

Converting Colors

RGB(156, 228, 215)

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

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Color

RGB(156, 228, 215)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9CE4D7
RGB	156, 228, 215
RGB Percent	61%, 89%, 84%
CMY	0.3882, 0.1059, 0.1569
CMYK	0.32, 0.00, 0.06, 0.11
HSL	169°, 57%, 75%
HSV	169°, 32%, 89%
XYZ	53.7194, 67.4610, 74.4799
YIQ	204.9900, -38.7390, -19.3070

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

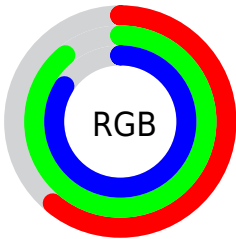
Format	Color
R _Y B	156, 196, 228
Decimal	10282199
CIE Lab	85.74, -25.12, -0.81
CIE LCh	86, 25.134, 181.854
Yxy	67.4610, 0.2746, 0.3448
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288472279 (0xFF9CE4D7)
YUV	204.9900, 4.9349, -42.9642
Hunter-Lab	82.1347, -26.9893, 3.7299

Details

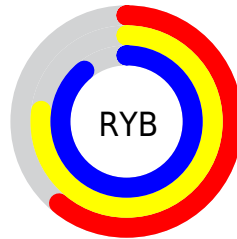
The RGB color **156, 228, 215** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **228, 156, 169**, and the grayscale version is **205, 205, 205**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **212, 255, 255**, and **102, 172, 160** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **133, 228, 211**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **179, 228, 219**.

Distribution



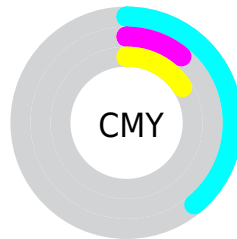
- Red (61%)
- Green (89%)
- Blue (84%)



- Red (61%)
- Yellow (77%)
- Blue (89%)



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



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

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

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

 156, 228, 215

255, 255, 255


 212, 255, 255


 241, 255, 255

 156, 228, 215

 129, 200, 187

 102, 172, 160

 75, 146, 134

 48, 120, 109

 16, 95, 85

 0, 71, 62

 0, 48, 40

 0, 29, 19

 0, 0, 0

 156, 228, 215

 156, 228, 215

 133, 228, 211

 179, 228, 219

 110, 228, 207

 202, 228, 223

 88, 228, 203

 224, 228, 227

 65, 228, 199

 247, 228, 231

 42, 228, 194

 255, 228, 236

 19, 228, 190

 255, 228, 240

 0, 228, 187

 255, 228, 244

 255, 228, 248

 255, 228, 252

Harmonies

Analogous

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



178, 226, 191



156, 228, 215



148, 227, 239

Triad

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



156, 228, 215



220, 208, 255



252, 205, 173

Complementary

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



156, 228, 215



228, 156, 169

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, 199, 190



156, 228, 215



247, 201, 237

Square

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



156, 228, 215



188, 216, 255



255, 197, 214



231, 213, 167

Rectangle

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



156, 228, 215



154, 225, 251



255, 197, 214



255, 203, 178

Sweetspot

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



156, 228, 215



232, 255, 251



169, 228, 156



113, 128, 125



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



156, 228, 215



158, 255, 238



156, 205, 228



103, 115, 113



0, 179, 146



0, 51, 42

Inverse Universe

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



228, 156, 169



255, 158, 176



228, 179, 156



115, 103, 105



179, 0, 32



51, 0, 9

Previews

White Background



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

Color Contrast Check

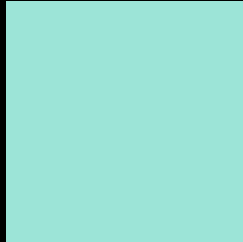
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 228, 215 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, 228, 215 Background



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

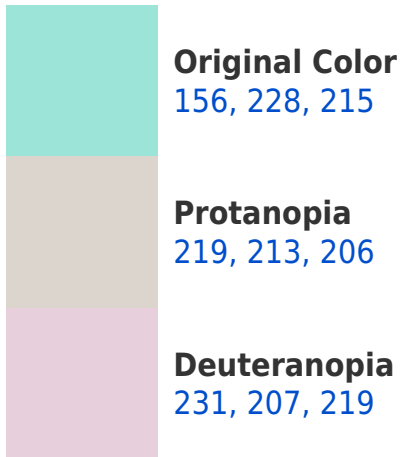


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 156, 228, 215.

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





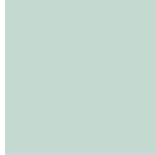
Tritanopia
162, 224, 242

Trichromacy



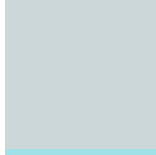
Original Color

156, 228, 215



Protanomaly

196, 218, 209



Deuteranomaly

204, 215, 218



Tritanomaly

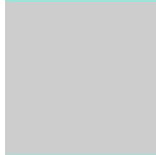
160, 225, 232

Monochromacy



Original Color

156, 228, 215



Achromatopsia

205, 205, 205



Achromatomaly

187, 213, 209

CSS Examples

Text

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

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

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, 228, 215) colored shadow looks like.

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

Border

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

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

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

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(156, 228, 215)` colored shadow looks like.

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

Background

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

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(156, 228, 215) }
```

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

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

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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