

Converting Colors

RGB(156, 215, 228)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(156, 215, 228) contains.

RGB(156, 215, 228)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	11
<i>Previews</i>	23
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	26
<i>CSS Examples</i>	29

Color

RGB(156, 215, 228)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9CD7E4
RGB	156, 215, 228
RGB Percent	61%, 84%, 89%
CMY	0.3882, 0.1569, 0.1059
CMYK	0.32, 0.06, 0.00, 0.11
HSL	191°, 57%, 75%
HSV	191°, 32%, 89%
XYZ	52.0143, 61.2702, 82.4837
YIQ	198.8410, -39.3370, -8.4650

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

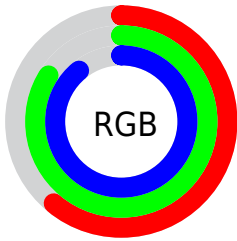
Format	Color
RYB	156, 188, 228
Decimal	10278884
CIELab	82.52, -15.70, -12.45
CIELCh	83, 20.034, 218.424
Yxy	61.2702, 0.2657, 0.3130
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288468964 (0xFF9CD7E4)
YUV	198.8410, 14.3754, -37.5716
Hunter-Lab	78.2753, -18.3676, -7.6849

Details

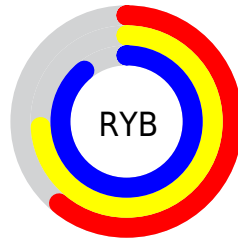
The RGB color **156, 215, 228** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **228, 169, 156**, and the grayscale version is **199, 199, 199**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **212, 255, 255**, and **102, 160, 173** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **133, 211, 228**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **179, 219, 228**.

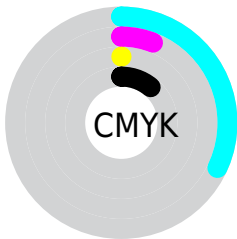
Distribution



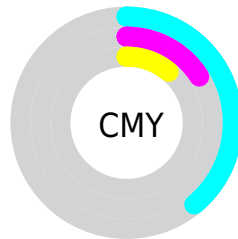
- Red (61%)
- Green (84%)
- Blue (89%)



- Red (61%)
- Yellow (74%)
- Blue (89%)



- Cyan (32%)
- Magenta (6%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (11%)



- Cyan (39%)
- Magenta (16%)
- Yellow (11%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 156, 215, 228 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, 228 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 156, 215, 228

255, 255, 255


 212, 255, 255


 241, 255, 255

 156, 215, 228


 129, 187, 200

 102, 160, 173

 75, 134, 146

 48, 109, 120

 17, 84, 96

 0, 61, 72

 0, 39, 49

 0, 17, 29

 0, 0, 0

156, 215, 228

156, 215, 228

133, 211, 228

179, 219, 228

110, 207, 228

202, 223, 228

88, 203, 228

224, 227, 228

65, 199, 228

247, 231, 228

42, 194, 228

255, 236, 228

19, 190, 228

255, 240, 228

0, 187, 228

255, 244, 228

255, 248, 228

255, 252, 228

Harmonies

Analogous

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



158, 216, 210



156, 215, 228



169, 211, 240

Triad

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



156, 215, 228



235, 194, 220



215, 206, 168

Complementary

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



156, 215, 228



228, 169, 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.



232, 200, 171



156, 215, 228



244, 192, 201

Square

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



156, 215, 228



215, 199, 235



243, 194, 183



193, 211, 176

Rectangle

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



156, 215, 228



183, 207, 243



243, 194, 183



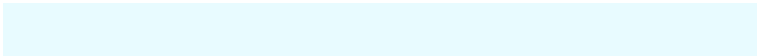
221, 204, 168

Sweetspot

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



156, 215, 228



232, 251, 255



156, 228, 168



113, 125, 128



0, 0, 0



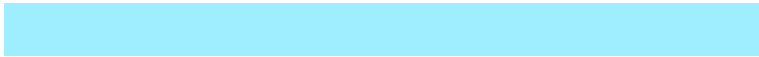
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



156, 215, 228



158, 238, 255



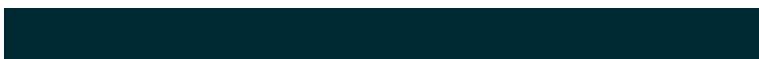
156, 180, 228



103, 113, 115



0, 146, 179



0, 42, 51

Inverse Universe

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



228, 156, 215



255, 158, 238



228, 204, 156



115, 103, 113



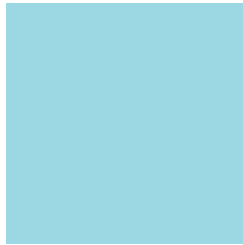
179, 0, 146



51, 0, 42

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 156, 215, 228 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

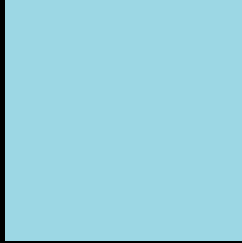
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 228 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

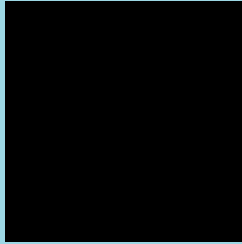
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 228 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 156, 215, 228.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 156, 215, 228.

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
157, 214, 232

Trichromacy



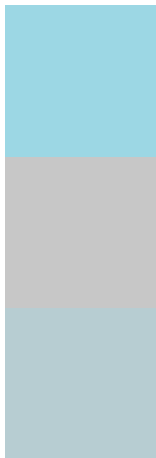
Original Color
156, 215, 228

Protanomaly
187, 207, 224

Deuteranomaly
192, 205, 230

Tritanomaly
157, 214, 231

Monochromacy



Original Color
156, 215, 228

Achromatopsia
199, 199, 199

Achromatomaly
183, 205, 210

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 156, 215, 228 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, 228)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(156, 215, 228)  
}
```

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, 228) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(156, 215, 228) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 156, 215, 228 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

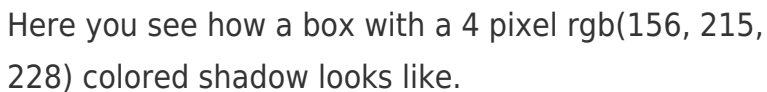
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(156, 215, 228) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(156, 215, 228) }
```

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, 228)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(156, 215, 228); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 215, 228);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 215,  
228) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 156, 215, 228 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, 228) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(156,  
215, 228) }
```

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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