

Converting Colors

RGB(156, 239, 232)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(156, 239, 232) contains.

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Color

RGB(156, 239, 232)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9CFE8
RGB	156, 239, 232
RGB Percent	61%, 94%, 91%
CMY	0.3882, 0.0627, 0.0902
CMYK	0.35, 0.00, 0.03, 0.06
HSL	175°, 72%, 77%
HSV	175°, 35%, 94%
XYZ	59.1423, 74.6271, 87.6313
YIQ	213.3850, -47.2210, -19.7730

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

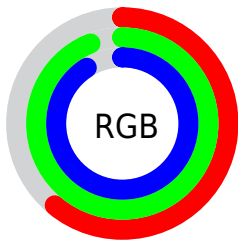
Format	Color
RYB	156, 199, 239
Decimal	10285032
CIELab	89.22, -26.66, -4.63
CIElCh	89, 27.060, 189.842
Yxy	74.6271, 0.2671, 0.3371
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288475112 (0xFF9CEFE8)
YUV	213.3850, 9.1772, -50.3266
Hunter-Lab	86.3870, -28.9725, 0.3269

Details

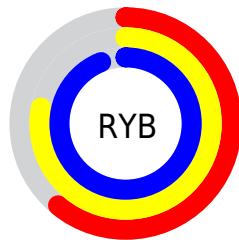
The RGB color **156, 239, 232** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99FFFF**. A complement of this color would be **239, 156, 163**, and the grayscale version is **213, 213, 213**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **213, 255, 255**, and **100, 183, 176** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **132, 239, 230**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **180, 239, 234**.

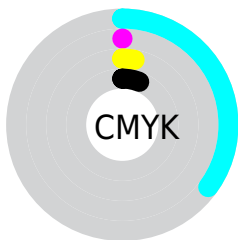
Distribution



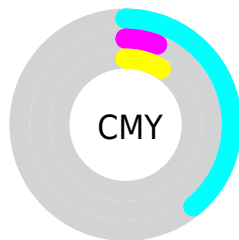
- Red (61%)
- Green (94%)
- Blue (91%)



- Red (61%)
- Yellow (78%)
- Blue (94%)



- Cyan (35%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (3%)
- Black (6%)



- Cyan (39%)
- Magenta (6%)
- Yellow (9%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 156, 239, 232 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, 239, 232 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 156, 239, 232

 156, 239, 232


255, 255, 255


 128, 211, 204


 213, 255, 255

 100, 183, 176

 243, 255, 255

 72, 156, 150

 43, 129, 124

 0, 104, 99

 0, 80, 75

 0, 56, 53

 0, 35, 32

 0, 0, 8

 156, 239, 232

 156, 239, 232

 132, 239, 230

 180, 239, 234

 108, 239, 228

 204, 239, 236

 84, 239, 226

 228, 239, 238

 60, 239, 224

 252, 239, 240

 37, 239, 222

 255, 239, 242

 13, 239, 220

 255, 239, 244

 0, 239, 219

 255, 239, 246

 255, 239, 248

 255, 239, 250

Harmonies

Analogous

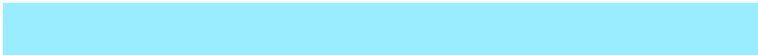
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



177, 237, 206



156, 239, 232



153, 237, 255

Triad

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



156, 239, 232



239, 215, 255



255, 217, 176

Complementary

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



156, 239, 232



239, 156, 163

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, 209, 192



156, 239, 232



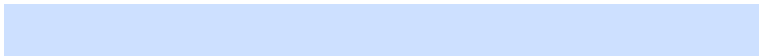
255, 208, 243

Square

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



156, 239, 232



205, 224, 255



255, 206, 216



235, 225, 173

Rectangle

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



156, 239, 232



163, 234, 255



255, 206, 216



255, 214, 180

Sweetspot

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



156, 239, 232



230, 255, 253



164, 239, 156



112, 128, 126



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



156, 239, 232



148, 255, 246



156, 206, 239



108, 120, 119



0, 184, 168



0, 56, 51

Inverse Universe

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



239, 156, 163



255, 148, 157



239, 189, 156



120, 108, 109



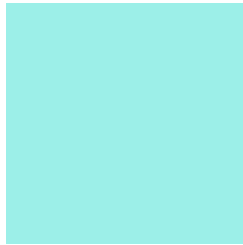
184, 0, 15



56, 0, 5

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 156, 239, 232 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

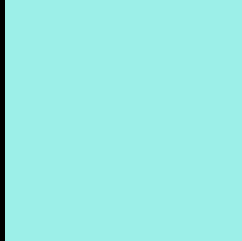
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 239, 232 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

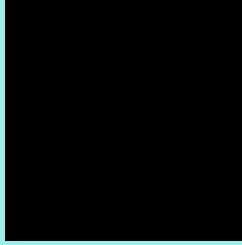
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 239, 232 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 156, 239, 232.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 156, 239, 232.

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





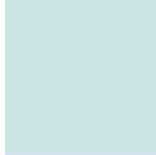
Tritanopia
162, 236, 255

Trichromacy



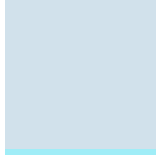
Original Color

156, 239, 232



Protanomaly

201, 228, 226



Deuteranomaly

209, 225, 235



Tritanomaly

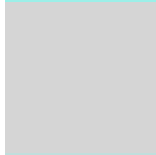
160, 237, 247

Monochromacy



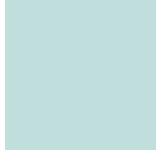
Original Color

156, 239, 232



Achromatopsia

213, 213, 213



Achromatomaly

192, 222, 220

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 156, 239, 232 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, 239, 232)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(156, 239, 232)  
}
```

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, 239, 232) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(156, 239, 232) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 156, 239, 232 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, 239, 232) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(156, 239, 232) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(156, 239, 232)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(156, 239, 232); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 239, 232);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 239,  
232) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 156, 239, 232 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(156, 239, 232) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(156,  
239, 232) }
```

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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