

Converting Colors

RGB(150, 158, 248)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(150, 158, 248) contains.

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Color

RGB(150, 158, 248)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	969EF8
RGB	150, 158, 248
RGB Percent	59%, 62%, 97%
CMY	0.4118, 0.3804, 0.0275
CMYK	0.40, 0.36, 0.00, 0.03
HSL	235°, 88%, 78%
HSV	235°, 40%, 97%
XYZ	41.7478, 37.7151, 93.8863
YIQ	165.8680, -33.6580, 26.2940

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

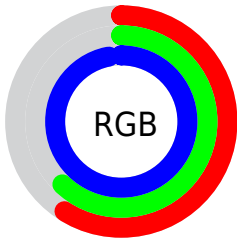
Format	Color
R_{YB}	150, 157, 248
Decimal	9871096
CIE _{Lab}	67.81, 18.82, -45.86
CIE _{LCh}	68, 49.574, 292.316
Yxy	37.7151, 0.2408, 0.2176
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288061176 (0xFF969EF8)
YUV	165.8680, 40.4911, -13.9162
Hunter-Lab	61.4126, 13.8709, -47.6525

Details

The RGB color **150, 158, 248** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999FF**. A complement of this color would be **248, 240, 150**, and the grayscale version is **166, 166, 166**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **207, 212, 255**, and **94, 107, 191** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **125, 135, 248**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **175, 181, 248**.

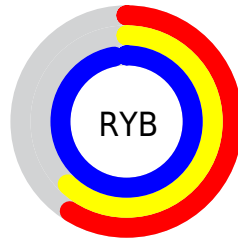
Distribution



Red (59%)

Green (62%)

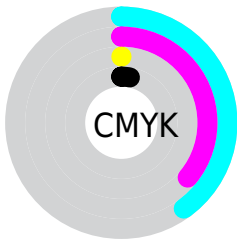
Blue (97%)



Red (59%)

Yellow (62%)

Blue (97%)

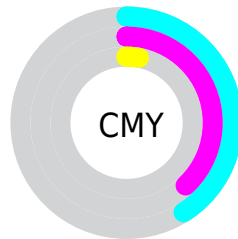


Cyan (40%)

Magenta (36%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (3%)



Cyan (41%)


Magenta (38%)

Yellow (3%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 150, 158, 248 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 150, 158, 248 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 150, 158, 248


255, 255, 255

 207, 212, 255

 236, 241, 255

 150, 158, 248


 122, 132, 219

 94, 107, 191

 66, 83, 164

 35, 60, 137


 0, 39, 111

 0, 19, 86


 0, 0, 62

 0, 3, 39


 0, 1, 17

 150, 158, 248

 150, 158, 248

 125, 135, 248


 175, 181, 248

 100, 112, 248

 200, 204, 248

 76, 90, 248

 224, 226, 248

 51, 67, 248

 249, 249, 248

 26, 44, 248

 255, 255, 248

 1, 21, 248

 0, 20, 248

Harmonies

Analogous

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



45, 173, 253



150, 158, 248



209, 141, 220

Triad

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



150, 158, 248



234, 142, 96



0, 187, 152

Complementary

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



150, 158, 248



248, 240, 150

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.



105, 182, 109



150, 158, 248



202, 159, 74

Square

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



150, 158, 248



249, 130, 134



159, 173, 79



0, 188, 198

Rectangle

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



150, 158, 248



234, 131, 193



159, 173, 79



53, 186, 137

Sweetspot

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



150, 158, 248



224, 227, 255



150, 248, 240



110, 111, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



150, 158, 248



135, 145, 255



191, 150, 248



112, 113, 125



0, 15, 189



0, 5, 61

Inverse Universe

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



248, 150, 158



255, 135, 145



207, 248, 150



125, 112, 113



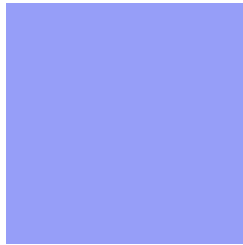
189, 0, 15



61, 0, 5

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 150, 158, 248 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

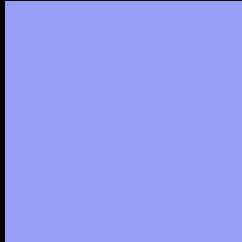
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 150, 158, 248 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 150, 158, 248 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 150, 158, 248.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 150, 158, 248.

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



Original Color
150, 158, 248

Protanopia
133, 162, 251

Deuteranopia
128, 164, 247



Tritanopia

134, 171, 185

Trichromacy



Original Color

150, 158, 248

Protanomaly

139, 161, 250

Deuteranomaly

136, 162, 247

Tritanomaly

140, 166, 208

Monochromacy



Original Color

150, 158, 248

Achromatopsia

166, 166, 166

Achromatomaly

160, 163, 196

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 150, 158, 248 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, 158, 248)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(150, 158, 248)  
}
```

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, 158, 248) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(150, 158, 248) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 150, 158, 248 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

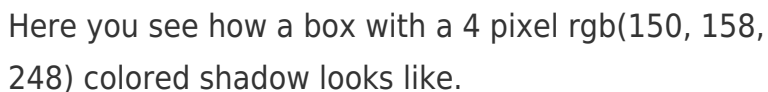
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(150, 158, 248) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(150, 158, 248) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(150, 158, 248)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(150, 158, 248); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(150, 158, 248); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(150, 158, 248) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 150, 158, 248 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(150, 158, 248) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(150,  
158, 248) }
```

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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