

Converting Colors

RGB(159, 200, 174)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(159, 200, 174) contains.

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Color

RGB(159, 200, 174)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9FC8AE
RGB	159, 200, 174
RGB Percent	62%, 78%, 68%
CMY	0.3765, 0.2157, 0.3176
CMYK	0.20, 0.00, 0.13, 0.22
HSL	142°, 27%, 70%
HSV	142°, 20%, 78%
XYZ	42.5923, 51.7355, 47.7855
YIQ	184.7770, -16.0900, -16.7780

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

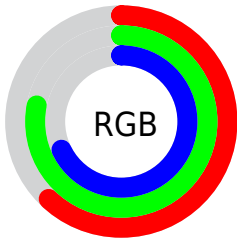
Format	Color
RYB	159, 189, 200
Decimal	10471598
CIELab	77.12, -18.77, 8.57
CIELCh	77, 20.633, 155.464
Yxy	51.7355, 0.2997, 0.3640
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288661678 (0xFF9FC8AE)
YUV	184.7770, -5.3131, -22.6064
Hunter-Lab	71.9274, -20.1728, 10.9594

Details

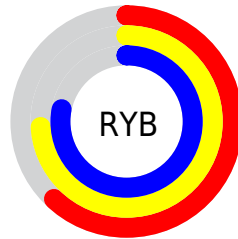
The RGB color **159, 200, 174** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **200, 159, 185**, and the grayscale version is **185, 185, 185**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **214, 255, 229**, and **107, 146, 122** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **139, 200, 161**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **179, 200, 187**.

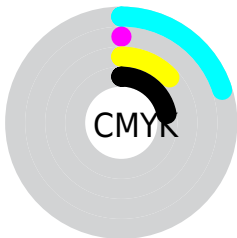
Distribution



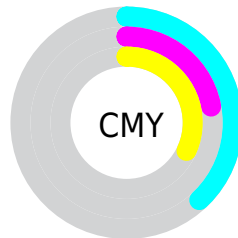
- Red (62%)
- Green (78%)
- Blue (68%)



- Red (62%)
- Yellow (74%)
- Blue (78%)



- Cyan (20%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (13%)
- Black (22%)



- Cyan (38%)
- Magenta (22%)
- Yellow (32%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 159, 200, 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 159, 200, 174 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 159, 200, 174

255, 255, 255


 214, 255, 229

 243, 255, 255

 159, 200, 174


 133, 173, 147

 107, 146, 122

 82, 120, 97

 58, 95, 73

 35, 71, 50

 11, 49, 29

 0, 29, 4

 0, 0, 0

 159, 200, 174

 159, 200, 174

 139, 200, 161

 179, 200, 187

 119, 200, 149

 199, 200, 199

 99, 200, 136

 219, 200, 212

 79, 200, 123

 239, 200, 225

 59, 200, 111

 255, 200, 237

 39, 200, 98

 255, 200, 250

 19, 200, 85

 255, 200, 255

 0, 200, 73

Harmonies

Analogous

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



180, 196, 159



159, 200, 174



143, 202, 193

Triad

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



159, 200, 174



173, 191, 228



229, 179, 169

Complementary

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



159, 200, 174



200, 159, 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.



229, 177, 188



159, 200, 174



198, 184, 222

Square

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



159, 200, 174



150, 197, 225



218, 179, 207



219, 184, 156

Rectangle

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



159, 200, 174



139, 201, 206



218, 179, 207



230, 178, 175

Sweetspot

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



159, 200, 174



240, 255, 245



186, 200, 159



119, 128, 122



0, 0, 0



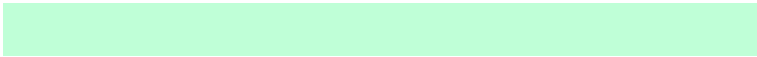
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



159, 200, 174



191, 255, 215



159, 200, 194



90, 99, 93



0, 163, 60



0, 36, 13

Inverse Universe

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



200, 159, 185



255, 191, 232



200, 159, 165



99, 90, 96



163, 0, 103



36, 0, 23

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 159, 200, 174 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

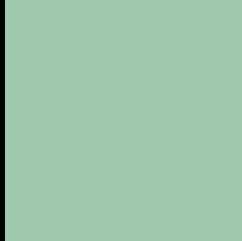
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 159, 200, 174 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

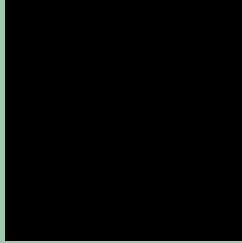
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 159, 200, 174 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 159, 200, 174.

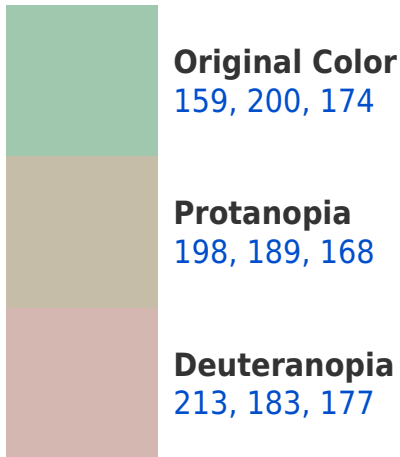


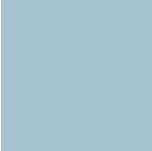
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 159, 200, 174.

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](#).

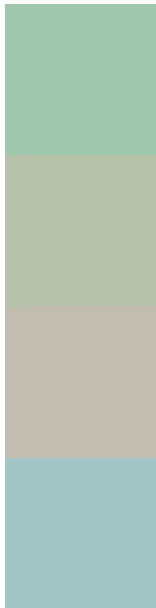
Dichromacy





Tritanopia
166, 195, 210

Trichromacy



Original Color

159, 200, 174

Protanomaly

184, 193, 170

Deuteranomaly

193, 189, 176

Tritanomaly

163, 197, 197

Monochromacy



Original Color

159, 200, 174

Achromatopsia

185, 185, 185

Achromatomaly

176, 190, 181

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 159, 200, 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(159, 200, 174)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(159, 200, 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(159, 200, 174) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(159, 200, 174) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 159, 200, 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(159, 200, 174) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(159, 200, 174) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(159, 200, 174)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(159, 200, 174); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(159, 200, 174);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(159, 200,  
174) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 159, 200, 174 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(159, 200, 174) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(159,  
200, 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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