

Converting Colors

RGB(158, 215, 188)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(158, 215, 188) contains.

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Color

RGB(158, 215, 188)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9ED7BC
RGB	158, 215, 188
RGB Percent	62%, 84%, 74%
CMY	0.3804, 0.1569, 0.2627
CMYK	0.27, 0.00, 0.13, 0.16
HSL	152°, 42%, 73%
HSV	152°, 27%, 84%
XYZ	47.4781, 59.5008, 56.5594
YIQ	194.8790, -25.3050, -20.4810

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

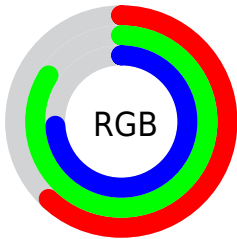
Format	Color
RYB	158, 195, 215
Decimal	10409916
CIELab	81.57, -23.82, 7.44
CIELCh	82, 24.956, 162.643
Yxy	59.5008, 0.2903, 0.3638
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288599996 (0xFF9ED7BC)
YUV	194.8790, -3.3913, -32.3429
Hunter-Lab	77.1368, -25.1217, 10.5222

Details

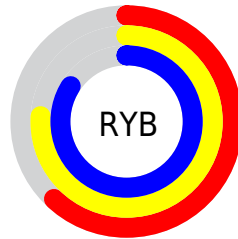
The RGB color **158, 215, 188** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **215, 158, 185**, and the grayscale version is **195, 195, 195**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **214, 255, 244**, and **105, 160, 135** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **137, 215, 178**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **180, 215, 198**.

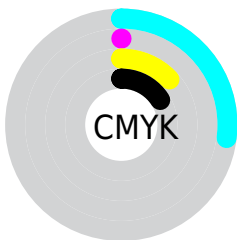
Distribution



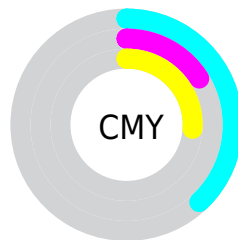
- Red (62%)
- Green (84%)
- Blue (74%)



- Red (62%)
- Yellow (76%)
- Blue (84%)



- Cyan (27%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (13%)
- Black (16%)



- Cyan (38%)
- Magenta (16%)
- Yellow (26%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RGB color 158, 215, 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, 215, 188 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 158, 215, 188

 158, 215, 188


255, 255, 255

 131, 187, 161

 214, 255, 244


 105, 160, 135

 242, 255, 255

 80, 134, 109

 55, 108, 85

 29, 84, 62

 0, 60, 40

 0, 38, 20

 0, 11, 0

 0, 0, 0

 158, 215, 188


 158, 215, 188

 137, 215, 178

 180, 215, 198

 115, 215, 168

 201, 215, 208

 94, 215, 157

 223, 215, 219

 72, 215, 147

 244, 215, 229

 51, 215, 137

 255, 215, 239

 29, 215, 127

 255, 215, 249

 8, 215, 117

 255, 215, 255

 0, 215, 113

Harmonies

Analogous

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



184, 211, 168



158, 215, 188



140, 216, 212

Triad

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



158, 215, 188



188, 201, 248



247, 190, 172

Complementary

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



158, 215, 188



215, 158, 185

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.



251, 186, 193



158, 215, 188



219, 193, 237

Square

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



158, 215, 188



158, 209, 247



241, 188, 217



233, 197, 159

Rectangle

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



158, 215, 188



137, 215, 227



241, 188, 217



250, 188, 179

Sweetspot

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



158, 215, 188



235, 255, 245



186, 215, 158



115, 128, 121



0, 0, 0



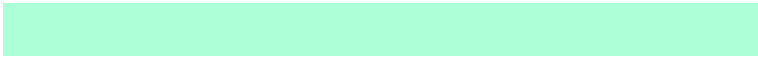
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



158, 215, 188



173, 255, 216



158, 214, 215



96, 107, 102



0, 171, 90



0, 43, 23

Inverse Universe

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



215, 158, 185



255, 173, 212



215, 159, 158



107, 96, 101



171, 0, 81



43, 0, 21

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 158, 215, 188 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

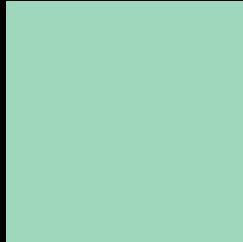
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 215, 188 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

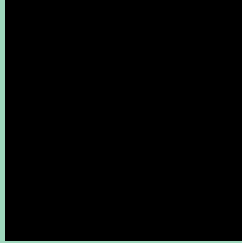
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

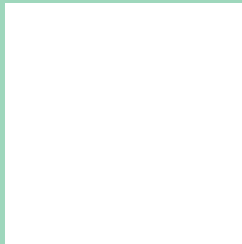
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 158, 215, 188 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 158, 215, 188.

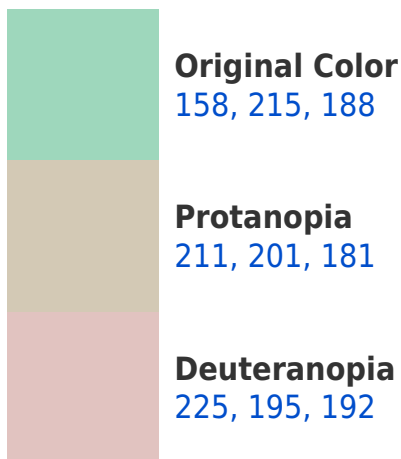


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 158, 215, 188.

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
166, 210, 226

Trichromacy



Original Color

158, 215, 188



Protanomaly

192, 206, 184



Deuteranomaly

201, 202, 191



Tritanomaly

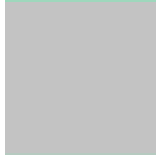
163, 212, 212

Monochromacy



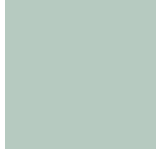
Original Color

158, 215, 188



Achromatopsia

195, 195, 195



Achromatomaly

182, 202, 192

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 158, 215, 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, 215, 188)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(158, 215, 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, 215, 188) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(158, 215, 188) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 158, 215, 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, 215, 188) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(158, 215, 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, 215, 188)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(158, 215, 188); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(158, 215, 188); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(158, 215, 188) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 158, 215, 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, 215, 188) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(158,  
215, 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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