

Converting Colors

RGB(158, 211, 255)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(158, 211, 255) contains.

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Color

RGB(158, 211, 255)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9ED3FF
RGB	158, 211, 255
RGB Percent	62%, 83%, 100%
CMY	0.3804, 0.1725, 0.0000
CMYK	0.38, 0.17, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	207°, 100%, 81%
HSV	207°, 38%, 100%
XYZ	55.4448, 61.0776, 103.4747
YIQ	200.1690, -45.7120, 2.4480

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

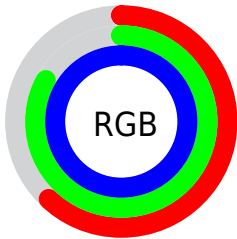
Format	Color
R _Y B	158, 192, 255
Decimal	10408959
CIE Lab	82.42, -6.45, -26.94
CIE LCh	82, 27.703, 256.538
Yxy	61.0776, 0.2520, 0.2776
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288599039 (0xFF9ED3FF)
YUV	200.1690, 27.0317, -36.9822
Hunter-Lab	78.1522, -10.1301, -23.7943

Details

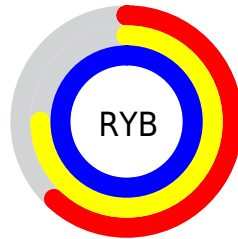
The RGB color **158, 211, 255** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCFF**. A complement of this color would be **255, 202, 158**, and the grayscale version is **200, 200, 200**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **215, 255, 255**, and **102, 157, 198** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **132, 199, 255**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **184, 223, 255**.

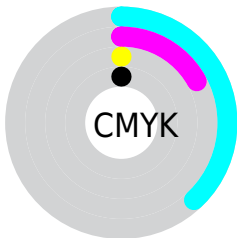
Distribution



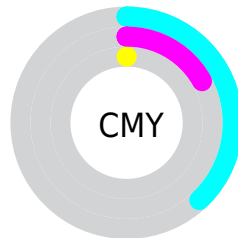
- Red (62%)
- Green (83%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (62%)
- Yellow (75%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (38%)
- Magenta (17%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (38%)
- Magenta (17%)
- Yellow (0%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 158, 211, 255 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, 255 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 158, 211, 255

255, 255, 255


 215, 255, 255


 245, 255, 255


 158, 211, 255

 130, 183, 226


 102, 157, 198


 75, 131, 171

 45, 105, 144

 2, 81, 118

 0, 59, 94

 0, 37, 70

 0, 16, 47

 0, 1, 26

■ 158, 211, 255

■ 158, 211, 255

■ 132, 199, 255

■ 184, 223, 255

■ 107, 188, 255

■ 209, 234, 255

■ 82, 176, 255

■ 235, 246, 255

■ 56, 165, 255

255, 255, 255

■ 31, 153, 255

■ 5, 142, 255

■ 0, 139, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



133, 217, 242



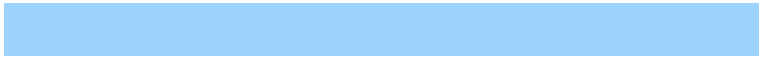
158, 211, 255



193, 203, 255

Triad

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



158, 211, 255



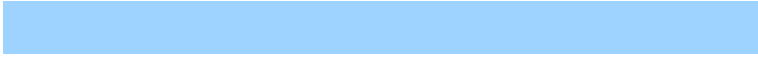
255, 187, 191



180, 215, 169

Complementary

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



158, 211, 255



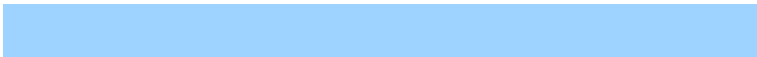
255, 202, 158

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.



