

Converting Colors

RGB(158, 230, 174)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(158, 230, 174) contains.

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Color

RGB(158, 230, 174)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9EE6AE
RGB	158, 230, 174
RGB Percent	62%, 90%, 68%
CMY	0.3804, 0.0980, 0.3176
CMYK	0.31, 0.00, 0.24, 0.10
HSL	133°, 59%, 76%
HSV	133°, 31%, 90%
XYZ	50.0373, 66.9187, 50.3238
YIQ	202.0880, -24.9360, -32.6800

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

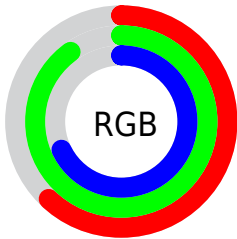
Format	Color
RYB	158, 217, 230
Decimal	10413742
CIELab	85.46, -33.61, 20.30
CIELCh	85, 39.268, 148.866
Yxy	66.9187, 0.2991, 0.4000
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288603822 (0xFF9EE6AE)
YUV	202.0880, -13.8474, -38.6652
Hunter-Lab	81.8039, -33.9728, 20.7889

Details

The RGB color **158, 230, 174** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **230, 158, 214**, and the grayscale version is **202, 202, 202**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **214, 255, 230**, and **104, 174, 121** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **135, 230, 156**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **181, 230, 192**.

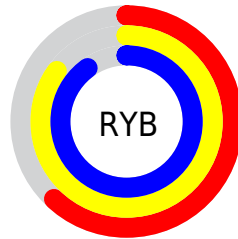
Distribution



Red (62%)

Green (90%)

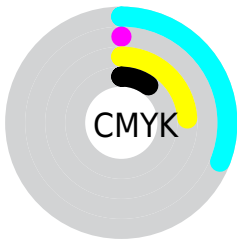
Blue (68%)



Red (62%)

Yellow (85%)

Blue (90%)

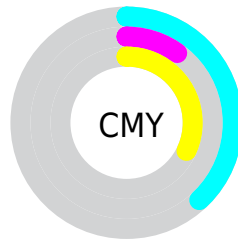


Cyan (31%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (24%)

Black (10%)



Cyan (38%)

Magenta (10%)

Yellow (32%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 158, 230, 174 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, 230, 174 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 158, 230, 174


255, 255, 255

 214, 255, 230


 243, 255, 255

 158, 230, 174

 131, 202, 147

 104, 174, 121

 78, 147, 96

 51, 121, 72

 23, 96, 49

 0, 72, 27

 0, 48, 4

 0, 28, 0

 0, 0, 0

■ 158, 230, 174

■ 158, 230, 174

■ 135, 230, 156

■ 181, 230, 192

■ 112, 230, 138

■ 204, 230, 210

■ 89, 230, 120

■ 227, 230, 228

■ 66, 230, 102

■ 250, 230, 246

■ 43, 230, 85

■ 255, 230, 255

■ 20, 230, 67

■ 0, 230, 51

Harmonies

Analogous

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



202, 222, 147



158, 230, 174



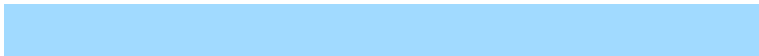
114, 234, 211

Triad

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



158, 230, 174



161, 218, 255



255, 188, 180

Complementary

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



158, 230, 174



230, 158, 214

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.



255, 186, 216



158, 230, 174



216, 204, 255

Square

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



158, 230, 174



106, 228, 255



255, 192, 253



255, 198, 151

Rectangle

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



158, 230, 174



90, 234, 236



255, 192, 253



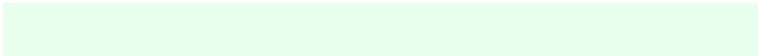
255, 186, 191

Sweetspot

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



158, 230, 174



232, 255, 237



214, 230, 158



113, 128, 117



0, 0, 0



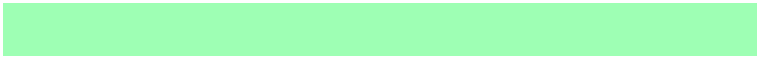
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



158, 230, 174



158, 255, 180



158, 230, 210



103, 115, 106



0, 179, 40



0, 51, 11

Inverse Universe

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



230, 158, 214



255, 158, 233



230, 158, 178



115, 103, 112



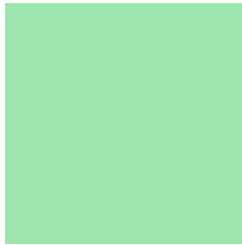
179, 0, 139



51, 0, 40

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 158, 230, 174 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

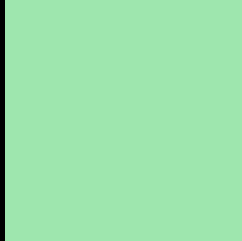
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 230, 174 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

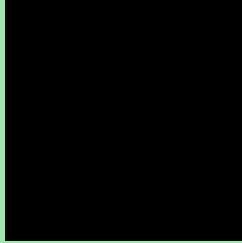
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 230, 174 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 158, 230, 174.

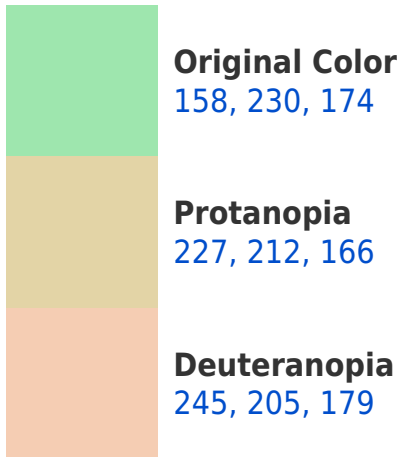


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 158, 230, 174.

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
171, 221, 239

Trichromacy



Original Color

158, 230, 174



Protanomaly

202, 219, 169



Deuteranomaly

213, 214, 177



Tritanomaly

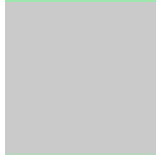
166, 224, 215

Monochromacy



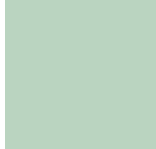
Original Color

158, 230, 174



Achromatopsia

202, 202, 202



Achromatomaly

186, 212, 192

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 158, 230, 174 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, 230, 174)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(158, 230, 174)  
}
```

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, 230, 174) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(158, 230, 174) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 158, 230, 174 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, 230, 174) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(158, 230, 174) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(158, 230, 174)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(158, 230, 174); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(158, 230, 174);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(158, 230,  
174) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 158, 230, 174 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(158, 230, 174) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(158,  
230, 174) }
```

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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