

Converting Colors

RGB(159, 210, 199)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(159, 210, 199) contains.

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Color

RGB(159, 210, 199)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9FD2C7
RGB	159, 210, 199
RGB Percent	62%, 82%, 78%
CMY	0.3765, 0.1765, 0.2196
CMYK	0.24, 0.00, 0.05, 0.18
HSL	167°, 36%, 72%
HSV	167°, 24%, 82%
XYZ	47.6535, 57.5876, 62.6368
YIQ	193.4970, -26.8650, -14.2330

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

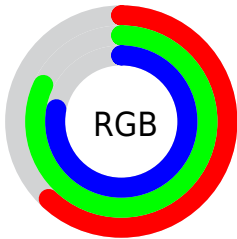
Format	Color
RYB	159, 188, 210
Decimal	10474183
CIELab	80.51, -18.78, 0.06
CIELCh	81, 18.775, 179.821
Yxy	57.5876, 0.2839, 0.3430
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288664263 (0xFF9FD2C7)
YUV	193.4970, 2.7130, -30.2539
Hunter-Lab	75.8865, -20.7111, 4.1826

Details

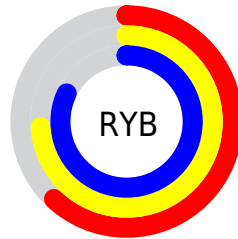
The RGB color **159, 210, 199** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **210, 159, 170**, and the grayscale version is **193, 193, 193**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **215, 255, 255**, and **106, 155, 145** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **138, 210, 194**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **180, 210, 204**.

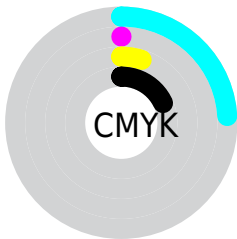
Distribution



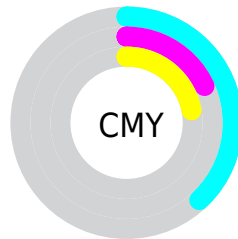
- Red (62%)
- Green (82%)
- Blue (78%)



- Red (62%)
- Yellow (74%)
- Blue (82%)



- Cyan (24%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (5%)
- Black (18%)



- Cyan (38%)
- Magenta (18%)
- Yellow (22%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 159, 210, 199 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, 210, 199 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 159, 210, 199

255, 255, 255


 215, 255, 255

 243, 255, 255

 159, 210, 199

 132, 182, 172

 106, 155, 145

 81, 129, 120

 56, 104, 95

 31, 80, 71

 3, 57, 49

 0, 35, 28

 0, 4, 2

 0, 0, 0

 159, 210, 199

 159, 210, 199

 138, 210, 194

 180, 210, 204

 117, 210, 190

 201, 210, 208

 96, 210, 185

 222, 210, 213

 75, 210, 181

 243, 210, 217

 54, 210, 176

 255, 210, 222

 33, 210, 172

 255, 210, 226

 12, 210, 167

 255, 210, 231

 0, 210, 165

 255, 210, 235

 255, 210, 240

Harmonies

Analogous

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



175, 208, 182



159, 210, 199



153, 209, 217

Triad

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



159, 210, 199



203, 195, 230



229, 193, 170

Complementary

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



159, 210, 199



210, 159, 170

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.



236, 189, 183



159, 210, 199



223, 190, 218

Square

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



159, 210, 199



180, 201, 234



234, 188, 200



214, 198, 165

Rectangle

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



159, 210, 199



157, 208, 226



234, 188, 200



232, 191, 174

Sweetspot

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



159, 210, 199



237, 255, 251



170, 210, 159



117, 128, 125



0, 0, 0



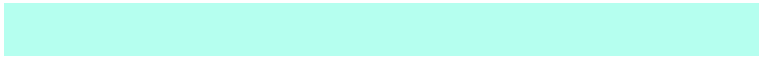
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



159, 210, 199



181, 255, 239



159, 196, 210



94, 105, 102



0, 168, 132



0, 41, 32

Inverse Universe

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



210, 159, 170



255, 181, 197



210, 173, 159



105, 94, 96



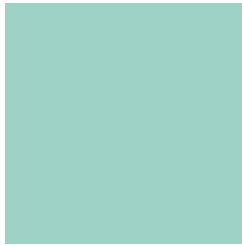
168, 0, 36



41, 0, 9

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 159, 210, 199 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

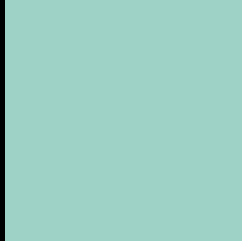
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 210, 199 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

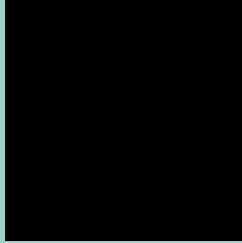
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

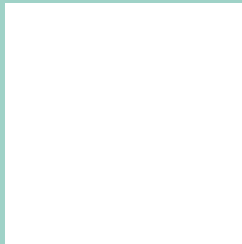
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 159, 210, 199 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 159, 210, 199.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 159, 210, 199.

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
164, 206, 223

Trichromacy



Original Color
159, 210, 199

Protanomaly
188, 202, 195

Deuteranomaly
196, 199, 202

Tritanomaly
162, 207, 214

Monochromacy



Original Color
159, 210, 199

Achromatopsia
193, 193, 193

Achromatomaly
181, 199, 195

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 159, 210, 199 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, 210, 199)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(159, 210, 199)  
}
```

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, 210, 199) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(159, 210, 199) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 159, 210, 199 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, 210, 199) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(159, 210, 199) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(159, 210, 199)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(159, 210, 199); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(159, 210, 199);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(159, 210,  
199) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 159, 210, 199 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(159, 210, 199) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(159,  
210, 199) }
```

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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