

Converting Colors

RGB(156, 226, 221)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(156, 226, 221) contains.

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Color

RGB(156, 226, 221)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9CE2DD
RGB	156, 226, 221
RGB Percent	61%, 89%, 87%
CMY	0.3882, 0.1137, 0.1333
CMYK	0.31, 0.00, 0.02, 0.11
HSL	176°, 55%, 75%
HSV	176°, 31%, 89%
XYZ	53.9578, 66.6811, 78.4335
YIQ	204.5000, -40.1150, -16.3950

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

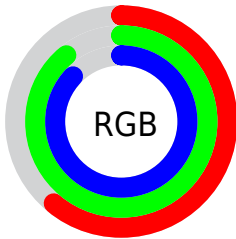
Format	Color
RYB	156, 192, 226
Decimal	10281693
CIELab	85.34, -22.81, -4.56
CIElCh	85, 23.264, 191.294
Yxy	66.6811, 0.2710, 0.3350
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288471773 (0xFF9CE2DD)
YUV	204.5000, 8.1345, -42.5345
Hunter-Lab	81.6585, -24.9542, 0.2125

Details

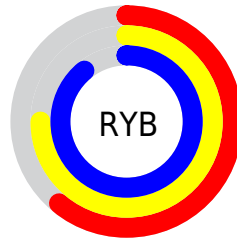
The RGB color **156, 226, 221** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **226, 156, 161**, and the grayscale version is **204, 204, 204**.

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 **133, 226, 219**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **179, 226, 223**.

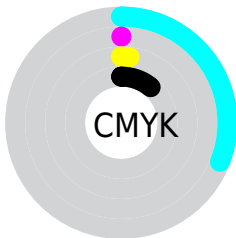
Distribution



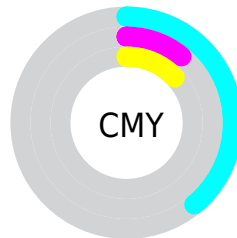
- Red (61%)
- Green (89%)
- Blue (87%)



- Red (61%)
- Yellow (75%)
- Blue (89%)



- Cyan (31%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (2%)
- Black (11%)



- Cyan (39%)
- Magenta (11%)
- Yellow (13%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 156, 226, 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, 226, 221 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 156, 226, 221


255, 255, 255


 212, 255, 255


 242, 255, 255

 156, 226, 221

 129, 198, 193

 102, 170, 166

 75, 144, 140

 48, 118, 114

 15, 93, 90

 0, 69, 66

 0, 46, 44

 0, 28, 24

 0, 0, 0


 156, 226, 221

 156, 226, 221

 133, 226, 219

 179, 226, 223

 111, 226, 218

 201, 226, 224

 88, 226, 216

 224, 226, 226

 66, 226, 215

 246, 226, 227

 43, 226, 213

 255, 226, 229

 20, 226, 211

 255, 226, 231

 0, 226, 210

 255, 226, 232

 255, 226, 234

 255, 226, 236

Harmonies

Analogous

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



173, 225, 198



156, 226, 221



155, 224, 241

Triad

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



156, 226, 221



227, 205, 246



243, 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, 226, 221



226, 156, 161

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, 201, 185



156, 226, 221



249, 199, 228

Square

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



156, 226, 221



199, 212, 255



255, 198, 206



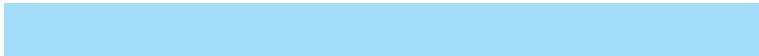
222, 214, 170

Rectangle

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



156, 226, 221



164, 221, 251



255, 198, 206



248, 205, 175

Sweetspot

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



156, 226, 221



232, 255, 253



162, 226, 156



113, 128, 126



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



156, 226, 221



161, 255, 248



156, 197, 226



101, 112, 111



0, 176, 163



0, 48, 45

Inverse Universe

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



226, 156, 161



255, 161, 167



226, 185, 156



112, 101, 102



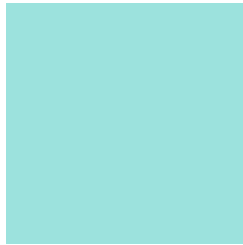
176, 0, 13



48, 0, 3

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 156, 226, 221 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

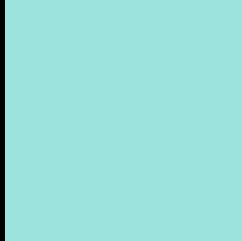
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 226, 221 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

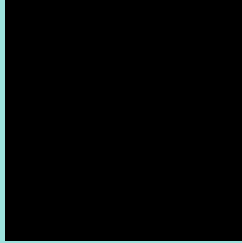
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

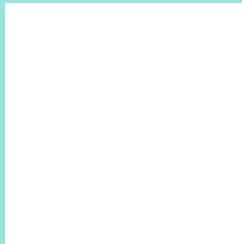
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 156, 226, 221 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 156, 226, 221.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 156, 226, 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
161, 223, 241

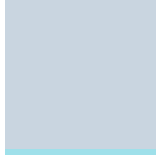
Trichromacy



Original Color
156, 226, 221



Protanomaly
194, 216, 215



Deuteranomaly
201, 213, 224

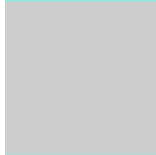


Tritanomaly
159, 224, 234

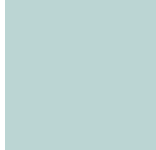
Monochromacy



Original Color
156, 226, 221



Achromatopsia
205, 205, 205



Achromatomaly
187, 213, 211

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 156, 226, 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, 226, 221)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(156, 226, 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, 226, 221) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(156, 226, 221) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 156, 226, 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, 226, 221) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(156, 226, 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, 226, 221)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(156, 226, 221); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 226, 221);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 226,  
221) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 156, 226, 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, 226, 221) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(156,  
226, 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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