

Converting Colors

RGB(158, 208, 222)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(158, 208, 222) contains.

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Color

RGB(158, 208, 222)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9ED0DE
RGB	158, 208, 222
RGB Percent	62%, 82%, 87%
CMY	0.3804, 0.1843, 0.1294
CMYK	0.29, 0.06, 0.00, 0.13
HSL	193°, 49%, 75%
HSV	193°, 29%, 87%
XYZ	49.8412, 57.6548, 77.6088
YIQ	194.6460, -34.2940, -6.2460

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

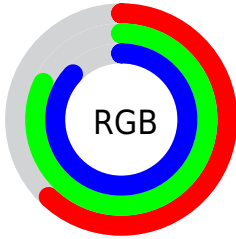
Format	Color
R _{YB}	158, 186, 222
Decimal	10408158
CIE _{Lab}	80.55, -12.95, -12.19
CIE _{LCh}	81, 17.787, 223.282
Yxy	57.6548, 0.2693, 0.3115
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288598238 (0xFF9ED0DE)
YUV	194.6460, 13.4855, -32.1385
Hunter-Lab	75.9307, -15.7107, -7.4488

Details

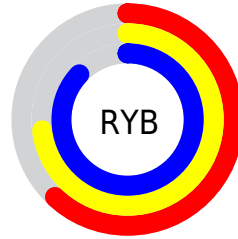
The RGB color **158, 208, 222** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **222, 172, 158**, and the grayscale version is **195, 195, 195**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **214, 255, 255**, and **104, 154, 167** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **136, 203, 222**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **180, 213, 222**.

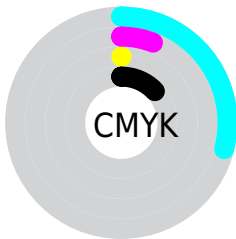
Distribution



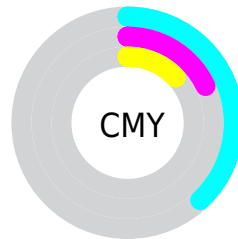
- Red (62%)
- Green (82%)
- Blue (87%)



- Red (62%)
- Yellow (73%)
- Blue (87%)



- Cyan (29%)
- Magenta (6%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (13%)



- Cyan (38%)
- Magenta (18%)
- Yellow (13%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 158, 208, 222 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, 208, 222 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 158, 208, 222

255, 255, 255


 214, 255, 255

 243, 255, 255

 158, 208, 222

 131, 180, 194

 104, 154, 167

 79, 128, 141

 53, 102, 115

 25, 78, 90

 0, 55, 67

 0, 34, 45

 0, 5, 25

 0, 0, 0

■ 158, 208, 222

■ 158, 208, 222

■ 136, 203, 222

■ 180, 213, 222

■ 114, 198, 222

■ 202, 218, 222

■ 91, 193, 222

■ 225, 223, 222

■ 69, 189, 222

■ 247, 227, 222

■ 47, 184, 222

■ 255, 232, 222

■ 25, 179, 222

■ 255, 237, 222

■ 3, 174, 222

■ 255, 242, 222

■ 0, 173, 222

■ 255, 247, 222

■ 255, 252, 222

Harmonies

Analogous

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



158, 210, 207



158, 208, 222



171, 204, 231

Triad

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



158, 208, 222



228, 189, 210



205, 201, 168

Complementary

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



158, 208, 222



222, 172, 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.



222, 196, 168



158, 208, 222



235, 188, 193

Square

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



158, 208, 222



212, 193, 224



233, 191, 178



186, 206, 175

Rectangle

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



158, 208, 222



184, 201, 233



233, 191, 178



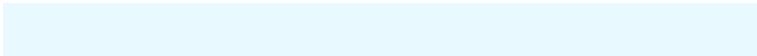
211, 199, 167

Sweetspot

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



158, 208, 222



232, 250, 255



158, 222, 172



113, 124, 128



0, 0, 0



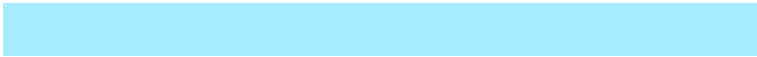
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



158, 208, 222



166, 235, 255



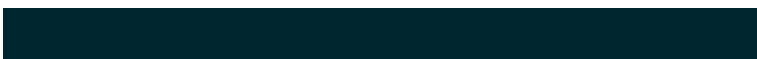
158, 176, 222



101, 110, 112



0, 137, 176



0, 38, 48

Inverse Universe

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



222, 158, 208



255, 166, 235



222, 204, 158



112, 101, 110



176, 0, 137



48, 0, 38

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 158, 208, 222 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

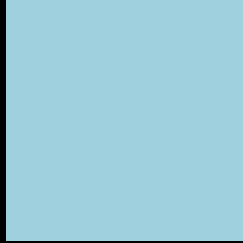
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 208, 222 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

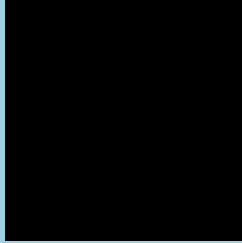
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 208, 222 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 158, 208, 222.

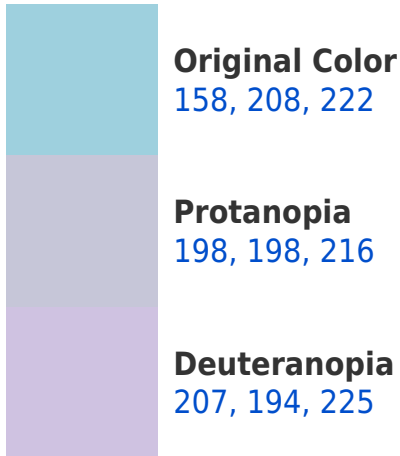


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 158, 208, 222.

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
159, 208, 224

Trichromacy



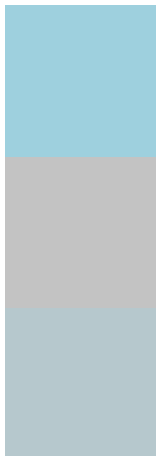
Original Color
158, 208, 222

Protanomaly
183, 202, 218

Deuteranomaly
189, 199, 224

Tritanomaly
159, 208, 223

Monochromacy



Original Color
158, 208, 222

Achromatopsia
195, 195, 195

Achromatomaly
182, 200, 205

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 158, 208, 222 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, 208, 222)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(158, 208, 222)  
}
```

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, 208, 222) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(158, 208, 222) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 158, 208, 222 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, 208, 222) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(158, 208, 222) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(158, 208, 222)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(158, 208, 222); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(158, 208, 222); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(158, 208, 222) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 158, 208, 222 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(158, 208, 222) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(158,  
208, 222) }
```

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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