

Converting Colors

RGB(156, 246, 203)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(156, 246, 203) contains.

RGB(156, 246, 203)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	11
<i>Previews</i>	23
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	26
<i>CSS Examples</i>	29

Color

RGB(156, 246, 203)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9CF6CB
RGB	156, 246, 203
RGB Percent	61%, 96%, 80%
CMY	0.3882, 0.0353, 0.2039
CMYK	0.37, 0.00, 0.17, 0.04
HSL	151°, 83%, 79%
HSV	151°, 37%, 96%
XYZ	57.4456, 77.2913, 68.3909
YIQ	214.1880, -39.8370, -32.4530

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

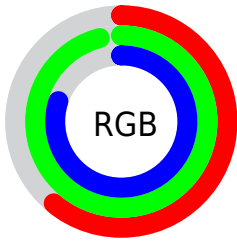
Format	Color
RYB	156, 215, 246
Decimal	10286795
CIELab	90.46, -36.12, 12.26
CIELCh	90, 38.142, 161.246
Yxy	77.2913, 0.2828, 0.3805
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288476875 (0xFF9CF6CB)
YUV	214.1880, -5.5157, -51.0309
Hunter-Lab	87.9154, -37.2169, 15.4181

Details

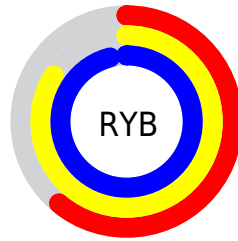
The RGB color **156, 246, 203** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99FFCC**. A complement of this color would be **246, 156, 199**, and the grayscale version is **214, 214, 214**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **213, 255, 255**, and **101, 189, 149** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **131, 246, 191**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **181, 246, 215**.

Distribution



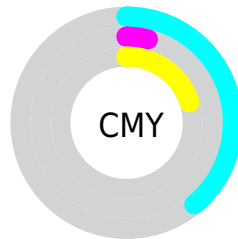
- Red (61%)
- Green (96%)
- Blue (80%)



- Red (61%)
- Yellow (84%)
- Blue (96%)



- Cyan (37%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (17%)
- Black (4%)



- Cyan (39%)
- Magenta (4%)
- Yellow (20%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 156, 246, 203 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, 246, 203 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 156, 246, 203

255, 255, 255


 213, 255, 255

 242, 255, 255


 156, 246, 203

 128, 217, 176

 101, 189, 149

 73, 162, 123

 44, 135, 98

 1, 109, 74

 0, 84, 51


 0, 60, 30


 0, 39, 6

 0, 3, 0

 156, 246, 203

 156, 246, 203

 131, 246, 191

 181, 246, 215

 107, 246, 179

 205, 246, 227

 82, 246, 168

 230, 246, 238

 58, 246, 156

 254, 246, 250

 33, 246, 144

 255, 246, 255

 8, 246, 132

 0, 246, 128

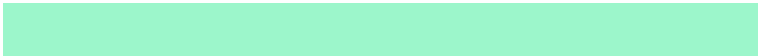
Harmonies

Analogous

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



199, 240, 172



156, 246, 203



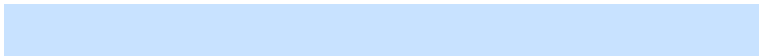
119, 248, 241

Triad

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



156, 246, 203



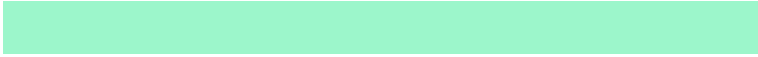
200, 226, 255



255, 206, 181

Complementary

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



156, 246, 203



246, 156, 199

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, 200, 215



156, 246, 203



250, 213, 255

Square

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



156, 246, 203



146, 238, 255



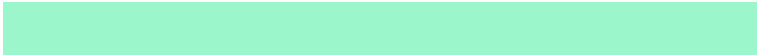
255, 203, 252



255, 218, 159

Rectangle

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



156, 246, 203



108, 247, 255



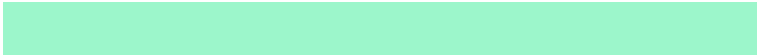
255, 203, 252



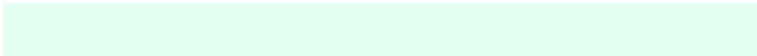
255, 203, 192

Sweetspot

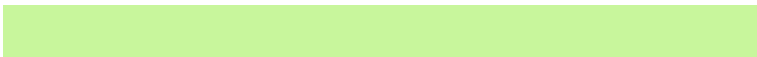
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



156, 246, 203



227, 255, 242



200, 246, 156



111, 128, 120



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



156, 246, 203



143, 255, 201



156, 245, 246



110, 122, 117



0, 186, 97



0, 59, 31

Inverse Universe

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



246, 156, 199



255, 143, 196



246, 158, 156



122, 110, 116



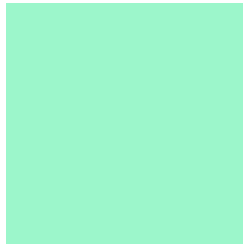
186, 0, 89



59, 0, 28

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 156, 246, 203 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

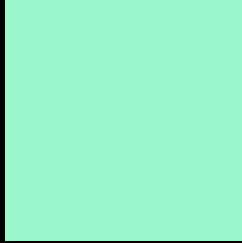
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 246, 203 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

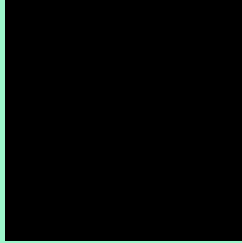
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 246, 203 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 156, 246, 203.

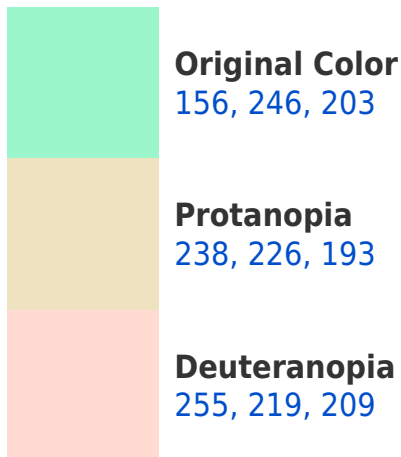


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 156, 246, 203.

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





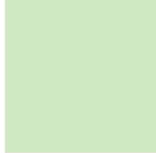
Tritanopia
174, 237, 255

Trichromacy



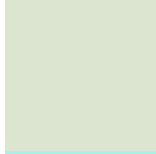
Original Color

156, 246, 203



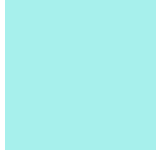
Protanomaly

208, 233, 197



Deuteranomaly

219, 229, 207



Tritanomaly

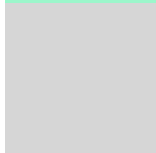
167, 240, 236

Monochromacy



Original Color

156, 246, 203



Achromatopsia

214, 214, 214



Achromatomaly

193, 226, 210

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 156, 246, 203 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, 246, 203)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(156, 246, 203)  
}
```

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, 246, 203) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(156, 246, 203) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 156, 246, 203 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, 246, 203) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(156, 246, 203) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(156, 246, 203)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(156, 246, 203); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 246, 203);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 246,  
203) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 156, 246, 203 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(156, 246, 203) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(156,  
246, 203) }
```

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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