

Converting Colors

RGB(156, 252, 240)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(156, 252, 240) contains.

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Color

RGB(156, 252, 240)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9CFCF0
RGB	156, 252, 240
RGB Percent	61%, 99%, 94%
CMY	0.3882, 0.0118, 0.0588
CMYK	0.38, 0.00, 0.05, 0.01
HSL	172°, 94%, 80%
HSV	172°, 38%, 99%
XYZ	64.2489, 82.9800, 95.0685
YIQ	221.9280, -53.3640, -24.0840

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

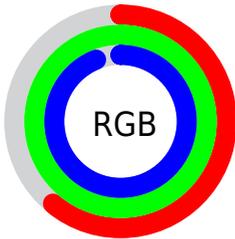
Format	Color
RYB	156, 207, 252
Decimal	10288368
CIELab	93.01, -31.04, -3.22
CIELCh	93, 31.206, 185.915
Yxy	82.9800, 0.2652, 0.3425
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288478448 (0xFF9CFCF0)
YUV	221.9280, 8.9095, -57.8189
Hunter-Lab	91.0934, -33.5159, 1.8880

Details

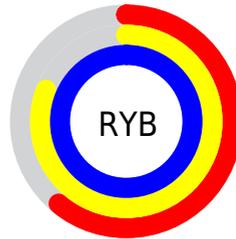
The RGB color **156, 252, 240** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99FFFF**. A complement of this color would be **252, 156, 168**, and the grayscale version is **222, 222, 222**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **214, 255, 255**, and **99, 195, 184** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **131, 252, 237**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **181, 252, 243**.

Distribution



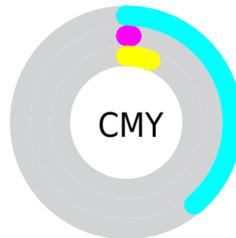
- Red (61%)
- Green (99%)
- Blue (94%)



- Red (61%)
- Yellow (81%)
- Blue (99%)



- Cyan (38%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (5%)
- Black (1%)



- Cyan (39%)
- Magenta (1%)
- Yellow (6%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 156, 252, 240 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, 252, 240 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 156, 252, 240

255, 255, 255

 214, 255, 255

 244, 255, 255

 156, 252, 240

 128, 223, 212

 99, 195, 184

 70, 168, 157

 37, 141, 131

 0, 115, 106

 0, 90, 82

 0, 66, 59

 0, 43, 37

 0, 19, 17

■ 156, 252, 240

■ 156, 252, 240

■ 131, 252, 237

■ 181, 252, 243

■ 106, 252, 234

■ 206, 252, 246

■ 80, 252, 231

■ 232, 252, 249

■ 55, 252, 227

■ 255, 252, 253

■ 30, 252, 224

■ 255, 252, 255

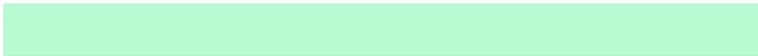
■ 5, 252, 221

■ 0, 252, 221

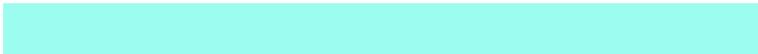
Harmonies

Analogous

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



184, 250, 209



156, 252, 240



148, 250, 255

Triad

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



156, 252, 240



247, 225, 255



255, 225, 181

Complementary

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



156, 252, 240



252, 156, 168

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, 216, 201



156, 252, 240



255, 217, 255

Square

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



156, 252, 240



206, 236, 255



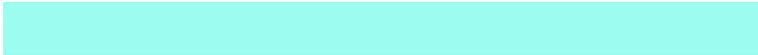
255, 213, 230



251, 235, 175

Rectangle

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



156, 252, 240



158, 247, 255



255, 213, 230



255, 222, 186

Sweetspot

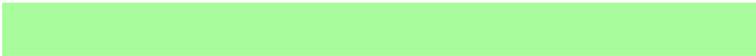
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



156, 252, 240



227, 255, 251



169, 252, 156



111, 128, 125



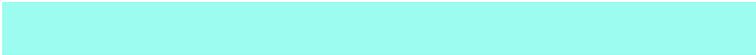
0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



156, 252, 240



138, 255, 240



156, 217, 252



112, 125, 123



0, 189, 165



0, 61, 54

Inverse Universe

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



252, 156, 168



255, 138, 152



252, 191, 156



125, 112, 114



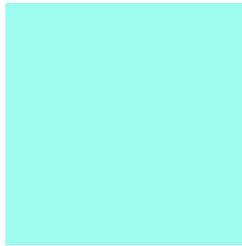
189, 0, 24



61, 0, 8

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 156, 252, 240 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

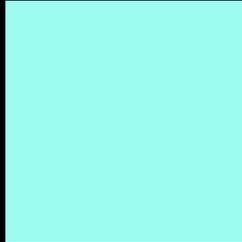
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 252, 240 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

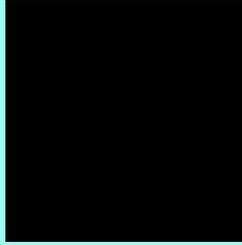
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 252, 240 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 156, 252, 240.

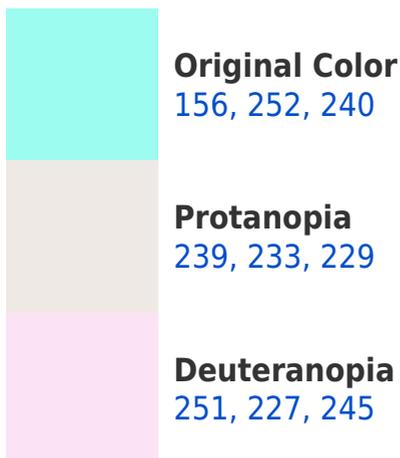


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 156, 252, 240.

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
195, 242, 255

Trichromacy



Original Color

156, 252, 240



Protanomaly

209, 240, 233



Deuteranomaly

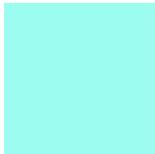
216, 236, 243



Tritanomaly

181, 246, 250

Monochromacy



Original Color

156, 252, 240



Achromatopsia

222, 222, 222



Achromatomaly

198, 233, 229

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 156, 252, 240 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, 252, 240)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(156, 252, 240)  
}
```

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, 252, 240) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(156, 252, 240) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 156, 252, 240 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, 252, 240) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(156, 252, 240) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(156, 252, 240)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 252, 240); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 252, 240); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 252, 240) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 156, 252, 240 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(156, 252, 240) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(156,  
252, 240) }
```

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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