

Converting Colors

RGB(156, 214, 214)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(156, 214, 214) contains.

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Color

RGB(156, 214, 214)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9CD6D6
RGB	156, 214, 214
RGB Percent	61%, 84%, 84%
CMY	0.3882, 0.1608, 0.1608
CMYK	0.27, 0.00, 0.00, 0.16
HSL	180°, 41%, 73%
HSV	180°, 27%, 84%
XYZ	49.8945, 60.0161, 72.5729
YIQ	196.6580, -34.5680, -12.2960

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

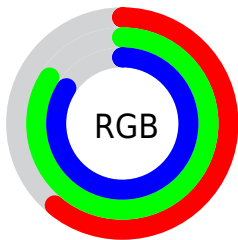
Format	Color
R _{YB}	156, 185, 214
Decimal	10278614
CIE Lab	81.85, -18.41, -6.00
CIE LCh	82, 19.364, 198.056
Yxy	60.0161, 0.2734, 0.3289
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288468694 (0xFF9CD6D6)
YUV	196.6580, 8.5496, -35.6571
Hunter-Lab	77.4701, -20.6099, -1.3130

Details

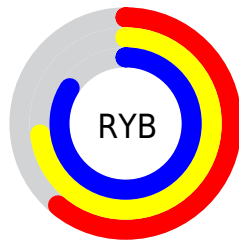
The RGB color **156, 214, 214** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **214, 156, 156**, and the grayscale version is **197, 197, 197**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **212, 255, 255**, and **103, 159, 159** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **135, 214, 214**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **177, 214, 214**.

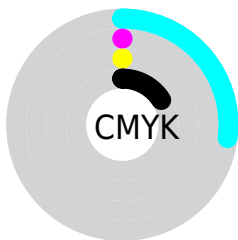
Distribution



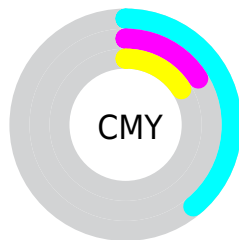
- Red (61%)
- Green (84%)
- Blue (84%)



- Red (61%)
- Yellow (73%)
- Blue (84%)



- Cyan (27%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (16%)



- Cyan (39%)
- Magenta (16%)
- Yellow (16%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 156, 214, 214 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, 214, 214 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 156, 214, 214

 156, 214, 214


255, 255, 255


 129, 186, 186

 212, 255, 255

 103, 159, 159

 241, 255, 255


 77, 133, 133

 51, 108, 108

 23, 83, 84

 0, 60, 61

 0, 38, 39

 0, 13, 19

 0, 0, 0

 156, 214, 214

 156, 214, 214

 135, 214, 214

 177, 214, 214

 113, 214, 214

 199, 214, 214

 92, 214, 214

 220, 214, 214

 70, 214, 214

 242, 214, 214

 49, 214, 214

 255, 214, 214

 28, 214, 214

 6, 214, 214

 0, 214, 214

Harmonies

Analogous

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



167, 214, 195



156, 214, 214



159, 212, 230

Triad

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



156, 214, 214



220, 195, 228



225, 200, 168

Complementary

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



156, 214, 214



214, 156, 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.



238, 194, 177



156, 214, 214



236, 192, 212

Square

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



156, 214, 214



197, 201, 238



242, 191, 193



206, 206, 169

Rectangle

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



156, 214, 214



168, 209, 237



242, 191, 193



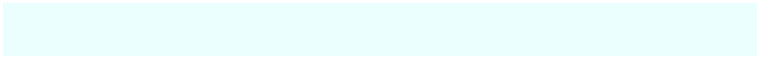
230, 198, 170

Sweetspot

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



156, 214, 214



235, 255, 255



156, 214, 156



115, 128, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



156, 214, 214



171, 255, 255



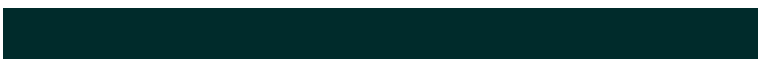
156, 185, 214



96, 107, 107



0, 171, 171



0, 43, 43

Inverse Universe

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



214, 156, 214



255, 171, 255



214, 185, 156



107, 96, 107



171, 0, 171



43, 0, 43

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 156, 214, 214 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

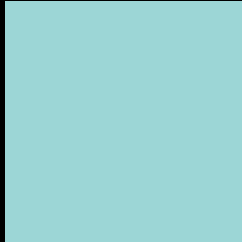
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 214, 214 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

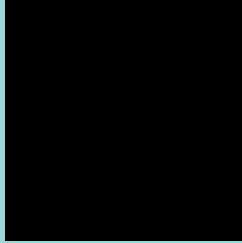
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

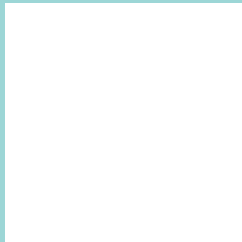
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 156, 214, 214 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 156, 214, 214.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 156, 214, 214.

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





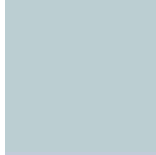
Tritanopia
159, 212, 229

Trichromacy



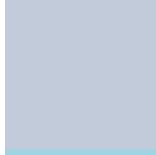
Original Color

156, 214, 214



Protanomaly

187, 206, 210



Deuteranomaly

194, 203, 217



Tritanomaly

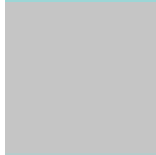
158, 213, 224

Monochromacy



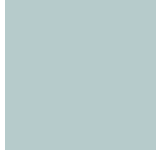
Original Color

156, 214, 214



Achromatopsia

197, 197, 197



Achromatomaly

182, 203, 203

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 156, 214, 214 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, 214, 214)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(156, 214, 214)  
}
```

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, 214, 214) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(156, 214, 214) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 156, 214, 214 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, 214, 214) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(156, 214, 214) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(156, 214, 214)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(156, 214, 214); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 214, 214);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 214,  
214) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 156, 214, 214 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(156, 214, 214) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(156,  
214, 214) }
```

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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