

Converting Colors

RGB(158, 203, 226)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(158, 203, 226) contains.

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Color

RGB(158, 203, 226)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9ECBE2
RGB	158, 203, 226
RGB Percent	62%, 80%, 89%
CMY	0.3804, 0.2039, 0.1137
CMYK	0.30, 0.10, 0.00, 0.11
HSL	200°, 54%, 75%
HSV	200°, 30%, 89%
XYZ	49.1840, 55.4720, 80.0664
YIQ	192.1670, -34.2030, -2.3870

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

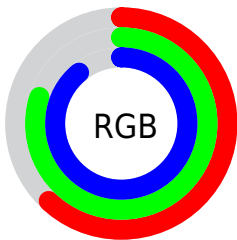
Format	Color
RYB	158, 185, 226
Decimal	10406882
CIELab	79.31, -9.41, -16.19
CIELCh	79, 18.725, 239.833
Yxy	55.4720, 0.2663, 0.3003
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288596962 (0xFF9ECBE2)
YUV	192.1670, 16.6797, -29.9645
Hunter-Lab	74.4795, -12.4633, -11.6018

Details

The RGB color **158, 203, 226** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **226, 181, 158**, and the grayscale version is **192, 192, 192**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **214, 255, 255**, and **104, 149, 171** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **135, 195, 226**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **181, 211, 226**.

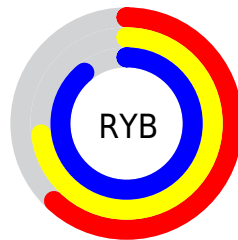
Distribution



Red (62%)

Green (80%)

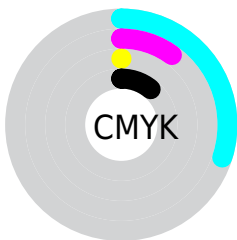
Blue (89%)



Red (62%)

Yellow (73%)

Blue (89%)

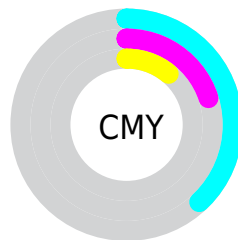


Cyan (30%)

Magenta (10%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (11%)



Cyan (38%)

Magenta (20%)

Yellow (11%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 158, 203, 226 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, 203, 226 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 158, 203, 226

255, 255, 255


 214, 255, 255

 243, 255, 255

 158, 203, 226

 131, 176, 198

 104, 149, 171

 78, 123, 144

 53, 98, 118

 25, 74, 94

 0, 52, 70

 0, 31, 48


 0, 1, 27

 0, 0, 0

 158, 203, 226


 158, 203, 226

 135, 195, 226


 181, 211, 226

 113, 188, 226


 203, 218, 226

 90, 180, 226


 226, 226, 226

 68, 172, 226

 248, 234, 226

 45, 165, 226

 255, 241, 226

 22, 157, 226

 255, 249, 226

 0, 150, 226

 255, 255, 226

Harmonies

Analogous

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



150, 206, 213



158, 203, 226



177, 198, 231

Triad

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



158, 203, 226



231, 184, 197



191, 201, 166

Complementary

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



158, 203, 226



226, 181, 158

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.



210, 195, 162



158, 203, 226



233, 185, 180

Square

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



158, 203, 226



219, 187, 214



225, 190, 167



171, 205, 178

Rectangle

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



158, 203, 226



192, 194, 229



225, 190, 167



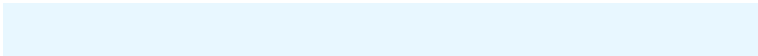
198, 199, 164

Sweetspot

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



158, 203, 226



232, 247, 255



158, 226, 181



113, 123, 128



0, 0, 0



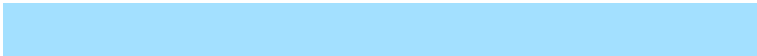
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



