

Converting Colors

RGB(159, 218, 200)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(159, 218, 200) contains.

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Color

RGB(159, 218, 200)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9FDAC8
RGB	159, 218, 200
RGB Percent	62%, 85%, 78%
CMY	0.3765, 0.1451, 0.2157
CMYK	0.27, 0.00, 0.08, 0.15
HSL	162°, 44%, 74%
HSV	162°, 27%, 85%
XYZ	49.7948, 61.6839, 63.9253
YIQ	198.3070, -29.3860, -18.1060

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

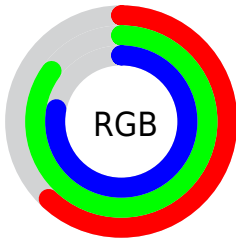
Format	Color
RYB	159, 194, 218
Decimal	10476232
CIELab	82.75, -22.55, 2.78
CIELCh	83, 22.722, 172.969
Yxy	61.6839, 0.2839, 0.3517
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288666312 (0xFF9FDAC8)
YUV	198.3070, 0.8346, -34.4722
Hunter-Lab	78.5391, -24.2720, 6.7195

Details

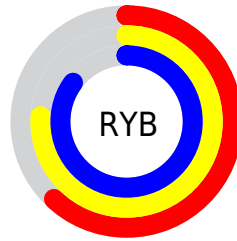
The RGB color **159, 218, 200** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **218, 159, 177**, and the grayscale version is **198, 198, 198**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **215, 255, 255**, and **106, 163, 146** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **137, 218, 193**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **181, 218, 207**.

Distribution



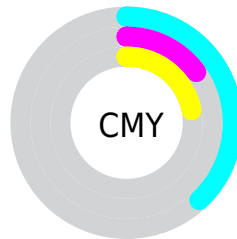
- Red (62%)
- Green (85%)
- Blue (78%)



- Red (62%)
- Yellow (76%)
- Blue (85%)



- Cyan (27%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (8%)
- Black (15%)



- Cyan (38%)
- Magenta (15%)
- Yellow (22%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 159, 218, 200 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, 218, 200 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 159, 218, 200

255, 255, 255


 215, 255, 255

 244, 255, 255

 159, 218, 200

 132, 190, 173

 106, 163, 146


 80, 136, 120

 55, 111, 96

 29, 86, 72

 0, 63, 50

 0, 40, 29


 0, 17, 3

 0, 0, 0

 159, 218, 200

 159, 218, 200

 137, 218, 193

 181, 218, 207

 115, 218, 187

 203, 218, 213

 94, 218, 180

 224, 218, 220

 72, 218, 173

 246, 218, 227

 50, 218, 167

 255, 218, 233

 28, 218, 160

 255, 218, 240

 6, 218, 153

 255, 218, 247

 0, 218, 151

 255, 218, 253

 255, 218, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



180, 215, 180



159, 218, 200



148, 218, 222

Triad

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



159, 218, 200



203, 202, 245



244, 196, 173

Complementary

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



159, 218, 200



218, 159, 177

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.



251, 192, 190



159, 218, 200



229, 195, 232

Square

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



159, 218, 200



175, 209, 248



246, 191, 212



227, 203, 164

Rectangle

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



159, 218, 200



150, 216, 234



246, 191, 212



247, 194, 178

Sweetspot

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



159, 218, 200



235, 255, 249



178, 218, 159



115, 128, 124



0, 0, 0



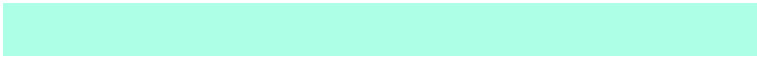
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



159, 218, 200



173, 255, 230



159, 207, 218



99, 110, 106



0, 173, 120



0, 46, 32

Inverse Universe

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



218, 159, 177



255, 173, 198



218, 170, 159



110, 99, 102



173, 0, 53



46, 0, 14

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 159, 218, 200 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

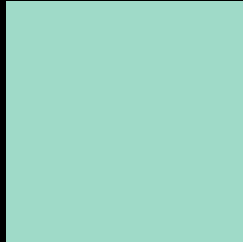
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 218, 200 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

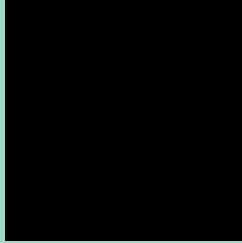
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

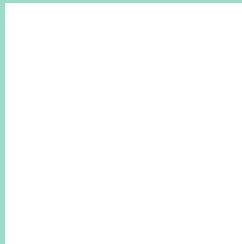
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 159, 218, 200 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 159, 218, 200.

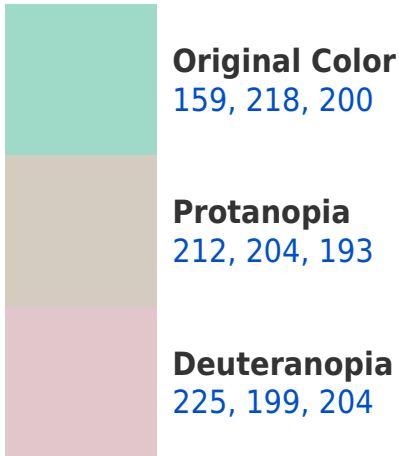


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 159, 218, 200.

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
165, 214, 231

Trichromacy



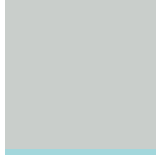
Original Color

159, 218, 200



Protanomaly

193, 209, 196



Deuteranomaly

201, 206, 203



Tritanomaly

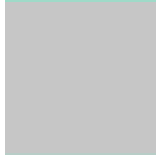
163, 215, 220

Monochromacy



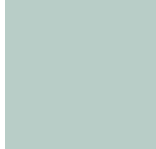
Original Color

159, 218, 200



Achromatopsia

198, 198, 198



Achromatomaly

184, 205, 199

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 159, 218, 200 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, 218, 200)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(159, 218, 200)  
}
```

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, 218, 200) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(159, 218, 200) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 159, 218, 200 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, 218, 200) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(159, 218, 200) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(159, 218, 200)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(159, 218, 200); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(159, 218, 200);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(159, 218,  
200) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 159, 218, 200 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(159, 218, 200) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(159,  
218, 200) }
```

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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