

Converting Colors

RGB(156, 215, 193)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(156, 215, 193) contains.

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Color

RGB(156, 215, 193)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9CD7C1
RGB	156, 215, 193
RGB Percent	61%, 84%, 76%
CMY	0.3882, 0.1569, 0.2431
CMYK	0.27, 0.00, 0.10, 0.16
HSL	158°, 42%, 73%
HSV	158°, 27%, 84%
XYZ	47.6364, 59.5191, 59.4297
YIQ	194.8510, -28.1020, -19.3500

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

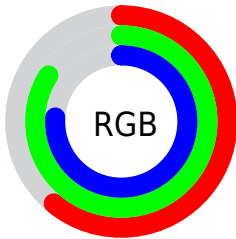
Format	Color
RYB	156, 192, 215
Decimal	10278849
CIELab	81.58, -23.42, 4.79
CIELCh	82, 23.907, 168.448
Yxy	59.5191, 0.2860, 0.3573
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288468929 (0xFF9CD7C1)
YUV	194.8510, -0.9125, -34.0723
Hunter-Lab	77.1486, -24.7929, 8.3313

Details

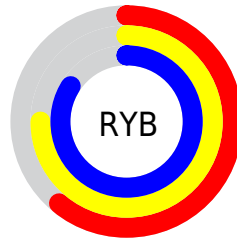
The RGB color **156, 215, 193** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **215, 156, 178**, and the grayscale version is **195, 195, 195**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **212, 255, 249**, and **103, 160, 140** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **135, 215, 185**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **178, 215, 201**.

Distribution



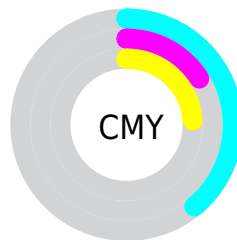
- Red (61%)
- Green (84%)
- Blue (76%)



- Red (61%)
- Yellow (75%)
- Blue (84%)



- Cyan (27%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (10%)
- Black (16%)



- Cyan (39%)
- Magenta (16%)
- Yellow (24%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 156, 215, 193 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, 215, 193 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 156, 215, 193

255, 255, 255


 212, 255, 249


 240, 255, 255

 156, 215, 193


 129, 187, 166

 103, 160, 140

 77, 134, 114

 52, 108, 90

 26, 84, 66

 0, 60, 44

 0, 38, 24

 0, 11, 0

 0, 0, 0

 156, 215, 193

 156, 215, 193

 135, 215, 185

 178, 215, 201

 113, 215, 177

 199, 215, 209

 92, 215, 169

 221, 215, 217

 70, 215, 161

 242, 215, 225

 49, 215, 153

 255, 215, 233

 27, 215, 145

 255, 215, 241

 5, 215, 137

 255, 215, 249

 0, 215, 135

 255, 215, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



180, 212, 173



156, 215, 193



142, 215, 216

Triad

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



156, 215, 193



195, 200, 245



244, 191, 170

Complementary

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



156, 215, 193



215, 156, 178

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.



249, 187, 190



156, 215, 193



223, 193, 233

Square

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



156, 215, 193



165, 207, 246



242, 188, 212



228, 198, 159

Rectangle

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



156, 215, 193



141, 214, 230



242, 188, 212



247, 190, 176

Sweetspot

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



156, 215, 193



235, 255, 247



179, 215, 156



115, 128, 123



0, 0, 0



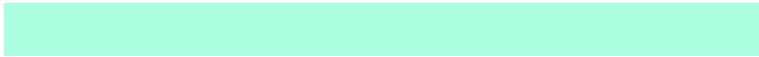
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



156, 215, 193



171, 255, 224



156, 208, 215



96, 107, 103



0, 171, 107



0, 43, 27

Inverse Universe

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



215, 156, 178



255, 171, 202



215, 163, 156



107, 96, 100



171, 0, 64



43, 0, 16

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 156, 215, 193 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

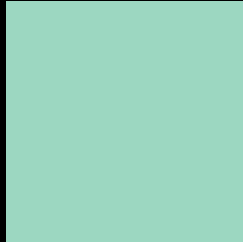
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 215, 193 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

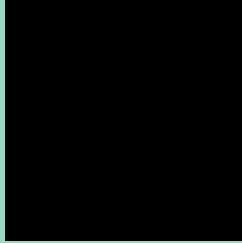
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

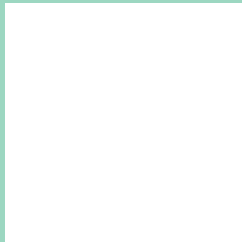
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 156, 215, 193 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 156, 215, 193.

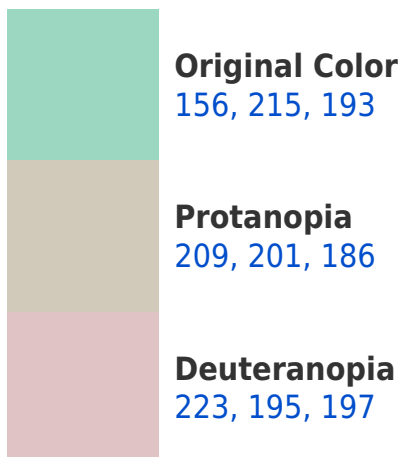


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 156, 215, 193.

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, 210, 227

Trichromacy



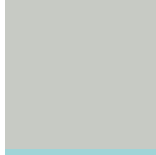
Original Color

156, 215, 193



Protanomaly

190, 206, 189



Deuteranomaly

199, 202, 196



Tritanomaly

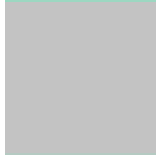
160, 212, 215

Monochromacy



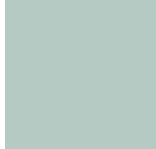
Original Color

156, 215, 193



Achromatopsia

195, 195, 195



Achromatomaly

181, 202, 194

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 156, 215, 193 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, 215, 193)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(156, 215, 193)  
}
```

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, 215, 193) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(156, 215, 193) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 156, 215, 193 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, 215, 193) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(156, 215, 193) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(156, 215, 193)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(156, 215, 193); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 215, 193);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 215,  
193) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 156, 215, 193 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(156, 215, 193) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(156,  
215, 193) }
```

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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