

Converting Colors

RGB(158, 193, 178)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(158, 193, 178) contains.

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Color

RGB(158, 193, 178)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9EC1B2
RGB	158, 193, 178
RGB Percent	62%, 76%, 70%
CMY	0.3804, 0.2431, 0.3020
CMYK	0.18, 0.00, 0.08, 0.24
HSL	154°, 22%, 69%
HSV	154°, 18%, 76%
XYZ	41.2064, 48.6234, 49.3329
YIQ	180.8250, -16.0450, -12.0850

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

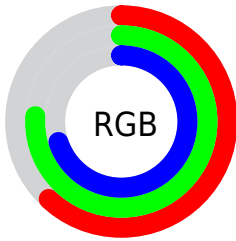
Format	Color
RYB	158, 180, 193
Decimal	10404274
CIELab	75.22, -14.75, 3.66
CIELCh	75, 15.197, 166.069
Yxy	48.6234, 0.2961, 0.3494
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288594354 (0xFF9EC1B2)
YUV	180.8250, -1.3927, -20.0175
Hunter-Lab	69.7305, -16.5459, 6.8648

Details

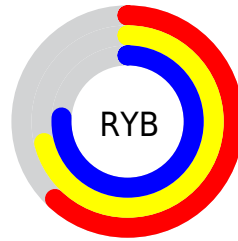
The RGB color **158, 193, 178** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **193, 158, 173**, and the grayscale version is **181, 181, 181**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **213, 250, 234**, and **106, 139, 125** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **139, 193, 170**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **177, 193, 186**.

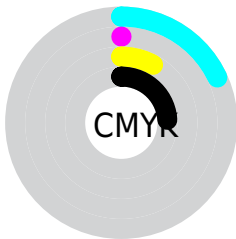
Distribution



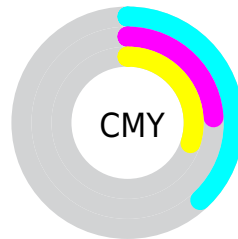
- Red (62%)
- Green (76%)
- Blue (70%)



- Red (62%)
- Yellow (71%)
- Blue (76%)



- Cyan (18%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (8%)
- Black (24%)



- Cyan (38%)
- Magenta (24%)
- Yellow (30%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 158, 193, 178 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 158, 193, 178 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 158, 193, 178

255, 255, 255


 213, 250, 234

 241, 255, 255

 158, 193, 178

 132, 166, 151

 106, 139, 125

 81, 114, 100

 58, 89, 77

 35, 66, 54

 12, 43, 33


 0, 24, 9

 0, 0, 0

 158, 193, 178


 158, 193, 178

 139, 193, 170


 177, 193, 186

 119, 193, 161


 197, 193, 195

 100, 193, 153


 216, 193, 203

 81, 193, 145


 235, 193, 211

 62, 193, 137

 255, 193, 219

 42, 193, 128

 255, 193, 228


 23, 193, 120

 255, 193, 236

 4, 193, 112

 255, 193, 244

 0, 193, 110

 255, 193, 252

Harmonies

Analogous

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



172, 191, 166



158, 193, 178



150, 193, 192

Triad

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



158, 193, 178



180, 184, 212



212, 178, 166

Complementary

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



158, 193, 178



193, 158, 173

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.



215, 176, 178



158, 193, 178



197, 179, 205

Square

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



158, 193, 178



162, 188, 212



210, 176, 192



203, 182, 158

Rectangle

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



158, 193, 178



149, 193, 201



210, 176, 192



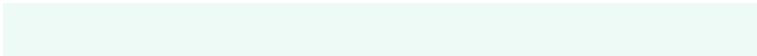
214, 177, 169

Sweetspot

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



158, 193, 178



237, 250, 245



173, 193, 158



117, 125, 122



252, 252, 252



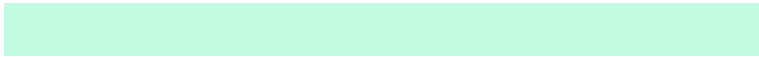
125, 125, 125

Same Dimension

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



158, 193, 178



195, 250, 226



158, 191, 193



87, 97, 93



0, 161, 92



0, 33, 19

Inverse Universe

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



193, 158, 173



250, 195, 218



193, 160, 158



97, 87, 91



161, 0, 69



33, 0, 14

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 158, 193, 178 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

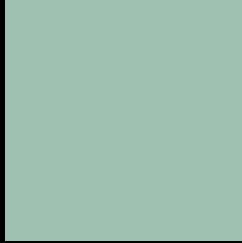
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 158, 193, 178 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

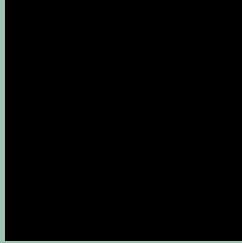
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

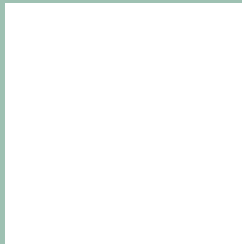
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 158, 193, 178 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 158, 193, 178.

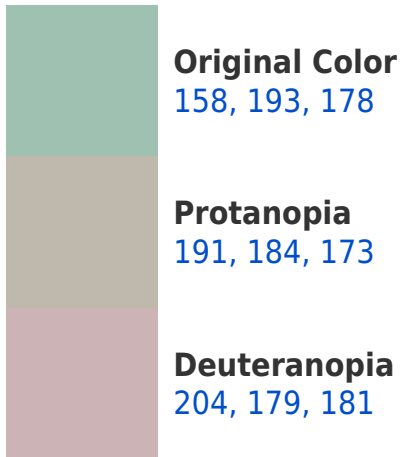


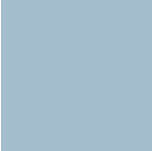
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 158, 193, 178.

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
163, 189, 204

Trichromacy



Original Color
158, 193, 178

Protanomaly
179, 187, 175

Deuteranomaly
187, 184, 180

Tritanomaly
161, 190, 195

Monochromacy



Original Color
158, 193, 178

Achromatopsia
181, 181, 181

Achromatomaly
173, 185, 180

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 158, 193, 178 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(158, 193, 178)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(158, 193, 178)  
}
```

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(158, 193, 178) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(158, 193, 178) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 158, 193, 178 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(158, 193, 178) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(158, 193, 178) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(158, 193, 178)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(158, 193, 178); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(158, 193, 178);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(158, 193,  
178) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 158, 193, 178 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(158, 193, 178) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(158,  
193, 178) }
```

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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