209, 208, 155



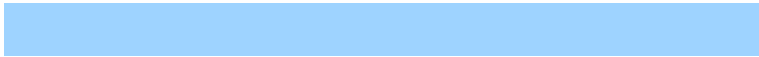
158, 211, 255



253, 191, 168

Square

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



158, 211, 255



250, 188, 218



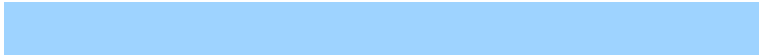
235, 199, 155



151, 219, 192

Rectangle

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



158, 211, 255



217, 196, 247



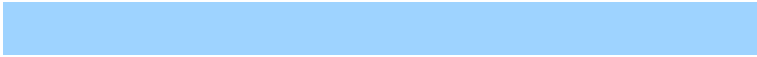
235, 199, 155



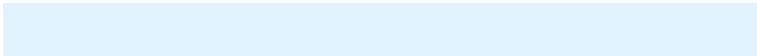
190, 213, 163

Sweetspot

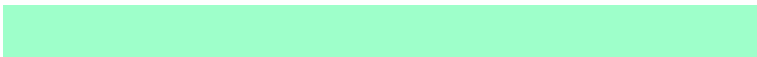
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



158, 211, 255



227, 242, 255



158, 255, 202



111, 120, 128



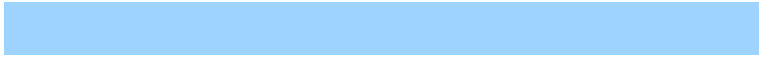
0, 0, 0



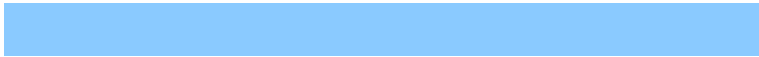
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



158, 211, 255



138, 202, 255



158, 163, 255



115, 122, 128



0, 104, 191



0, 35, 64

Inverse Universe

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



255, 158, 211



255, 138, 202



255, 250, 158



128, 115, 122



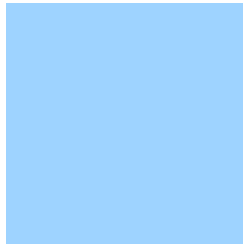
191, 0, 104



64, 0, 35

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 158, 211, 255 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

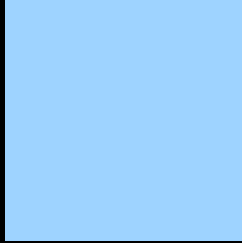
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 255 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

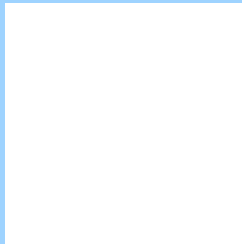
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 158, 211, 255 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 158, 211, 255.



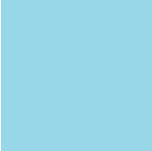
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 158, 211, 255.

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



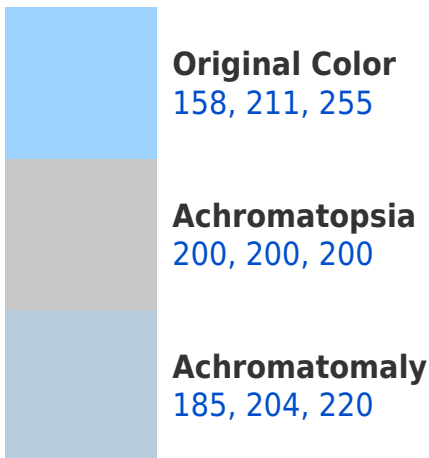


Tritanopia
152, 215, 232

Trichromacy



Monochromacy



CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 158, 211, 255 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, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(158, 211, 255)  
}
```

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, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(158, 211, 255) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 158, 211, 255 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

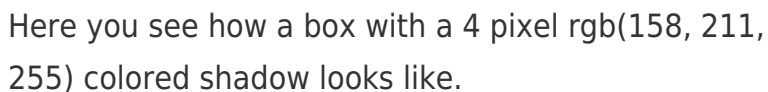
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(158, 211, 255) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(158, 211, 255) }
```

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, 255)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(158, 211, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(158, 211, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(158, 211,  
255) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 158, 211, 255 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, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(158,  
211, 255) }
```

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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