

Converting Colors

RGB(158, 211, 187)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(158, 211, 187) contains.

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Color

RGB(158, 211, 187)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9ED3BB
RGB	158, 211, 187
RGB Percent	62%, 83%, 73%
CMY	0.3804, 0.1725, 0.2667
CMYK	0.25, 0.00, 0.11, 0.17
HSL	153°, 38%, 72%
HSV	153°, 25%, 83%
XYZ	46.3645, 57.4455, 55.6581
YIQ	192.4170, -23.8840, -18.7000

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

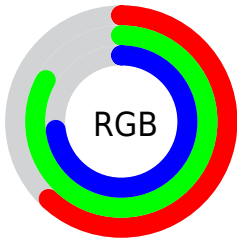
Format	Color
RYB	158, 192, 211
Decimal	10408891
CIELab	80.43, -22.05, 6.34
CIElCh	80, 22.942, 163.947
Yxy	57.4455, 0.2907, 0.3602
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288598971 (0xFF9ED3BB)
YUV	192.4170, -2.6706, -30.1837
Hunter-Lab	75.7928, -23.4442, 9.5156

Details

The RGB color **158, 211, 187** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **211, 158, 182**, and the grayscale version is **192, 192, 192**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **213, 255, 243**, and **105, 156, 134** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **137, 211, 177**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **179, 211, 197**.

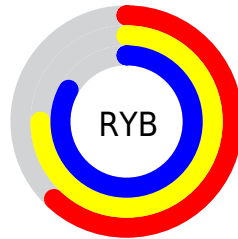
Distribution



Red (62%)

Green (83%)

Blue (73%)



Red (62%)

Yellow (75%)

Blue (83%)

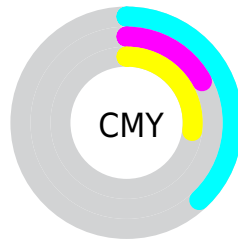


Cyan (25%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (11%)

Black (17%)



Cyan (38%)

Magenta (17%)

Yellow (27%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 158, 211, 187 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, 211, 187 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 158, 211, 187

255, 255, 255


 213, 255, 243

 242, 255, 255

 158, 211, 187

 131, 183, 160

 105, 156, 134

 80, 130, 109

 55, 105, 84

 31, 80, 61

 3, 57, 39

 0, 35, 19

 0, 3, 0

 0, 0, 0

 158, 211, 187

 158, 211, 187

 137, 211, 177

 179, 211, 197

 116, 211, 168

 200, 211, 206

 95, 211, 158

 221, 211, 216

 74, 211, 149

 242, 211, 225

 53, 211, 139

 255, 211, 235

 31, 211, 130

 255, 211, 244

 10, 211, 120

 255, 211, 254

 0, 211, 115

 255, 211, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



181, 207, 168



158, 211, 187



143, 212, 209

Triad

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



158, 211, 187



188, 198, 241



240, 188, 171

Complementary

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



158, 211, 187



211, 158, 182

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.



244, 185, 190



158, 211, 187



216, 191, 231

Square

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



158, 211, 187



160, 205, 240



235, 186, 212



227, 194, 159

Rectangle

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



158, 211, 187



141, 211, 223



235, 186, 212



243, 186, 177

Sweetspot

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



158, 211, 187



235, 255, 246



183, 211, 158



115, 128, 122



0, 0, 0



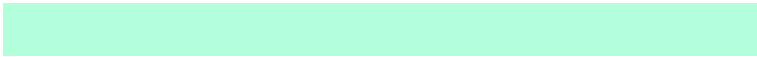
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



158, 211, 187



179, 255, 220



158, 209, 211



94, 105, 100



0, 168, 92



0, 41, 22

Inverse Universe

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



211, 158, 182



255, 179, 213



211, 160, 158



105, 94, 99



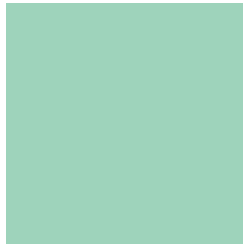
168, 0, 76



41, 0, 18

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 158, 211, 187 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

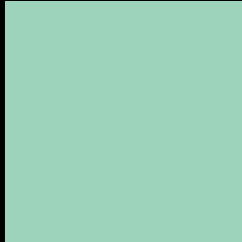
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 211, 187 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, 211, 187 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 158, 211, 187.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 158, 211, 187.

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



Original Color
158, 211, 187

Protanopia
207, 198, 180

Deuteranopia
221, 192, 191



Tritanopia
165, 206, 222

Trichromacy



Original Color
158, 211, 187

Protanomaly
189, 203, 183

Deuteranomaly
198, 199, 190

Tritanomaly
162, 208, 209

Monochromacy



Original Color
158, 211, 187

Achromatopsia
192, 192, 192

Achromatomaly
180, 199, 190

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 158, 211, 187 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, 211, 187)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(158, 211, 187)  
}
```

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, 211, 187) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(158, 211, 187) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 158, 211, 187 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, 211, 187) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(158, 211, 187) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(158, 211, 187)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(158, 211, 187); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(158, 211, 187); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(158, 211, 187) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 158, 211, 187 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(158, 211, 187) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(158,  
211, 187) }
```

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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