

Converting Colors

RGB(158, 247, 206)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(158, 247, 206) contains.

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Color

RGB(158, 247, 206)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9EF7CE
RGB	158, 247, 206
RGB Percent	62%, 97%, 81%
CMY	0.3804, 0.0314, 0.1922
CMYK	0.36, 0.00, 0.17, 0.03
HSL	152°, 85%, 79%
HSV	152°, 36%, 97%
XYZ	58.5019, 78.2469, 70.4123
YIQ	215.7150, -39.8830, -31.6190

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

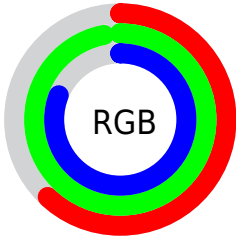
Format	Color
R _Y B	158, 216, 247
Decimal	10418126
CIE _{Lab}	90.89, -35.43, 11.35
CIE _{LCh}	91, 37.197, 162.242
Y _{xy}	78.2469, 0.2824, 0.3777
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288608206 (0xFF9EF7CE)
Y _{UV}	215.7150, -4.7895, -50.6161
Hunter-Lab	88.4573, -36.7478, 14.7250

Details

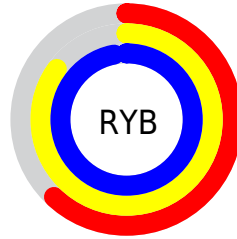
The RGB color **158, 247, 206** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99FFCC**. A complement of this color would be **247, 158, 199**, and the grayscale version is **216, 216, 216**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **215, 255, 255**, and **103, 190, 152** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **133, 247, 195**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **183, 247, 217**.

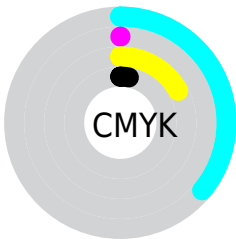
Distribution



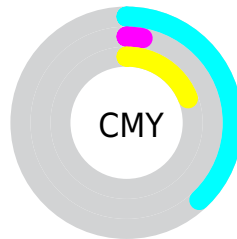
- Red (62%)
- Green (97%)
- Blue (81%)



- Red (62%)
- Yellow (85%)
- Blue (97%)



- Cyan (36%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (17%)
- Black (3%)



- Cyan (38%)
- Magenta (3%)
- Yellow (19%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 158, 247, 206 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, 247, 206 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 158, 247, 206

255, 255, 255


 215, 255, 255


 244, 255, 255


 158, 247, 206


 130, 218, 178

 103, 190, 152

 75, 163, 126

 46, 136, 101

 6, 110, 77

 0, 85, 54

 0, 61, 32

 0, 40, 10

 0, 6, 0

 158, 247, 206

 158, 247, 206

 133, 247, 195

 183, 247, 217

 109, 247, 183

 207, 247, 229

 84, 247, 172

 232, 247, 240

 59, 247, 160

 255, 247, 252

 35, 247, 149

 255, 247, 255

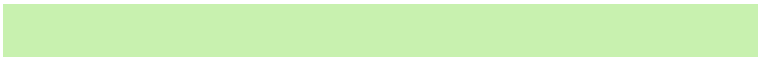
 10, 247, 138

 0, 247, 133

Harmonies

Analogous

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



200, 241, 175



158, 247, 206



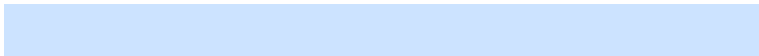
123, 249, 243

Triad

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



158, 247, 206



204, 227, 255



255, 208, 183

Complementary

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



158, 247, 206



247, 158, 199

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, 202, 215



158, 247, 206



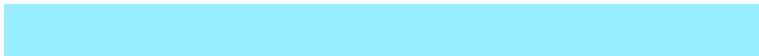
252, 215, 255

Square

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



158, 247, 206



152, 238, 255



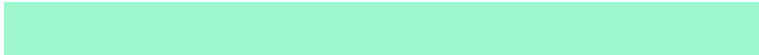
255, 205, 252



255, 219, 162

Rectangle

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



158, 247, 206



114, 247, 255



255, 205, 252



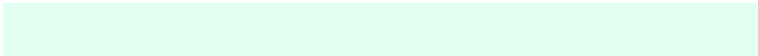
255, 206, 193

Sweetspot

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



158, 247, 206



227, 255, 242



200, 247, 158



111, 128, 120



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



158, 247, 206



145, 255, 204



158, 244, 247



110, 122, 117



0, 186, 100



0, 59, 32

Inverse Universe

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



247, 158, 199



255, 145, 196



247, 161, 158



122, 110, 116



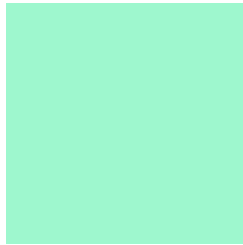
186, 0, 86



59, 0, 27

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 158, 247, 206 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

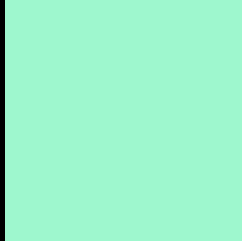
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 247, 206 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, 247, 206 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 158, 247, 206.

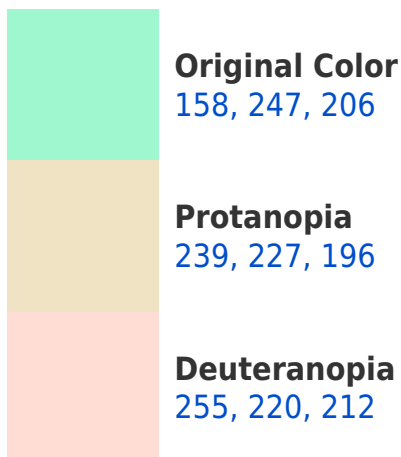


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 158, 247, 206.

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





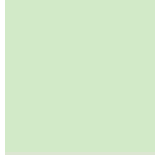
Tritanopia
179, 238, 255

Trichromacy



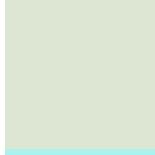
Original Color

158, 247, 206



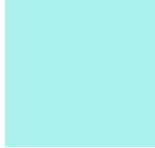
Protanomaly

210, 234, 200



Deuteranomaly

220, 230, 210



Tritanomaly

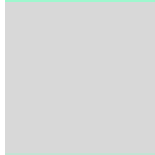
171, 241, 237

Monochromacy



Original Color

158, 247, 206



Achromatopsia

216, 216, 216



Achromatomaly

195, 227, 212

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 158, 247, 206 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, 247, 206)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(158, 247, 206)  
}
```

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, 247, 206) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(158, 247, 206) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 158, 247, 206 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, 247, 206) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(158, 247, 206) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(158, 247, 206)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(158, 247, 206); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(158, 247, 206);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(158, 247,  
206) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 158, 247, 206 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(158, 247, 206) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(158,  
247, 206) }
```

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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