

Converting Colors

`RYB(150, 203, 211)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(150, 203, 211) contains.

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Color

R_YB(150, 203, 211)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	96D39F
RGB	150, 211, 159
RGB Percent	59%, 83%, 62%
CMY	0.4118, 0.1725, 0.3757
CMYK	0.29, 0.00, 0.25, 0.17
HSL	129°, 41%, 71%
HSV	129°, 29%, 83%
XYZ	42.1480, 55.5830, 41.4026
YIQ	186.8330, -19.6640, -29.1040

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

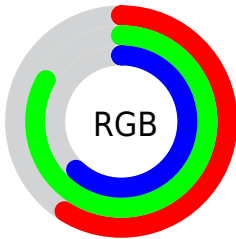
Format	Color
RYB	150, 203, 211
Decimal	9884575
CIELab	79.38, -29.82, 19.55
CIELCh	79, 35.654, 146.754
Yxy	55.5830, 0.3029, 0.3995
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288074655 (0xFF96D39F)
YUV	186.8330, -13.7217, -32.3025
Hunter-Lab	74.5540, -29.5572, 19.2619

Details

The RYB color **150, 203, 211** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **211, 150, 202**, and the grayscale version is **187, 187, 187**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **205, 247, 255**, and **97, 147, 156** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **129, 201, 211**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **171, 206, 211**.

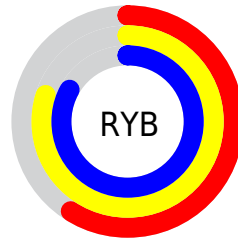
Distribution



Red (59%)

Green (83%)

Blue (62%)



Red (59%)

Yellow (80%)

Blue (83%)

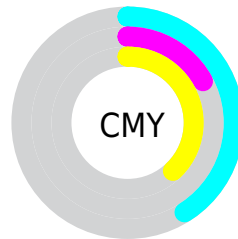


Cyan (29%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (25%)

Black (17%)



Cyan (41%)

Magenta (17%)

Yellow (38%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 150, 203, 211 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 RYB color 150, 203, 211 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 150, 203, 211


255, 255, 255


 205, 247, 255

 234, 249, 255

 150, 203, 211

 123, 174, 183

 97, 147, 156

 72, 121, 130

 46, 93, 104

 19, 66, 80

 0, 44, 56


 0, 35, 35


 0, 0, 0

 150, 203, 211


 150, 203, 211

 129, 201, 211


 171, 206, 211

 108, 198, 211


 192, 208, 211

 87, 195, 211


 213, 211, 213

 66, 192, 211

 234, 211, 231


 45, 189, 211

 255, 211, 249

 23, 186, 211

 255, 211, 255

 2, 183, 211

 0, 183, 211

Harmonies

Analogous

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



136, 204, 151



150, 203, 211



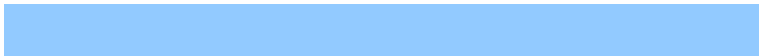
111, 169, 215

Triad

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



150, 203, 211



146, 183, 255



255, 174, 168

Complementary

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



150, 203, 211



211, 150, 202

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, 172, 202



150, 203, 211



196, 189, 255

Square

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



150, 203, 211



100, 164, 251



236, 178, 234



249, 206, 142

Rectangle

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



150, 203, 211



91, 153, 215



236, 178, 234



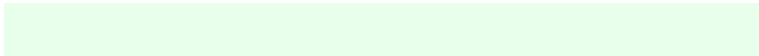
255, 172, 179

Sweetspot

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



150, 203, 211



232, 252, 255



150, 211, 159



113, 126, 128



0, 0, 0



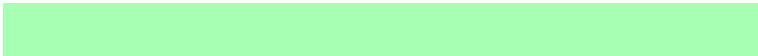
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



150, 203, 211



166, 244, 255



150, 187, 211



94, 103, 105



0, 146, 168



0, 36, 41

Inverse Universe

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



211, 150, 202



255, 166, 242



211, 150, 171



105, 94, 103



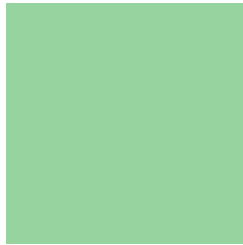
168, 0, 143



41, 0, 35

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 150, 203, 211 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 RYB color 150, 203, 211 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](#).

RYB 150, 203, 211 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 150, 203, 211.

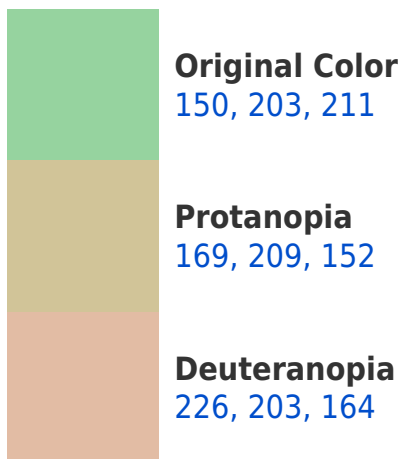


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 150, 203, 211.

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





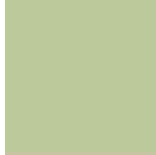
Tritanopia
161, 185, 219

Trichromacy



Original Color

150, 203, 211



Protanomaly

155, 201, 168



Deuteranomaly

164, 198, 162



Tritanomaly

157, 184, 206

Monochromacy



Original Color

150, 203, 211



Achromatopsia

187, 187, 187



Achromatomaly

174, 193, 196

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 150, 203, 211 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(150, 211, 159)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(150, 211, 159)  
}
```

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(150, 211, 159) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(150, 211, 159) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 150, 203, 211 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(150, 211, 159) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(150, 211, 159) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(150, 211, 159)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(150, 211, 159); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(150, 211, 159);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(150, 211,  
159) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 150, 203, 211 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(150, 211, 159) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(150,  
211, 159) }
```

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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