

Converting Colors

RGB(150, 165, 216)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(150, 165, 216) contains.

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Color

RGB(150, 165, 216)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	96A5D8
RGB	150, 165, 216
RGB Percent	59%, 65%, 85%
CMY	0.4118, 0.3529, 0.1529
CMYK	0.31, 0.24, 0.00, 0.15
HSL	226°, 46%, 72%
HSV	226°, 31%, 85%
XYZ	38.4275, 38.3522, 70.3431
YIQ	166.3290, -25.3110, 12.6810

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

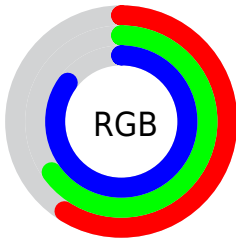
Format	Color
R _Y B	150, 162, 216
Decimal	9872856
CIE Lab	68.28, 6.45, -27.59
CIE LCh	68, 28.329, 283.151
Yxy	38.3522, 0.2612, 0.2607
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288062936 (0xFF96A5D8)
YUV	166.3290, 24.4878, -14.3205
Hunter-Lab	61.9291, 2.3846, -23.9950

Details

The RGB color **150, 165, 216** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **216, 201, 150**, and the grayscale version is **166, 166, 166**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **205, 220, 255**, and **97, 113, 161** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **128, 148, 216**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **172, 182, 216**.

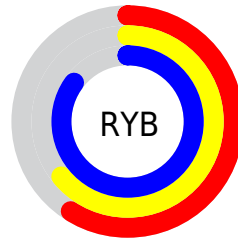
Distribution



Red (59%)

Green (65%)

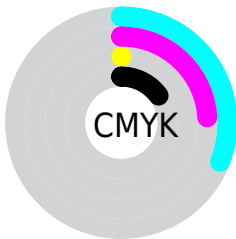
Blue (85%)



Red (59%)

Yellow (64%)

Blue (85%)

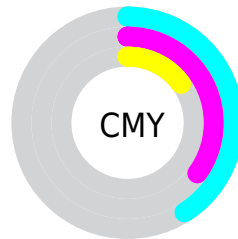


Cyan (31%)

Magenta (24%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (15%)



Cyan (41%)


Magenta (35%)

Yellow (15%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 150, 165, 216 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, 165, 216 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 150, 165, 216


255, 255, 255

 205, 220, 255

 234, 248, 255

 150, 165, 216

 123, 139, 188

 97, 113, 161

 72, 89, 135

 46, 66, 109

 19, 44, 85

 0, 24, 61

 0, 3, 39

 0, 1, 17

 0, 0, 0

■ 150, 165, 216

■ 150, 165, 216

■ 128, 148, 216

■ 172, 182, 216

■ 107, 132, 216

■ 193, 198, 216

■ 85, 115, 216

■ 215, 215, 216

■ 64, 98, 216

■ 236, 232, 216

■ 42, 82, 216

■ 255, 248, 216

■ 20, 65, 216

■ 255, 255, 216

■ 0, 49, 216

Harmonies

Analogous

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



113, 173, 215



150, 165, 216



184, 156, 204

Triad

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



150, 165, 216



214, 152, 133



115, 180, 151

Complementary

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



150, 165, 216



216, 201, 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.



145, 175, 128



150, 165, 216



198, 160, 118

Square

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



150, 165, 216



218, 148, 156



173, 168, 116



91, 181, 177

Rectangle

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



150, 165, 216



202, 151, 190



173, 168, 116



125, 179, 143

Sweetspot

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



150, 165, 216



232, 237, 255



150, 216, 201



113, 117, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



150, 165, 216



161, 182, 255



168, 150, 216



96, 99, 107



0, 39, 171



0, 10, 43

Inverse Universe

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



216, 150, 165



255, 161, 182



198, 216, 150



107, 96, 99



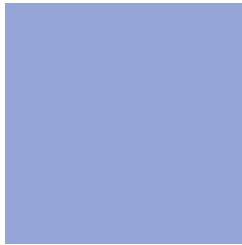
171, 0, 39



43, 0, 10

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 150, 165, 216 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

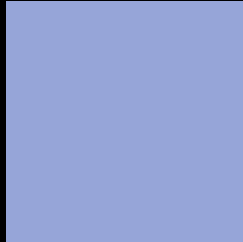
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 165, 216 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

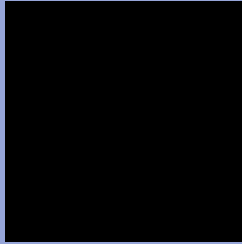
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

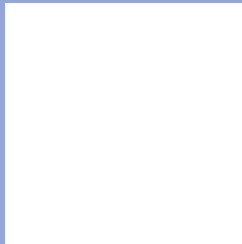
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 150, 165, 216 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 150, 165, 216.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 150, 165, 216.

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](#).

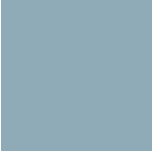
Dichromacy



Original Color
150, 165, 216

Protanopia
153, 164, 215

Deuteranopia
155, 163, 216



Tritanopia
143, 171, 184

Trichromacy



Original Color
150, 165, 216

Protanomaly
152, 164, 215

Deuteranomaly
153, 164, 216

Tritanomaly
146, 169, 196

Monochromacy



Original Color
150, 165, 216

Achromatopsia
166, 166, 166

Achromatomaly
160, 166, 184

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 150, 165, 216 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, 165, 216)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(150, 165, 216)  
}
```

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, 165, 216) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(150, 165, 216) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 150, 165, 216 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, 165, 216) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(150, 165, 216) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(150, 165, 216)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(150, 165, 216); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(150, 165, 216);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(150, 165,  
216) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 150, 165, 216 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(150, 165, 216) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(150,  
165, 216) }
```

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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