

Converting Colors

RGB(156, 225, 221)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(156, 225, 221) contains.

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Color

RGB(156, 225, 221)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9CE1DD
RGB	156, 225, 221
RGB Percent	61%, 88%, 87%
CMY	0.3882, 0.1176, 0.1333
CMYK	0.31, 0.00, 0.02, 0.12
HSL	177°, 53%, 75%
HSV	177°, 31%, 88%
XYZ	53.6867, 66.1388, 78.3431
YIQ	203.9130, -39.8400, -15.8720

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

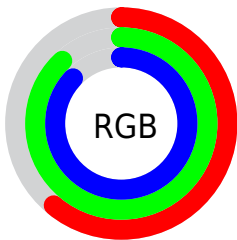
Format	Color
RYB	156, 192, 225
Decimal	10281437
CIELab	85.07, -22.32, -4.96
CIELCh	85, 22.866, 192.534
Yxy	66.1388, 0.2709, 0.3338
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288471517 (0xFF9CE1DD)
YUV	203.9130, 8.4239, -42.0197
Hunter-Lab	81.3258, -24.4845, -0.1875

Details

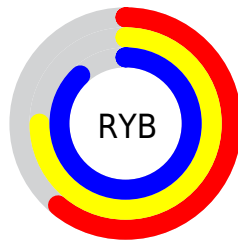
The RGB color **156, 225, 221** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **225, 156, 160**, and the grayscale version is **204, 204, 204**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **212, 255, 255**, and **102, 170, 166** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **134, 225, 220**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **179, 225, 222**.

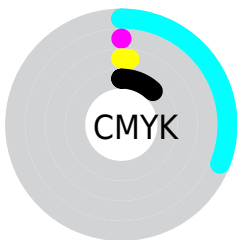
Distribution



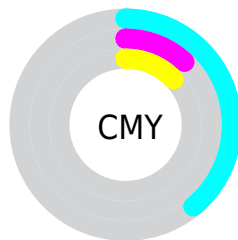
- Red (61%)
- Green (88%)
- Blue (87%)



- Red (61%)
- Yellow (75%)
- Blue (88%)



- Cyan (31%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (2%)
- Black (12%)



- Cyan (39%)
- Magenta (12%)
- Yellow (13%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RGB color 156, 225, 221 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, 225, 221 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 156, 225, 221

 156, 225, 221


255, 255, 255


 129, 197, 193

 212, 255, 255

 102, 170, 166

 241, 255, 255

 75, 143, 140

 48, 117, 114

 15, 92, 90

 0, 68, 66

 0, 46, 44

 0, 27, 24

 0, 0, 0

 156, 225, 221

 156, 225, 221

 134, 225, 220

 179, 225, 222

 111, 225, 218


 201, 225, 224

 89, 225, 217

 224, 225, 225

 66, 225, 216

 246, 225, 226

 44, 225, 214

 255, 225, 228

 21, 225, 213

 255, 225, 229

 0, 225, 212

 255, 225, 230

 255, 225, 231

 255, 225, 233

Harmonies

Analogous

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



172, 224, 199



156, 225, 221



155, 223, 241

Triad

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



156, 225, 221



227, 204, 244



241, 207, 172

Complementary

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



156, 225, 221



225, 156, 160

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.



254, 200, 184



156, 225, 221



248, 199, 226

Square

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



156, 225, 221



200, 211, 254



255, 197, 204



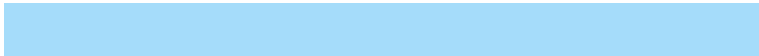
220, 214, 170

Rectangle

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



156, 225, 221



165, 220, 250



255, 197, 204



246, 204, 175

Sweetspot

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



156, 225, 221



232, 255, 254



161, 225, 156



113, 128, 127



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



156, 225, 221



161, 255, 250



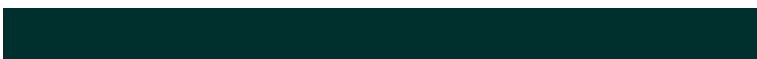
156, 195, 225



101, 112, 112



0, 176, 166



0, 48, 46

Inverse Universe

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



225, 156, 160



255, 161, 166



225, 186, 156



112, 101, 102



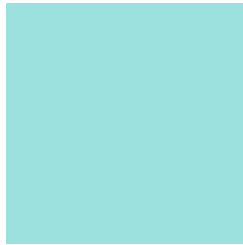
176, 0, 10



48, 0, 3

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 156, 225, 221 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

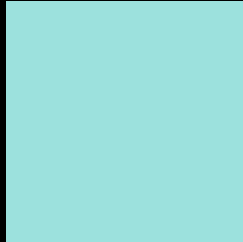
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 225, 221 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

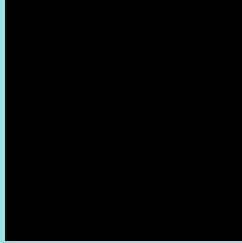
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

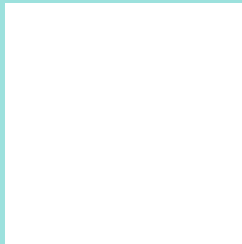
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 156, 225, 221 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 156, 225, 221.

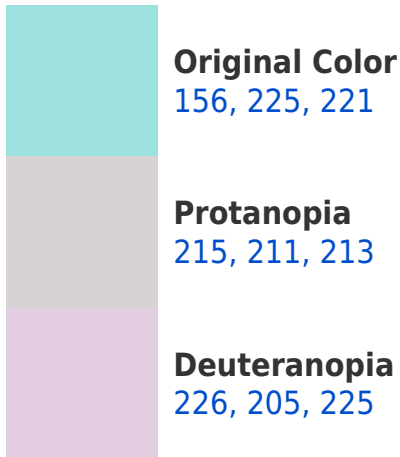


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 156, 225, 221.

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



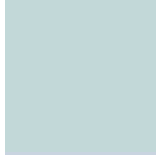


Tritanopia
160, 222, 240

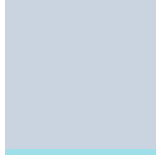
Trichromacy



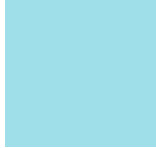
Original Color
156, 225, 221



Protanomaly
194, 216, 216



Deuteranomaly
201, 212, 224

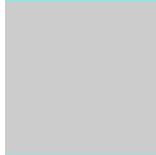


Tritanomaly
159, 223, 233

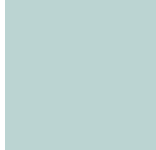
Monochromacy



Original Color
156, 225, 221



Achromatopsia
204, 204, 204



Achromatomaly
187, 212, 210

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 156, 225, 221 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, 225, 221)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(156, 225, 221)  
}
```

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, 225, 221) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(156, 225, 221) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 156, 225, 221 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, 225, 221) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(156, 225, 221) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(156, 225, 221) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(156, 225, 221); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 225, 221);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 225,  
221) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 156, 225, 221 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(156, 225, 221) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(156,  
225, 221) }
```

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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