

Converting Colors

`RYB(150, 214, 208)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(150, 214, 208) contains.

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Color

R_YB(150, 214, 208)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9CD696
RGB	156, 214, 150
RGB Percent	61%, 84%, 59%
CMY	0.3882, 0.1608, 0.4118
CMYK	0.27, 0.00, 0.30, 0.16
HSL	114°, 44%, 71%
HSV	114°, 30%, 84%
XYZ	43.2619, 57.3631, 37.6462
YIQ	189.3620, -14.0240, -32.2000

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

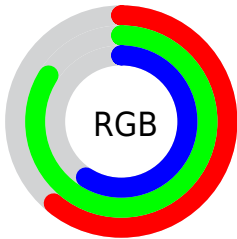
Format	Color
RYB	150, 214, 208
Decimal	10278550
CIELab	80.38, -30.83, 25.81
CIELCh	80, 40.205, 140.071
Yxy	57.3631, 0.3129, 0.4149
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288468630 (0xFF9CD696)
YUV	189.3620, -19.4055, -29.2585
Hunter-Lab	75.7384, -30.5827, 23.5465

Details

The RYB color **150, 214, 208** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **208, 150, 214**, and the grayscale version is **190, 190, 190**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **205, 255, 248**, and **99, 159, 155** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **129, 214, 206**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **171, 214, 210**.

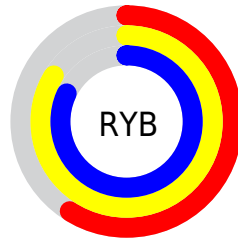
Distribution



Red (61%)

Green (84%)

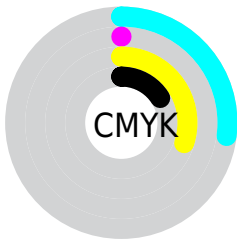
Blue (59%)



Red (59%)

Yellow (84%)

Blue (82%)

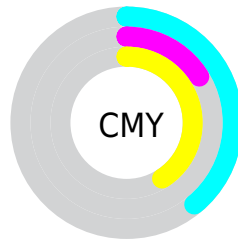


Cyan (27%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (30%)

Black (16%)



Cyan (39%)

Magenta (16%)

Yellow (41%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 150, 214, 208 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, 214, 208 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 150, 214, 208


255, 255, 255


 205, 255, 248


 233, 255, 247

 150, 214, 208

 124, 186, 181

 99, 159, 155

 74, 133, 130

 51, 107, 106

 26, 80, 82

 0, 54, 59

 0, 37, 37


 0, 3, 3

 0, 0, 0

 150, 214, 208

 150, 214, 208

 129, 214, 206

 171, 214, 210

 107, 214, 204

 193, 214, 212

 86, 214, 202

 214, 214, 214

 64, 214, 200

 234, 214, 236

 43, 214, 198

 253, 214, 255

 22, 214, 196

 255, 214, 255

 0, 214, 194

Harmonies

Analogous

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



128, 205, 134



150, 214, 208



109, 174, 219

Triad

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



150, 214, 208



125, 175, 255



255, 172, 176

Complementary

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



150, 214, 208



208, 150, 214

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, 214



150, 214, 208



186, 193, 255

Square

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



150, 214, 208



67, 150, 255



235, 181, 248



255, 198, 143

Rectangle

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



150, 214, 208



77, 151, 220



235, 181, 248



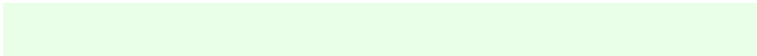
255, 171, 188

Sweetspot

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



150, 214, 208



232, 255, 253



157, 214, 150



113, 128, 126



0, 0, 0



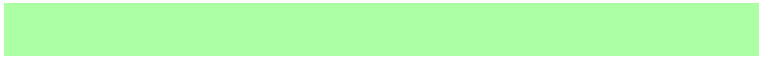
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



150, 214, 208



163, 255, 246



150, 196, 214



96, 107, 106



0, 171, 155



0, 43, 39

Inverse Universe

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



208, 150, 214



246, 163, 255



214, 150, 188



106, 96, 107



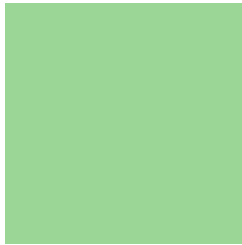
155, 0, 171



39, 0, 43

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 150, 214, 208 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

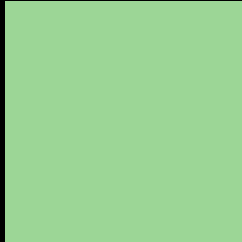
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 214, 208 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

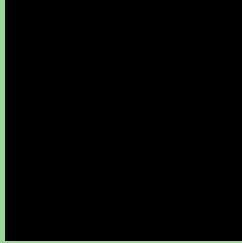
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 214, 208 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 150, 214, 208.

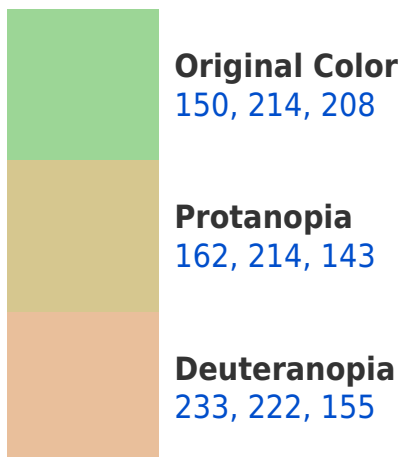


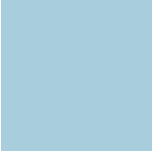
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 150, 214, 208.

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
168, 190, 221

Trichromacy



Original Color

150, 214, 208



Protanomaly

146, 204, 157



Deuteranomaly

160, 205, 153



Tritanomaly

164, 190, 208

Monochromacy



Original Color

150, 214, 208



Achromatopsia

189, 189, 189



Achromatomaly

175, 198, 196

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 150, 214, 208 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(156, 214, 150)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(156, 214, 150)  
}
```

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(156, 214, 150) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(156, 214, 150) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 150, 214, 208 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(156, 214, 150) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(156, 214, 150) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(156, 214, 150)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(156, 214, 150); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 214, 150);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 214,  
150) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 150, 214, 208 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(156, 214, 150) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(156,  
214, 150) }
```

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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