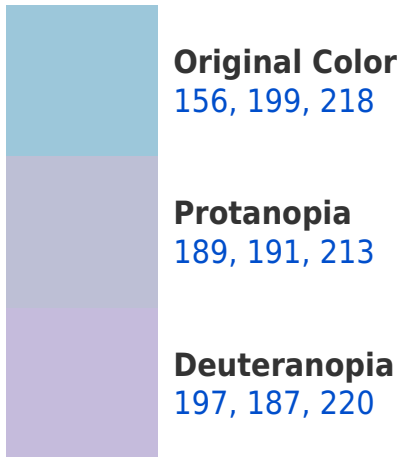


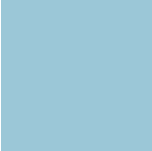
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 156, 199, 218.

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



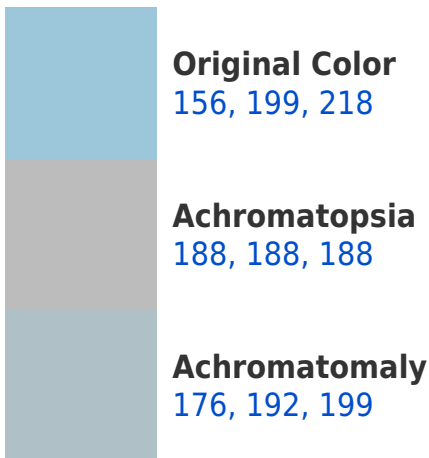


Tritanopia
155, 199, 215

Trichromacy



Monochromacy



CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 156, 199, 218 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(156, 199, 218)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(156, 199, 218)  
}
```

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(156, 199, 218) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(156, 199, 218) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 156, 199, 218 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(156, 199, 218) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(156, 199, 218) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(156, 199, 218)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(156, 199, 218); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 199, 218);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 199,  
218) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 156, 199, 218 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(156, 199, 218) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(156,  
199, 218) }
```

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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