

Converting Colors

RGB(158, 202, 192)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(158, 202, 192) contains.

RGB(158, 202, 192)	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(158, 202, 192)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9ECAC0
RGB	158, 202, 192
RGB Percent	62%, 79%, 75%
CMY	0.3804, 0.2078, 0.2471
CMYK	0.22, 0.00, 0.05, 0.21
HSL	166°, 29%, 71%
HSV	166°, 22%, 79%
XYZ	44.7355, 53.3159, 57.8024
YIQ	187.7040, -23.0140, -12.4380

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

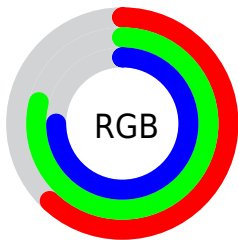
Format	Color
RYB	158, 183, 202
Decimal	10406592
CIELab	78.06, -16.50, 0.23
CIElCh	78, 16.505, 179.192
Yxy	53.3159, 0.2870, 0.3421
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288596672 (0xFF9ECAC0)
YUV	187.7040, 2.1179, -26.0504
Hunter-Lab	73.0178, -18.4202, 4.1772

Details

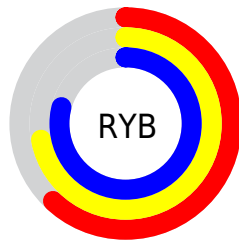
The RGB color **158, 202, 192** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **202, 158, 168**, and the grayscale version is **188, 188, 188**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **213, 255, 248**, and **106, 148, 139** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **138, 202, 187**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **178, 202, 197**.

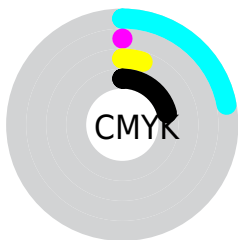
Distribution



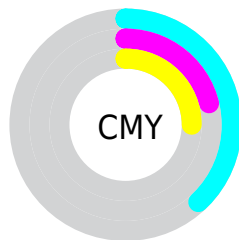
- Red (62%)
- Green (79%)
- Blue (75%)



- Red (62%)
- Yellow (72%)
- Blue (79%)



- Cyan (22%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (5%)
- Black (21%)



- Cyan (38%)
- Magenta (21%)
- Yellow (25%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 158, 202, 192 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, 202, 192 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 158, 202, 192

255, 255, 255


 213, 255, 248

 242, 255, 255

 158, 202, 192

 131, 175, 165

 106, 148, 139

 81, 122, 113

 56, 97, 89

 32, 73, 65

 7, 50, 43

 0, 30, 23

 0, 0, 0

 158, 202, 192

 158, 202, 192

■ 138, 202, 187

■ 178, 202, 197

■ 118, 202, 183

■ 198, 202, 201

■ 97, 202, 178

■ 219, 202, 206

■ 77, 202, 174

■ 239, 202, 210

■ 57, 202, 169

■ 255, 202, 215

■ 37, 202, 164

■ 255, 202, 220

■ 17, 202, 160

■ 255, 202, 224

■ 0, 202, 156

■ 255, 202, 229

■ 255, 202, 233

Harmonies

Analogous

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



171, 200, 177



158, 202, 192



153, 202, 207

Triad

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



158, 202, 192



195, 189, 220



219, 187, 167

Complementary

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



158, 202, 192



202, 158, 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.



225, 183, 179



158, 202, 192



213, 185, 209

Square

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



158, 202, 192



176, 194, 223



223, 183, 194



206, 192, 163

Rectangle

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



158, 202, 192



156, 200, 216



223, 183, 194



222, 185, 170

Sweetspot

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



158, 202, 192



237, 255, 251



168, 202, 158



117, 128, 125



0, 0, 0



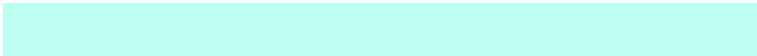
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



158, 202, 192



189, 255, 240



158, 190, 202



92, 102, 100



0, 166, 128



0, 38, 30

Inverse Universe

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



202, 158, 168



255, 189, 204



202, 170, 158



102, 92, 94



166, 0, 38



38, 0, 9

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 158, 202, 192 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

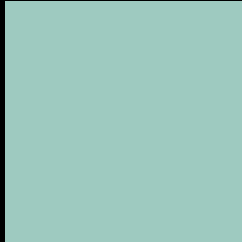
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 202, 192 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

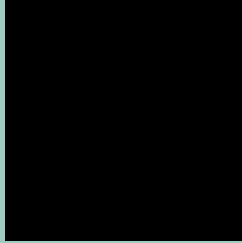
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

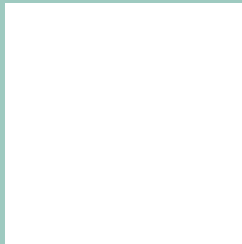
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 158, 202, 192 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 158, 202, 192.



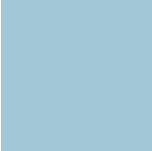
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 158, 202, 192.

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, 199, 214

Trichromacy



Original Color
158, 202, 192

Protanomaly
183, 196, 188

Deuteranomaly
191, 192, 194

Tritanomaly
161, 200, 206

Monochromacy



Original Color
158, 202, 192

Achromatopsia
188, 188, 188

Achromatomaly
177, 193, 189

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 158, 202, 192 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, 202, 192)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(158, 202, 192)  
}
```

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, 202, 192) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(158, 202, 192) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 158, 202, 192 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, 202, 192) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(158, 202, 192) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(158, 202, 192) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(158, 202, 192); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(158, 202, 192);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(158, 202,  
192) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 158, 202, 192 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(158, 202, 192) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(158,  
202, 192) }
```

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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