

Converting Colors

RGB(157, 202, 216)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(157, 202, 216) contains.

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Color

RGB(157, 202, 216)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9DCAD8
RGB	157, 202, 216
RGB Percent	62%, 79%, 85%
CMY	0.3843, 0.2078, 0.1529
CMYK	0.27, 0.06, 0.00, 0.15
HSL	194°, 43%, 73%
HSV	194°, 27%, 85%
XYZ	47.4198, 54.3670, 72.9603
YIQ	190.1410, -31.3140, -5.1860

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

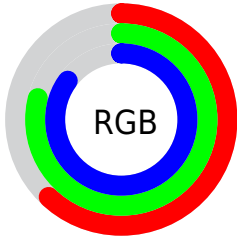
Format	Color
RYB	157, 183, 216
Decimal	10341080
CIELab	78.68, -11.52, -11.78
CIELCh	79, 16.478, 225.637
Yxy	54.3670, 0.2714, 0.3111
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288531160 (0xFF9DCAD8)
YUV	190.1410, 12.7485, -29.0647
Hunter-Lab	73.7340, -14.2375, -7.0541

Details

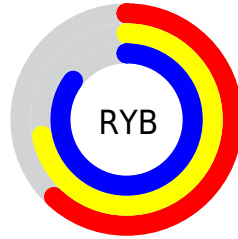
The RGB color **157, 202, 216** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **216, 171, 157**, and the grayscale version is **190, 190, 190**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **213, 255, 255**, and **104, 148, 161** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **135, 197, 216**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **179, 207, 216**.

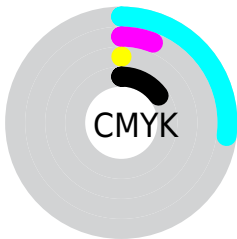
Distribution



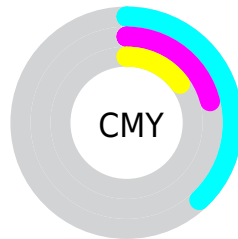
- Red (62%)
- Green (79%)
- Blue (85%)



- Red (62%)
- Yellow (72%)
- Blue (85%)



- Cyan (27%)
- Magenta (6%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (15%)



- Cyan (38%)
- Magenta (21%)
- Yellow (15%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 157, 202, 216 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 157, 202, 216 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 157, 202, 216

255, 255, 255


 213, 255, 255

 242, 255, 255

 157, 202, 216

 130, 175, 188

 104, 148, 161

 78, 122, 135

 53, 97, 110

 27, 73, 85

 0, 51, 62

 0, 30, 40

 0, 1, 20

 0, 0, 0

■ 157, 202, 216

■ 157, 202, 216

■ 135, 197, 216

■ 179, 207, 216

■ 114, 192, 216

■ 200, 212, 216

■ 92, 187, 216

■ 222, 217, 216

■ 71, 181, 216

■ 243, 223, 216

■ 49, 176, 216

■ 255, 228, 216

■ 27, 171, 216

■ 255, 233, 216

■ 6, 166, 216

■ 255, 238, 216

■ 0, 165, 216

■ 255, 243, 216

■ 255, 248, 216

Harmonies

Analogous

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



156, 204, 202



157, 202, 216



169, 198, 224

Triad

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



157, 202, 216



221, 185, 203



198, 196, 165

Complementary

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



157, 202, 216



216, 171, 157

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.



214, 191, 165



157, 202, 216



227, 184, 187

Square

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



157, 202, 216



207, 188, 216



224, 187, 173



181, 201, 173

Rectangle

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



157, 202, 216



182, 195, 225



224, 187, 173



204, 195, 164

Sweetspot

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



157, 202, 216



235, 250, 255



157, 216, 171



115, 124, 128



0, 0, 0



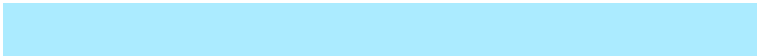
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



157, 202, 216



171, 235, 255



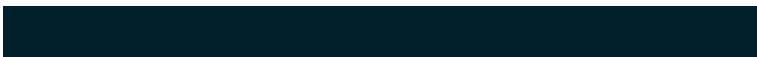
157, 173, 216



96, 105, 107



0, 130, 171



0, 33, 43

Inverse Universe

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



216, 157, 202



255, 171, 235



216, 200, 157



107, 96, 105



171, 0, 130



43, 0, 33

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 157, 202, 216 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

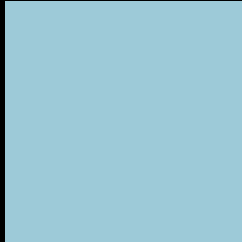
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 157, 202, 216 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

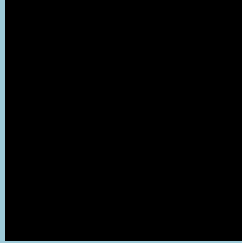
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

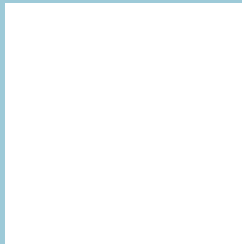
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 157, 202, 216 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 157, 202, 216.

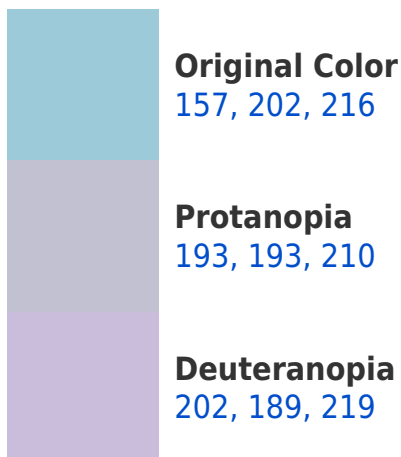


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 157, 202, 216.

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
157, 202, 218

Trichromacy



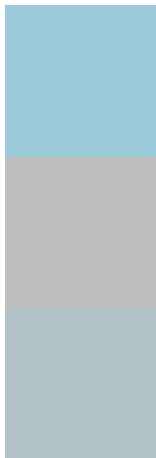
Original Color
157, 202, 216

Protanomaly
180, 196, 212

Deuteranomaly
186, 194, 218

Tritanomaly
157, 202, 217

Monochromacy



Original Color
157, 202, 216

Achromatopsia
190, 190, 190

Achromatomaly
178, 194, 199

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 157, 202, 216 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(157, 202, 216)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(157, 202, 216)  
}
```

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(157, 202, 216) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(157, 202, 216) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 157, 202, 216 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

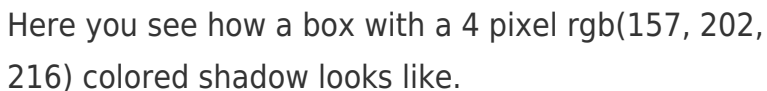
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(157, 202, 216) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(157, 202, 216) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(157, 202, 216)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(157, 202, 216); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(157, 202, 216);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(157, 202,  
216) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 157, 202, 216 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(157, 202, 216) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(157,  
202, 216) }
```

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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