158, 203, 226



163, 224, 255



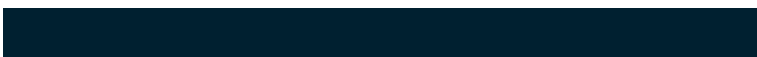
158, 169, 226



101, 108, 112



0, 116, 176



0, 32, 48

Inverse Universe

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



226, 158, 203



255, 163, 224



226, 215, 158



112, 101, 108



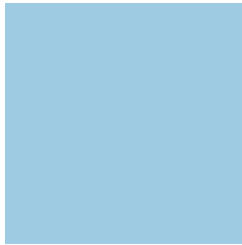
176, 0, 116



48, 0, 32

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 158, 203, 226 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

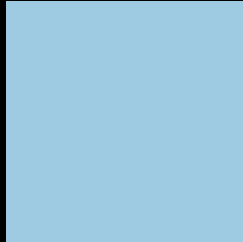
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 203, 226 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

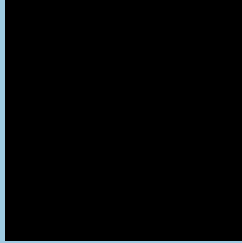
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 203, 226 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 158, 203, 226.

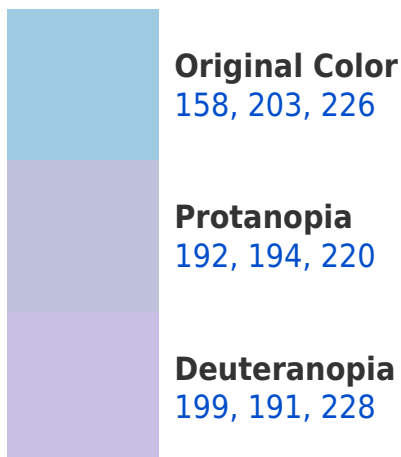


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 158, 203, 226.

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](#).

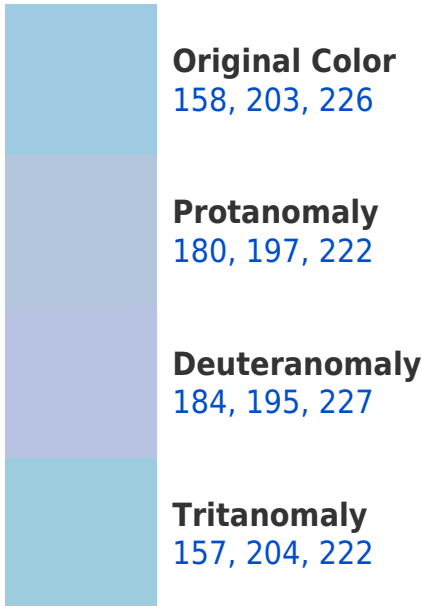
Dichromacy



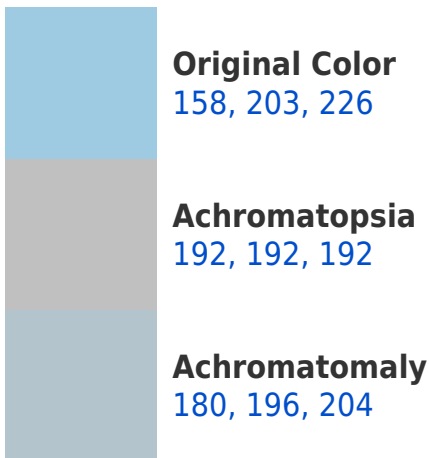


Tritanopia
157, 204, 220

Trichromacy



Monochromacy



CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 158, 203, 226 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, 203, 226)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(158, 203, 226)  
}
```

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, 203, 226) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(158, 203, 226) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 158, 203, 226 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, 203, 226) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(158, 203, 226) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(158, 203, 226)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(158, 203, 226); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(158, 203, 226);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(158, 203,  
226) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 158, 203, 226 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(158, 203, 226) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(158,  
203, 226) }
```

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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