

Converting Colors

RGB(158, 222, 219)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(158, 222, 219) contains.

RGB(158, 222, 219)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	11
<i>Previews</i>	23
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	26
<i>CSS Examples</i>	29

Color

RGB(158, 222, 219)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9EDED8
RGB	158, 222, 219
RGB Percent	62%, 87%, 86%
CMY	0.3804, 0.1294, 0.1412
CMYK	0.29, 0.00, 0.01, 0.13
HSL	177°, 49%, 75%
HSV	177°, 29%, 87%
XYZ	53.0080, 64.6261, 76.6981
YIQ	202.5220, -37.1810, -14.5010

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

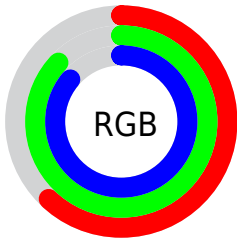
Format	Color
RYB	158, 191, 222
Decimal	10411739
CIELab	84.29, -20.72, -5.04
CIELCh	84, 21.327, 193.663
Yxy	64.6261, 0.2728, 0.3326
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288601819 (0xFF9EDED8)
YUV	202.5220, 8.1237, -39.0458
Hunter-Lab	80.3904, -22.9834, -0.2936

Details

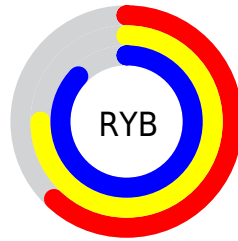
The RGB color **158, 222, 219** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **222, 158, 161**, and the grayscale version is **202, 202, 202**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **214, 255, 255**, and **104, 167, 164** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **136, 222, 218**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **180, 222, 220**.

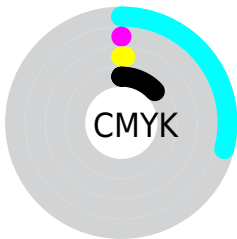
Distribution



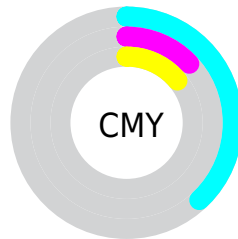
- Red (62%)
- Green (87%)
- Blue (86%)



- Red (62%)
- Yellow (75%)
- Blue (87%)



- Cyan (29%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (1%)
- Black (13%)



- Cyan (38%)
- Magenta (13%)
- Yellow (14%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 158, 222, 219 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, 222, 219 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 158, 222, 219


255, 255, 255


 214, 255, 255


 243, 255, 255

 158, 222, 219

 131, 194, 191

 104, 167, 164

 78, 140, 138

 51, 115, 112

 22, 90, 88

 0, 66, 65

 0, 44, 43

 0, 24, 22

 0, 0, 0

■ 158, 222, 219

■ 158, 222, 219

■ 136, 222, 218

■ 180, 222, 220

■ 114, 222, 217

■ 202, 222, 221

■ 91, 222, 216

■ 225, 222, 222

■ 69, 222, 215

■ 247, 222, 223

■ 47, 222, 214

■ 255, 222, 224

■ 25, 222, 213

■ 255, 222, 225

■ 3, 222, 212

■ 255, 222, 226

■ 0, 222, 212

■ 255, 222, 227

■ 255, 222, 228

Harmonies

Analogous

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



172, 221, 198



158, 222, 219



158, 220, 237

Triad

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



158, 222, 219



225, 202, 239



236, 205, 172

Complementary

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



158, 222, 219



222, 158, 161

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.



249, 199, 183



158, 222, 219



244, 197, 222

Square

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



158, 222, 219



200, 209, 249



252, 196, 202



216, 212, 171

Rectangle

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



158, 222, 219



167, 217, 246



252, 196, 202



242, 203, 175

Sweetspot

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



158, 222, 219



232, 255, 254



161, 222, 158



113, 128, 127



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



158, 222, 219



166, 255, 251



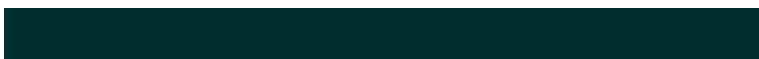
158, 193, 222



101, 112, 112



0, 176, 168



0, 48, 46

Inverse Universe

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



222, 158, 161



255, 166, 170



222, 187, 158



112, 101, 102



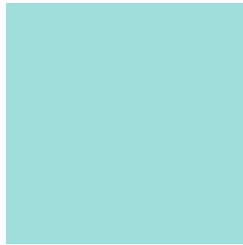
176, 0, 8



48, 0, 2

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 158, 222, 219 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

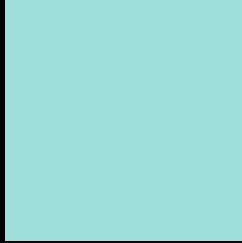
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 222, 219 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

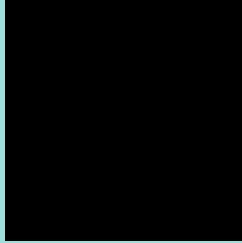
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

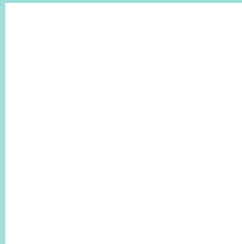
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 158, 222, 219 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 158, 222, 219.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 158, 222, 219.

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





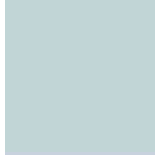
Tritanopia
162, 219, 237

Trichromacy



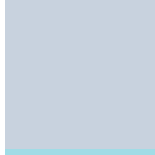
Original Color

158, 222, 219



Protanomaly

193, 213, 214



Deuteranomaly

200, 210, 222



Tritanomaly

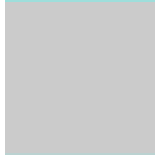
161, 220, 230

Monochromacy



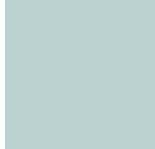
Original Color

158, 222, 219



Achromatopsia

203, 203, 203



Achromatomaly

187, 210, 209

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 158, 222, 219 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, 222, 219)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(158, 222, 219)  
}
```

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, 222, 219) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(158, 222, 219) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 158, 222, 219 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, 222, 219) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(158, 222, 219) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(158, 222, 219)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(158, 222, 219); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(158, 222, 219);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(158, 222,  
219) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 158, 222, 219 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(158, 222, 219) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(158,  
222, 219) }
```

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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