

Converting Colors

RGB(158, 212, 188)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(158, 212, 188) contains.

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Color

RGB(158, 212, 188)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9ED4BC
RGB	158, 212, 188
RGB Percent	62%, 83%, 74%
CMY	0.3804, 0.1686, 0.2627
CMYK	0.25, 0.00, 0.11, 0.17
HSL	153°, 39%, 73%
HSV	153°, 25%, 83%
XYZ	46.7211, 57.9869, 56.3071
YIQ	193.1180, -24.4800, -18.9120

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

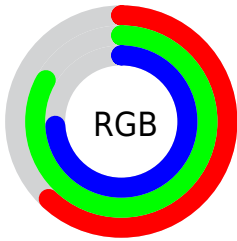
Format	Color
RYB	158, 193, 212
Decimal	10409148
CIELab	80.73, -22.34, 6.25
CIElCh	81, 23.199, 164.382
Yxy	57.9869, 0.2902, 0.3601
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288599228 (0xFF9ED4BC)
YUV	193.1180, -2.5232, -30.7985
Hunter-Lab	76.1491, -23.7427, 9.4635

Details

The RGB color **158, 212, 188** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **212, 158, 182**, and the grayscale version is **193, 193, 193**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **214, 255, 244**, and **105, 157, 135** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **137, 212, 179**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **179, 212, 197**.

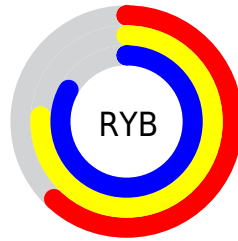
Distribution



Red (62%)

Green (83%)

Blue (74%)



Red (62%)

Yellow (76%)

Blue (83%)

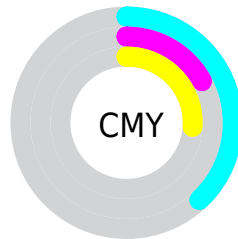


Cyan (25%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (11%)

Black (17%)



Cyan (38%)

Magenta (17%)

Yellow (26%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 158, 212, 188 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, 212, 188 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 158, 212, 188

255, 255, 255


 214, 255, 244

 242, 255, 255

 158, 212, 188

 131, 184, 161

 105, 157, 135

 80, 131, 109

 55, 106, 85

 30, 81, 62

 2, 58, 40

 0, 36, 20

 0, 5, 0

 0, 0, 0

 158, 212, 188

 158, 212, 188

 137, 212, 179

 179, 212, 197

 116, 212, 169

 200, 212, 207

 94, 212, 160

 222, 212, 216

 73, 212, 150

 243, 212, 226

 52, 212, 141

 255, 212, 235

 31, 212, 131

 255, 212, 245

 10, 212, 122

 255, 212, 254

 0, 212, 118

 255, 212, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



181, 208, 169



158, 212, 188



143, 213, 210

Triad

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



158, 212, 188



189, 199, 242



242, 189, 171

Complementary

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



158, 212, 188



212, 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.



245, 185, 191



158, 212, 188



217, 191, 231

Square

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



158, 212, 188



161, 206, 242



237, 186, 213



227, 195, 159

Rectangle

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



158, 212, 188



141, 212, 224



237, 186, 213



244, 187, 177

Sweetspot

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



158, 212, 188



235, 255, 246



182, 212, 158



115, 128, 122



0, 0, 0



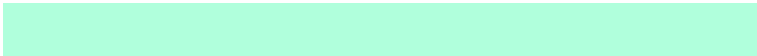
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



158, 212, 188



176, 255, 220



158, 209, 212



96, 107, 102



0, 171, 95



0, 43, 24

Inverse Universe

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



212, 158, 182



255, 176, 211



212, 161, 158



107, 96, 101



171, 0, 76



43, 0, 19

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 158, 212, 188 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

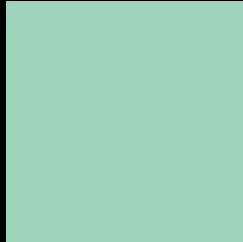
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 212, 188 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

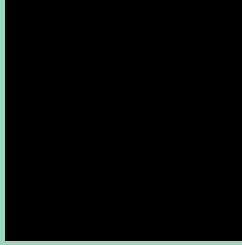
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 212, 188 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 158, 212, 188.

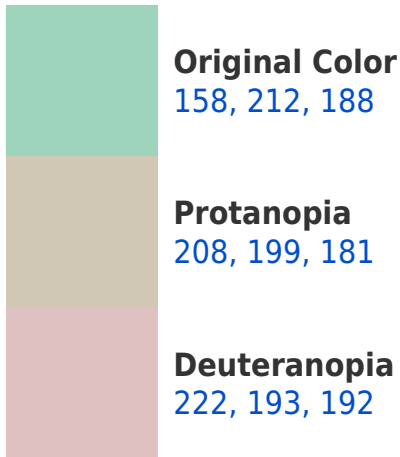


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 158, 212, 188.

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
165, 207, 223

Trichromacy



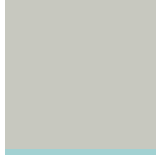
Original Color

158, 212, 188



Protanomaly

190, 204, 184



Deuteranomaly

199, 200, 191



Tritanomaly

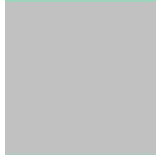
162, 209, 210

Monochromacy



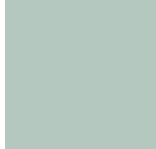
Original Color

158, 212, 188



Achromatopsia

193, 193, 193



Achromatomaly

180, 200, 191

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 158, 212, 188 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, 212, 188)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(158, 212, 188)  
}
```

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, 212, 188) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(158, 212, 188) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 158, 212, 188 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, 212, 188) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(158, 212, 188) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(158, 212, 188) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(158, 212, 188); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(158, 212, 188);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(158, 212,  
188) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 158, 212, 188 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(158, 212, 188) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(158,  
212, 188) }
```

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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