

Converting Colors

RGB(156, 224, 196)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(156, 224, 196) contains.

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Color

RGB(156, 224, 196)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9CE0C4
RGB	156, 224, 196
RGB Percent	61%, 88%, 77%
CMY	0.3882, 0.1216, 0.2314
CMYK	0.30, 0.00, 0.12, 0.12
HSL	155°, 52%, 75%
HSV	155°, 30%, 88%
XYZ	50.3298, 64.3648, 61.9955
YIQ	200.4760, -31.5400, -23.1240

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

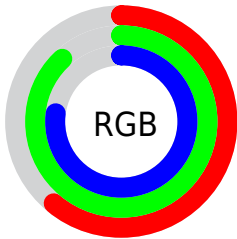
Format	Color
RYB	156, 199, 224
Decimal	10281156
CIELab	84.16, -27.19, 6.92
CIELCh	84, 28.057, 165.731
Yxy	64.3648, 0.2848, 0.3643
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288471236 (0xFF9CE0C4)
YUV	200.4760, -2.2067, -39.0055
Hunter-Lab	80.2276, -28.4187, 10.3433

Details

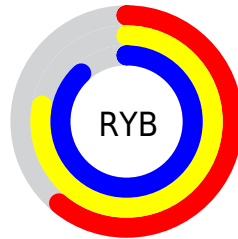
The RGB color **156, 224, 196** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **224, 156, 184**, and the grayscale version is **201, 201, 201**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **212, 255, 253**, and **102, 168, 142** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **134, 224, 187**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **178, 224, 205**.

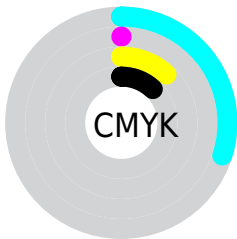
Distribution



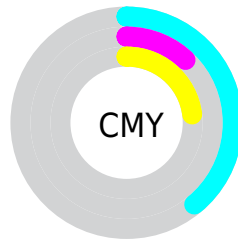
- Red (61%)
- Green (88%)
- Blue (77%)



- Red (61%)
- Yellow (78%)
- Blue (88%)



- Cyan (30%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (12%)
- Black (12%)



- Cyan (39%)
- Magenta (12%)
- Yellow (23%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 156, 224, 196 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, 224, 196 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 156, 224, 196


255, 255, 255


 212, 255, 253

 241, 255, 255

 156, 224, 196

 129, 196, 169

 102, 168, 142

 76, 142, 117

 50, 116, 92

 22, 91, 69

 0, 67, 46

 0, 44, 26

 0, 23, 0

 0, 0, 0

 156, 224, 196

 156, 224, 196

 134, 224, 187

 178, 224, 205

 111, 224, 178

 201, 224, 214

 89, 224, 168

 223, 224, 224

 66, 224, 159

 246, 224, 233

 44, 224, 150

 255, 224, 242

 22, 224, 141

 255, 224, 251

 0, 224, 132

 255, 224, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



185, 220, 172



156, 224, 196



136, 225, 223

Triad

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



156, 224, 196



197, 208, 255



255, 196, 173

Complementary

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



156, 224, 196



224, 156, 184

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, 191, 197



156, 224, 196



231, 199, 247

Square

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



156, 224, 196



161, 216, 255



255, 192, 224



241, 204, 159

Rectangle

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



156, 224, 196



134, 224, 240



255, 192, 224



255, 194, 180

Sweetspot

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



156, 224, 196



232, 255, 246



184, 224, 156



113, 128, 122



0, 0, 0



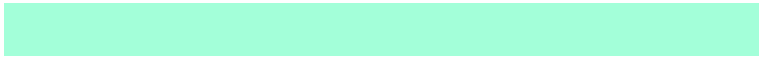
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



156, 224, 196



163, 255, 217



156, 218, 224



101, 112, 108



0, 176, 104



0, 48, 29

Inverse Universe

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



224, 156, 184



255, 163, 201



224, 162, 156



112, 101, 106



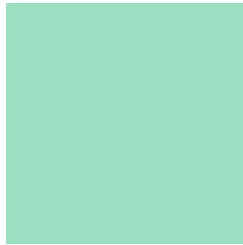
176, 0, 72



48, 0, 20

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 156, 224, 196 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

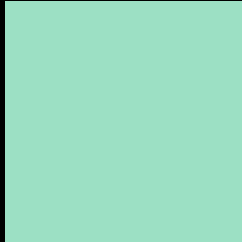
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 224, 196 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

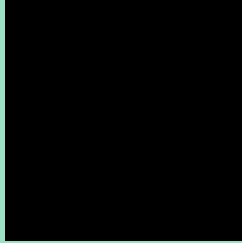
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

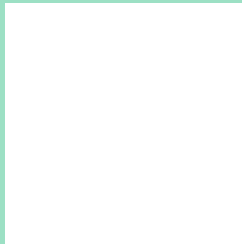
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 156, 224, 196 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 156, 224, 196.

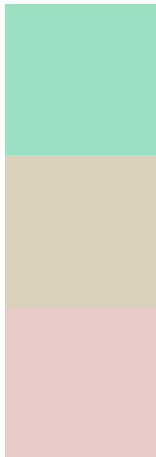


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 156, 224, 196.

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



Original Color
156, 224, 196

Protanopia
218, 208, 188

Deuteranopia
232, 202, 201



Tritanopia
164, 218, 236

Trichromacy



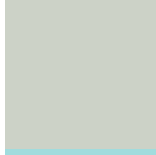
Original Color

156, 224, 196



Protanomaly

195, 214, 191



Deuteranomaly

204, 210, 199



Tritanomaly

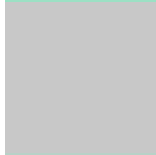
161, 220, 221

Monochromacy



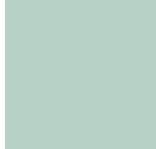
Original Color

156, 224, 196



Achromatopsia

200, 200, 200



Achromatomaly

184, 209, 199

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 156, 224, 196 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, 224, 196)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(156, 224, 196)  
}
```

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, 224, 196) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(156, 224, 196) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 156, 224, 196 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, 224, 196) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(156, 224, 196) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(156, 224, 196)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(156, 224, 196); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 224, 196);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 224,  
196) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 156, 224, 196 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(156, 224, 196) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(156,  
224, 196) }
```

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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